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Semisimplification of contragredient Lie algebras

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We describe the structure and different features of Lie algebras in the Verlinde category, obtained as semisimplification of contragredient Lie algebras in characteristic p with respect to the adjoint action of a Chevalley generator. In particular, we construct a root system for these algebras that arises as a parabolic restriction of the known root system for the classical Lie algebra. This gives a lattice grading with simple homogeneous components and a triangular decomposition for the semisimplified Lie algebra. We also obtain a nondegenerate invariant form that behaves well with the lattice grading. As an application, we exhibit concrete new examples of Lie algebras in the Verlinde category.

1. Introduction	1
2. Contragredient Lie superalgebras	3
3. Lie algebras in symmetric tensor categories	11
4. Semisimplification of Lie algebras with a derivation	15
Acknowledgements	30
References	31

1. Introduction

In recent times, symmetric tensor categories have attracted significant attention. The work of Deligne [1990; 2002] has been a foundational stone for this theory, and it is the major influence in the modern development of the subject. By Deligne’s results, every pre-Tannakian category (that is, a symmetric tensor category with objects of finite length) of moderate growth over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{k} of characteristic zero admits a fiber functor to $\text{sVec}_{\mathbb{k}}$, the category of finite-dimensional super vector spaces. In other words, any such category is equivalent to the category of representations of a (pro)algebraic supergroup.

Over a field \mathbb{k} of characteristic $p > 0$ the situation is completely different. For example, the Verlinde category Ver_p , introduced in [Gelfand and Kazhdan 1992; Georgiev and Mathieu 1992] as the semisimplification of $\text{Rep}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, does not admit a fiber functor to $\text{sVec}_{\mathbb{k}}$. Ostrik [2020] initiated the quest of providing analogs to Deligne’s theorem in positive characteristic. Ostrik’s main result states that, in characteristic p , any pre-Tannakian category which is fusion (thus, of moderate growth) admits a fiber functor to Ver_p . This result opens the door to different directions of research concerning pre-Tannakian categories of moderate growth, such as the notion of incompressible tensor categories [Benson et al. 2023; Coulembier et al. 2023a], necessary and sufficient conditions for such a category to fiber over Ver_p [Coulembier et al.

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2023b], and the study of affine group schemes in Ver_p [Venkatesh 2022; Coulembier 2023]. This work focuses on the latter direction, as we study Lie algebras in Ver_p .

Finite-dimensional Lie superalgebras over fields of characteristic zero were classified by Kac [1977] in the seventies. A distinguished class in the classification is that of contragredient Lie algebras. These are Lie algebras defined from a matrix by generators and relations, slightly generalizing the construction of Kac–Moody algebras but still preserving many desired properties, such as a triangular decomposition [Kac 1990]. This family includes analogs of classical Lie algebras as well as special, orthogonal, and symplectic Lie superalgebras, and some exceptions in low rank. Once again the situation is a bit more complicated for characteristic $p > 0$. In this context, the classification of finite-dimensional contragredient Lie superalgebras was achieved in [Bouarroudj et al. 2009] and contains several exceptions when $p = 3, 5$, partially constructed *by hand*.

A possible explanation for the existence of some of the exceptions comes from the *super magic square* [Cunha and Elduque 2007], which generalizes the Freudenthal magic square for Lie algebras. More recently a different approach was given by Kannan [2022], who constructed these exceptional Lie superalgebras using the modern theory of symmetric tensor categories in positive characteristic, see also [Daza-García et al. 2024] for an explanation of the connection between these two constructions. More precisely, Kannan showed that all the exotic examples can be obtained via the semisimplification process. The starting point is the realization of Ver_p as the semisimplification of the representation category for the commutative Hopf algebra $\mathbb{k}[t]/(t^p)$, where t is primitive. Thus, there is a semisimplification functor $\text{Rep}(\mathbb{k}[t]/(t^p)) \rightarrow \text{Ver}_p$ which is symmetric. In this way, one can obtain Lie algebras in Ver_p by applying that semisimplification functor to Lie algebras in $\text{Rep}(\mathbb{k}[t]/(t^p))$. Now, a Lie algebra in the latter category is just a pair (\mathfrak{g}, ∂) , where \mathfrak{g} is a finite-dimensional Lie algebra and ∂ is a derivation of \mathfrak{g} such that $\partial^p = 0$. In characteristic $p = 3$, we have $\text{Ver}_3 = \text{sVec}_{\mathbb{k}}$ so the process always gives a Lie superalgebra. For $p = 5$ (and higher), we have a factorization $\text{Ver}_5 = \text{sVec}_{\mathbb{k}} \boxtimes \text{Ver}_5^{\dagger}$ as symmetric categories, thus the semisimplification procedure still gives Lie superalgebras after projecting to $\text{sVec}_{\mathbb{k}}$. Applying this construction to particular pairs (\mathfrak{g}, ∂) , where \mathfrak{g} is a classical Lie algebra and ∂ is a certain inner derivation, Kannan recovered all exceptional examples, which only exist in characteristics 3 and 5.

However, the semisimplification process for general p is, at least in principle, a possible source of new examples of Lie algebras in Ver_p , not necessarily supported in $\text{sVec}_{\mathbb{k}}$, which are much desired. That idea is the starting point of this work. We study the structure of Lie algebras in Ver_p obtained as the semisimplification of a pair (\mathfrak{g}, ∂) , where \mathfrak{g} is a contragredient Lie algebra and ∂ is an inner derivation associated to a homogeneous element with respect to the lattice grading. This homogeneity assumption is mild enough to still produce new examples of Lie algebras in Ver_p , yet simultaneously manageable to assure nice features on these algebras. Most importantly, we obtain a grading by a suitable free abelian group which resembles that of Lie superalgebras. Indeed, contragredient Lie superalgebras admit a grading which leads to (generalized) root systems in the sense of [Heckenberger and Yamane 2008; Heckenberger and Schneider 2020]; see, e.g., [Andruskiewitsch and Angiono 2017]. In our case, we induce a grading on the semisimplified Lie algebra in Ver_p coming from that on the original Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} : because of the

choice of a homogeneous element, the *root system* on the Lie algebra in Ver_p is the parabolic restriction (in the sense of [Cuntz and Lentner 2017]) of the original one. One may wonder which other Lie algebras in Ver_p have root systems. This is the content of a forthcoming paper.

The organization of the paper is the following. In [Section 2](#) we recall the construction of contragredient Lie superalgebras since they appear along the work in two ways: the particular case of Lie algebras is a source of examples to being semisimplified, and Lie superalgebras, mainly in characteristic 3, are the images of the semisimplification functor. In particular, we recall the notion of root system, some properties, and the parabolic restriction from [Cuntz and Lentner 2017]. Later, in [Section 3](#), we recall the notions of symmetric tensor categories, Lie algebras on these categories, the semisimplification functor, and the Verlinde category Ver_p . The main results are part of [Section 4](#). Here we consider a contragredient Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}(A)$ attached to a matrix A and a homogeneous element x . Up to an isomorphism of $\mathfrak{g}(A)$, we may assume that $x = e_i$, a generator of the *positive* part of $\mathfrak{g}(A)$. We then study this case in detail, first by understanding the structure of $\mathfrak{g}(A)$ as a module over $\mathbb{k}[t]/(t^p)$, and later by studying its image under the semisimplification functor. If A is of rank θ , it is known that $\mathfrak{g}(A)$ is \mathbb{Z}^θ -graded. We show that the semisimplification of $\mathfrak{g}(A)$ is $\mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}$ -graded, where the grading comes from the projection which annihilates the i -th entry and gives consequently a grading coming from the parabolic restriction of the root system of $\mathfrak{g}(A)$. We finish the paper with some explicit examples in low rank.

2. Contragredient Lie superalgebras

2A. Conventions. We denote by \mathbb{N} the set of positive integers and $\mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Given $\theta \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\llbracket \theta = \{1, \dots, \theta\}$. If θ is implicit we just write $\llbracket = \llbracket_\theta$; in this case, we make no distinction between \mathbb{Z}^\llbracket and \mathbb{Z}^θ . The canonical basis of \mathbb{Z}^\llbracket is $(\alpha_i)_{i \in \llbracket}$; we use the expression $1^{a_1} \dots \theta^{a_\theta}$ to denote $a_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + a_\theta \alpha_\theta \in \mathbb{Z}^\llbracket$. For each $\beta = 1^{a_1} \dots \theta^{a_\theta} \in \mathbb{N}_0^\theta$, the height of β is $\text{ht}(\beta) := a_1 + \dots + a_\theta \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

We work over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{k} of characteristic $p > 0$. We denote by $\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$ (respectively $\text{sVec}_{\mathbb{k}}$) the symmetric fusion category of finite dimensional \mathbb{k} -vector spaces, (respectively super vector spaces).

2B. Root systems and Weyl groupoids. We recall here the notions of root systems and Weyl groupoids from [Heckenberger and Schneider 2020, Chapter 9], a generalization of the classical definitions of root systems and Weyl groups for Lie algebras.

Fix a natural number θ and a nonempty set \mathcal{X} . A *semi-Cartan graph* of rank θ and a set of *points* \mathcal{X} is a quadruple $\mathcal{G} := \mathcal{G}(\llbracket, \mathcal{X}, (A^X)_{X \in \mathcal{X}}, (r_i)_{i \in \llbracket})$, where

- for each $i \in \llbracket$, $r_i : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a function such that $r_i^2 = \text{id}_{\mathcal{X}}$;
- $A^X = (a_{ij}^X)_{i, j \in \llbracket} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\theta \times \theta}$ is a generalized Cartan matrix [Kac 1990] for all $X \in \mathcal{X}$, and the following identities hold:

$$a_{ij}^X = a_{ij}^{r_i(X)}, \quad \text{for all } X \in \mathcal{X}, i, j \in \llbracket. \quad (2.1)$$

The exchange graph of \mathcal{G} is a graph with \mathcal{X} as set of vertices, and an arrow labeled with $i \in \mathbb{I}$ between X and $r_i(X)$ if $X \neq r_i(X)$, for each $i \in \mathbb{I}$ and $X \in \mathcal{X}$. An example of an exchange graph and semi-Cartan graph for $i = 2$ and $\mathcal{X} = \{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$ is

$$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ X_1 \end{array} \xrightarrow{1} \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ X_2 \end{array} \xrightarrow{2} \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ X_3 \end{array}, \quad A^{X_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^{X_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^{X_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

In this example, the reflections r_i are given by

$$r_1(1) = 2, \quad r_1(2) = 1, \quad r_1(3) = 3, \quad r_2(1) = 1, \quad r_2(2) = 3, \quad r_2(3) = 2.$$

Given a monoid \mathcal{M} , we may consider the small category $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{M})$ whose set of objects is \mathcal{X} and the set of morphisms between any two objects is \mathcal{M} . We use the notation

$$\text{Hom}(X, Y) = \{(Y, f, X) \mid f \in \mathcal{M}\} \quad \text{for each pair } X, Y \in \mathcal{X}.$$

The composition is then written as

$$(Z, f, Y) \circ (Y, g, X) = (Z, fg, X) \quad \text{for any } X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{X}, \quad f, g \in \mathcal{M}.$$

The Weyl groupoid $\mathcal{W} := \mathcal{W}(\mathbb{I}, \mathcal{X}, (A^X)_{X \in \mathcal{X}}, (r_i)_{i \in \mathbb{I}})$ of the semi-Cartan graph \mathcal{G} is defined as the full subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{X}, \text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}^\theta))$ generated by

$$\sigma_i^X := (r_i(X), s_i^X, X), \quad i \in \mathbb{I}, \quad X \in \mathcal{X},$$

where $s_i^X \in \text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}^\theta)$ is given by $s_i^X(\alpha_j) = \alpha_j - a_{ij}^X \alpha_i$. Notice that $\sigma_i^{r_i(X)} \sigma_i^X = (X, \text{id}_X, X)$ for all $i \in \mathbb{I}$ and $X \in \mathcal{X}$, so \mathcal{W} is indeed a groupoid.

For a semi-Cartan graph \mathcal{G} as above, we define the set of *real roots* of \mathcal{G} at $X \in \mathcal{X}$ as

$$\Delta^{X, \text{re}} := \{w(\alpha_i) \in \mathbb{Z}^\theta \mid i \in \mathbb{I}, Y \in \mathcal{X}, (X, w, Y) \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{W}}(X, Y)\}.$$

We say that \mathcal{G} is *finite* if $\Delta^{X, \text{re}}$ is finite for all $X \in \mathcal{X}$ (equivalently, for some $X \in \mathcal{X}$).

The set of positive and negative real roots are, respectively,

$$\Delta_+^{X, \text{re}} := \Delta^{X, \text{re}} \cap \mathbb{N}_0^\theta, \quad \Delta_-^{X, \text{re}} := \Delta^{X, \text{re}} \cap (-\mathbb{N}_0^\theta).$$

Given $X \in \mathcal{X}$, $i \neq j \in \mathbb{I}$, we set $m_{ij}^X := |\Delta^{X, \text{re}} \cap (\mathbb{N}_0 \alpha_i + \mathbb{N}_0 \alpha_j)| \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. We say that a semi-Cartan graph \mathcal{G} is a *Cartan graph* if in addition the following hold:

- For all $X \in \mathcal{X}$, $\Delta^{X, \text{re}} = \Delta_+^{X, \text{re}} \cup \Delta_-^{X, \text{re}}$.
- For all $X \in \mathcal{X}$, $i \neq j \in \mathbb{I}$ such that $m_{ij}^X < \infty$, we have that $(r_i r_j)^{m_{ij}^X}(X) = (X)$.

A *root system* over \mathcal{G} is a family $\mathcal{R} = (\Delta^X)_{X \in \mathcal{X}}$ of subsets $\Delta^X \subset \mathbb{Z}^\theta$ such that

$$0 \notin \Delta^X, \quad \alpha_i \in \Delta^X, \quad \Delta^X \subset \mathbb{N}_0^\theta \cup (-\mathbb{N}_0^\theta), \quad s_i^X(\Delta^X) = \Delta^{r_i(X)},$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{I}$ and all $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Positive and negative roots are defined as usual, and \mathcal{R} is *finite* if every Δ^X is so. Also, \mathcal{R} is *reduced* if $\mathbb{Z} \alpha \cap \Delta^X = \{\pm \alpha\}$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta^X$, $X \in \mathcal{X}$.

According to the definition, a Cartan graph \mathcal{G} might support different root systems over it. But this is not the case when \mathcal{G} is finite.

Theorem 2.2 [Heckenberger and Schneider 2020, 10.4.7]. *If \mathcal{G} is a finite Cartan graph, then $\mathcal{R} = (\Delta^{X, \text{re}})_{X \in \mathcal{X}}$ is the only reduced root system over \mathcal{G} .*

Finite root systems are in correspondence with crystallographic arrangements: a subset of hyperplanes in a finite-dimensional \mathbb{R} -vector space satisfying certain properties. We refer to [Cuntz and Heckenberger 2015; Cuntz and Lentner 2017] for the precise definition and the correspondence.

The next result about root systems will be useful throughout the article.

Theorem 2.3 [Cuntz and Heckenberger 2012, Theorem 2.4]. *Let $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k \in \Delta_+^X$ be linearly independent roots. Then there exist $Y \in \mathcal{X}$, $w \in \text{Hom}(X, Y)$, and $\sigma \in \mathbb{S}_{\mathbb{I}}$ such that the support of $w(\gamma_i) \in \Delta_+^Y$ is contained in $\{\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(i)\}$ for each $1 \leq i \leq k$. \square*

In other words, this result allows us to reduce computations on a set of k linearly independent roots to computations on a root system of rank k , obtained as a subsystem of another object in the Weyl class. Moreover, notice that

$$w(\gamma_1) = \alpha_{\sigma(1)}, \quad \text{since } w(\gamma_1) \in \mathbb{Z}\alpha_{\sigma(1)} \cap \Delta_+^Y = \{\alpha_{\sigma(1)}\}.$$

There are some standard constructions that produce new finite root systems from old ones, as described in [Cuntz and Lentner 2017]. More relevant for us is the restriction construction; at the level of arrangements, this process fixes a root and then projects all the hyperplanes in the arrangement onto its orthogonal component. We are interested in the description of the associated root system. First, we fix some notation:

- Let $i \in \mathbb{I}_\theta$. We denote by $\pi_i : \mathbb{Z}^\theta \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}$ the projection given by

$$\pi_i(a_1, \dots, a_\theta) = (a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_\theta), \quad a_i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

- For each $\beta = (b_1, \dots, b_{\theta-1}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}$, let $\beta' = (1/\text{gcd}(b_i \mid i \in \mathbb{I}_{\theta-1}))\beta$.

Lemma 2.4 [Cuntz and Lentner 2017, 3.3]. *Let $\mathcal{R} = (\mathcal{C}, (\Delta^a)_{a \in A})$ be a finite root system of rank θ . Fix $a \in A$ and $i \in \mathbb{I}_\theta$. Then $\bar{\Delta} := \{\pi_i(\alpha)' \mid \alpha \in \Delta^a\}$ is the set of roots corresponding to the restriction of the hyperplane arrangement of \mathcal{R} to α_i^\perp . \square*

The classification of finite root systems was achieved in [Cuntz and Heckenberger 2015]. Roughly speaking, there exist families of arbitrary rank corresponding to Lie superalgebras and Lie algebras of types A, B, C, D , infinite examples in rank two corresponding to triangulations of n -gons, and several exceptions in ranks $3 \leq \theta \leq 8$. According to [Cuntz and Lentner 2017, Theorem 3.7], most of these root systems come from a classical one by restriction.

2C. Contragredient Lie superalgebras. Here we recall the construction of contragredient Lie superalgebras over \mathbb{k} from [Andruskiewitsch and Angiono \geq 2025; Bouarroudj et al. 2009; Kac 1990] and introduce notation. We fix the following *contragredient data*:

(D1) a matrix $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{k}^{\mathbb{l} \times \mathbb{l}}$;

(D2) a parity vector $\mathbf{p} = (p_i) \in \mathbb{G}_2^{\mathbb{l}}$ where $\mathbb{G}_2 = \{\pm 1\}$ is the (multiplicative) group with 2 elements;¹

(D3) a \mathbb{k} -vector space \mathfrak{h} of dimension $2\theta - \text{rank } A$;

(D4) linearly independent subsets $(\xi_i)_{i \in \mathbb{l}} \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$ and $(h_i)_{i \in \mathbb{l}} \subset \mathfrak{h}$ realizing the matrix A , that is, $\xi_j(h_i) = a_{ij}$ for all $i, j \in \mathbb{l}$.

The set $(h_i)_{i \in \mathbb{l}}$ in (D4) is completed to a basis $(h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2\theta - \text{rank } A}$ of \mathfrak{h} . The Lie superalgebra $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} := \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}(A, \mathbf{p})$ is presented by generators $e_i, f_i, i \in \mathbb{l}$, and \mathfrak{h} , with parity given by

$$|e_i| = |f_i| = |i|, \quad i \in \mathbb{l}, \quad |h| = 0 \quad \text{for all } h \in \mathfrak{h},$$

subject to the relations, for all $i, j \in \mathbb{l}, h, h' \in \mathfrak{h}$,

$$[h, h'] = 0, \quad [h, e_i] = \xi_i(h)e_i, \quad [h, f_i] = -\xi_i(h)f_i, \quad [e_i, f_j] = \delta_{ij}h_i. \quad (2.5)$$

There is a unique \mathbb{Z} -grading $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_k$ such that $e_i \in \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_1, f_i \in \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{-1}, \mathfrak{h} = \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_0$. As usual, we denote $\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}_+ = \bigoplus_{k > 0} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_k$ and $\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}_- = \bigoplus_{k < 0} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_k$. The family of \mathbb{Z} -homogeneous ideals trivially intersecting \mathfrak{h} admits a unique maximal ideal \mathfrak{r} ; clearly \mathfrak{r} splits as a sum of its positive and negative parts: $\mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{r}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{r}_-$.

The *contragredient Lie superalgebra* associated to the pair (A, \mathbf{p}) is the Lie superalgebra quotient $\mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p}) := \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}(A, \mathbf{p})/\mathfrak{r}$. For sake of brevity, set $\mathfrak{g} := \mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p})$, still denote by e_i, f_i, h_i the images in \mathfrak{g} of the generators for $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$, and identify \mathfrak{h} with its image in \mathfrak{g} . By homogeneity, the grading of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ induces one in $\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{g}_k$; thus we have $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{n}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_-$ as usual.

Remark 2.6. The Lie subsuperalgebra $\mathfrak{g}' = [\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]$ admits a complement $\mathfrak{h}_{>\theta}$ such that $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}' \oplus \mathfrak{h}_{>\theta}$, where $\mathfrak{h}_{>\theta}$ is the subspace spanned by all h_j with $j > \theta$. In particular, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}'$ if A is nondegenerate.

As in [Kannan 2022], it will be easier to work with \mathfrak{g}' rather than \mathfrak{g} , because the former is generated by the Chevalley generators. We denote by $\mathfrak{h}_{\leq\theta}$ the subspace of \mathfrak{h} spanned by all h_j with $j \leq \theta$, thus we have $\mathfrak{g}' = \mathfrak{n}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{h}_{\leq\theta} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_-$.

Remark 2.7. By [Bouarroudj et al. 2009], if a matrix B is obtained from A by rescaling some rows by nonzero scalars, then $\mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p}) \simeq \mathfrak{g}(B, \mathbf{p})$. Following the convention adopted in [Hoyt and Serganova 2007], we always assume that $a_{ii} \in \{0, 2\}$. Given $i \in \mathbb{l}$, denote by \mathfrak{g}_i the Lie subsuperalgebra of \mathfrak{g} generated by e_i, f_i and h_i . Hence, for \mathfrak{g}_i we have four possibilities:

$$a_{ii} = 2, \quad p_i = 1 : \quad \text{as usual, } \mathfrak{g}_i \simeq \mathfrak{sl}(2);$$

$$a_{ii} = 0, \quad p_i = 1 : \quad \text{now } \mathfrak{g}_i \text{ is isomorphic to } \mathfrak{h}_3, \text{ the Heisenberg algebra;}$$

$$a_{ii} = 2, \quad p_i = -1 : \quad \text{here } \mathfrak{g}_i \simeq \mathfrak{osp}(2);$$

$$a_{ii} = 0, \quad p_i = -1 : \quad \text{in this case } \mathfrak{g}_i \text{ is isomorphic to } \mathfrak{sl}(1|1).$$

Now we recall some features of \mathfrak{g} extracted from [Andruskiewitsch and Angiono \geq 2025]:

¹For our formulas it is more suitable to work with \mathbb{G}_2 rather than $\mathbb{Z}/2$.

(i) There exists an involution $\tilde{\omega}$ of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ such that

$$\tilde{\omega}(e_i) = -f_i, \quad \tilde{\omega}(f_i) = -p_i e_i, \quad \tilde{\omega}(h) = -h, \quad \text{for all } i \in \mathbb{I}, \quad h \in \mathfrak{h}. \quad (2.8)$$

Clearly $\tilde{\omega}(\mathfrak{r}) = \mathfrak{r}$, so $\tilde{\omega}$ gives rise to $\omega : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$, the *Chevalley involution*.

(ii) The center \mathfrak{c} of \mathfrak{g} coincides with that of \mathfrak{g}' ; we have $\mathfrak{c} = \{h \in \mathfrak{h} : \xi_i(h) = 0 \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{I}\}$.

(iii) The unique $x \in \mathfrak{n}_+$ (respectively, $x \in \mathfrak{n}_-$) such that $[x, f_i] = 0$ (respectively, $[x, e_i] = 0$) for all $i \in \mathbb{I}$ is $x = 0$.

(iv) The Lie superalgebra $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ has a $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{I}}$ -grading determined by

$$\deg f_i = -\alpha_i, \quad \deg h = 0, \quad \deg e_i = \alpha_i, \quad \text{for all } i \in \mathbb{I}, \quad h \in \mathfrak{h}.$$

One can show that \mathfrak{r} is $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{I}}$ -homogeneous, hence $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{I}}, \alpha \neq 0} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$.

Definition 2.9. The set of roots of (A, \mathbf{p}) is $\nabla^{(A, \mathbf{p})} := \{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{I}} - 0 : \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \neq 0\}$. The set of positive, respectively negative, roots is $\nabla_{\pm}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} = \nabla^{(A, \mathbf{p})} \cap (\pm \mathbb{N}_0^{\mathbb{I}})$.

Since the Chevalley involution satisfies $\omega(\mathfrak{g}_\alpha) = \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}$ for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{I}}$, we get

$$\nabla^{(A, \mathbf{p})} = \nabla_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})} \cup \nabla_-^{(A, \mathbf{p})}, \quad \nabla_-^{(A, \mathbf{p})} = -\nabla_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})}. \quad (2.10)$$

Remark 2.11. Given contragredient data (D1)–(D4) and $\mathbb{J} \subset \mathbb{I}$, consider

- $A_{\mathbb{J}} := (a_{ij})_{i, j \in \mathbb{J}}$, $\mathbf{p}_{\mathbb{J}} := (p_i)_{i \in \mathbb{J}}$;
- $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{J}}$ the subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p})$ generated by \mathfrak{h} , e_i , f_i , for $i \in \mathbb{J}$;
- $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{J}}$ the subspace of \mathfrak{h} spanned by h_i , for $i \in \mathbb{J}$;
- $\mathfrak{h}'_{\mathbb{J}}$ the maximal subspace of $\bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{J}} \ker \xi_i$ trivially intersecting $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{J}}$.

By [Hoyt and Serganova 2007, Lemma 2.1], there is an isomorphism $\mathfrak{g}(A_{\mathbb{J}}, \mathbf{p}_{\mathbb{J}}) \oplus \mathfrak{h}'_{\mathbb{J}} \cong \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{J}}$ which identifies the positive and negative parts of $\mathfrak{g}(A_{\mathbb{J}}, \mathbf{p}_{\mathbb{J}})$ with the subalgebras of $\mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p})$ generated by e_i , respectively f_i , for $i \in \mathbb{J}$. In particular, we get $\nabla_{\pm}^{(A_{\mathbb{J}}, \mathbf{p}_{\mathbb{J}})} = \nabla_{\pm}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} \cap \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{J}}$.

2D. Root systems for contragredient Lie superalgebras. Next we extract from [Andruskiewitsch and Angiono ≥ 2025] the construction of the Weyl groupoid associated to a contragredient Lie superalgebra. Let (A, \mathbf{p}) be as in (D1), (D2). Following [Kac 1990; Bouarroudj et al. 2009], we assume from now on that A satisfies

$$a_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{if and only if} \quad a_{ji} = 0, \quad \text{for all } j \neq i \in \mathbb{I}. \quad (2.12)$$

From (A, \mathbf{p}) , we build:

(1) A matrix $C^{(A, \mathbf{p})} = (c_{ij}^{(A, \mathbf{p})})_{i, j \in \mathbb{I}}$ by $c_{ii}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} := 2$ for each $i \in \mathbb{I}$ and

$$c_{ij}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} := -\min\{m \in \mathbb{N}_0 : (\text{ad } f_i)^{m+1} f_j = 0\}, \quad i \neq j \in \mathbb{I}. \quad (2.13)$$

Since $\text{ad } f_i$ is locally nilpotent, $C^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$ is a well-defined generalized Cartan matrix.

(2) For each $i \in \mathbb{I}$, an involution $s_i^{(A, \mathbf{p})} \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{I}})$ given by

$$s_i^{(A, \mathbf{p})}(\alpha_j) := \alpha_j - c_{ij}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} \alpha_i, \quad j \in \mathbb{I}. \quad (2.14)$$

(3) For each $i \in \mathbb{I}$, the i -th reflection $r_i(A, \mathbf{p}) := (r_i A, r_i \mathbf{p}) = ((\hat{a}_{jk})_{j, k \in \mathbb{I}}, (\hat{p}_j)_{j \in \mathbb{I}})$, where

- $\hat{p}_j = p_j p_i^{c_{ij}^{(A, \mathbf{p})}}$, for all $j \in \mathbb{I}$;
- for $j = i$, let $\hat{a}_{jk} = c_{ik}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} a_{ii} - a_{ik}$, for all $k \in \mathbb{I}$;
- for $j \neq i$ with $a_{ij} = 0$, let $\hat{a}_{jk} = a_{jk}$, for all $k \in \mathbb{I}$;
- for $j \neq i$ with $a_{ij} \neq 0$, put $\hat{a}_{ji} = a_{ji}(c_{ij}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} a_{ii} - a_{ij})$, and for all $k \neq i, j$,

$$\hat{a}_{jk} = c_{ij}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} c_{ik}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} a_{ji} a_{ii} - c_{ij}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} a_{ji} a_{ik} - c_{ik}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} a_{ji} a_{ij} + a_{ij} a_{jk}. \quad (2.15)$$

Remark 2.16. For each $a \in \mathbb{F}_p$, $\tilde{a} \in \mathbb{Z}$ denotes the unique integer $0 \geq \tilde{a} \geq 1 - p$ whose class in \mathbb{F}_p is a . By [Andruskiewitsch and Angiono \geq 2025] the integers $c_{ij}^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$ can be explicitly computed as follows.

(a) If $a_{ii} = 2$ and $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}_p$, then

$$c_{ij}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} = \begin{cases} \tilde{a}_{ij} & \text{if } a_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}_p, p_i = 1 \text{ or } p_i = -1, \tilde{a}_{ij} \text{ even;} \\ \tilde{a}_{ij} - p & \text{if } a_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}_p, p_i = -1, \tilde{a}_{ij} \text{ odd;} \\ 1 - \frac{3-p_i}{2} p & \text{if } a_{ij} \notin \mathbb{F}_p. \end{cases}$$

(b) If $a_{ii} = 0$, then

$$c_{ij}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } a_{ij} = 0; \\ 1 - p & \text{if } a_{ij} \neq 0, p_i = 1; \\ -1 & \text{if } a_{ij} \neq 0, p_i = -1. \end{cases}$$

Another crucial result of [Andruskiewitsch and Angiono \geq 2025] states that, in this context, we have analogs for Lusztig's isomorphisms on quantum groups.

Theorem 2.17. *Let $A \in \mathbb{k}^{\mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I}}$ satisfying (2.12), $\mathbf{p} \in (\mathbb{G}_2)^{\mathbb{I}}$, and $i \in \mathbb{I}$. There is a Lie superalgebra isomorphism $T_i^{(A, \mathbf{p})} : \mathfrak{g}(r_i A, r_i \mathbf{p}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p})$ such that*

$$T_i^{(A, \mathbf{p})}(\mathfrak{g}(r_i A, r_i \mathbf{p})_\beta) = \mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p})_{s_i^{(A, \mathbf{p})}(\beta)}, \quad \text{for all } \beta \in \pm \mathbb{N}_0^{\mathbb{I}}; \quad (2.18)$$

$$T_i^{(A, \mathbf{p})} \circ \omega = \omega \circ T_i^{(A, \mathbf{p})}. \quad (2.19)$$

To obtain a reduced root system, we need to disregard roots that are natural multiples of other roots. Consider

$$\Delta_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})} := \nabla_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})} - \{k\alpha : \alpha \in \nabla_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})}, k \in \mathbb{N}, k \geq 2\}. \quad (2.20)$$

Now we are ready to state another key result from [Andruskiewitsch and Angiono \geq 2025].

Theorem 2.21. $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{C}_\theta, (\Delta^{(A, \mathbf{p})})_{(A, \mathbf{p}) \in \mathcal{X}})$ is a reduced root system. □

To fully describe $\nabla^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$ we need to take into account all the multiples of roots in $\Delta^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$.

Definition 2.22. We say that a root $\beta \in \Delta^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$ is odd nondegenerate if there exist $i \in \mathbb{I}$ and an element $(B, \mathbf{q}) = r_{i_1} \cdots r_{i_k}(A, \mathbf{p})$ in the Weyl class of (A, \mathbf{p}) with $b_{ii} = 2$, $q_i = -1$ such that $s_{i_1}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} \cdots s_{i_k} \in \text{Hom}((B, \mathbf{q}), (A, \mathbf{p}))$ maps α_i to β . We denote by $\Delta_{\text{o,nd}}^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$ the set of all such roots.

The existence of odd nondegenerate roots turns out to be the reason behind the existence of integer multiples of roots.

Proposition 2.23 [Andruskiewitsch and Angiono 2017]. *Assume that $\dim \mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p}) < \infty$. Then*

$$\nabla^{(A, \mathbf{p})} = \Delta^{(A, \mathbf{p})} \cup (2\Delta_{\text{o,nd}}^{(A, \mathbf{p})}), \quad \text{and} \quad \dim \mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p})_\beta = 1 \quad \text{for all } \beta \in \nabla^{(A, \mathbf{p})}. \quad \square$$

Example 2.24. We describe all rank two finite-dimensional contragredient Lie superalgebras:

- (i) The classical Lie algebras of types A_2 , B_2 and G_2 , with matrices $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (here, $p > 3$). The root systems are the classical ones.
- (ii) Similarly, $A(0|1)$, $B(0|1)$ are standard root systems, with Cartan matrices $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. The root systems have the same roots as A_2 and B_2 .
- (iii) Let $p = 3$, $a \in \mathbb{k} - \mathbb{F}_3$. The *Brown algebra* $\text{br}(2, a)$ is constructed as follows: Set

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ a & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1-a & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

so C^A and $C^{A'}$ are of type B_2 . We can check that $r_2(A) = A'$, $r_1(A) = A$, $r_1(A') = A'$,

$$\Delta_+^A = \Delta_+^{A'} = \{1, 12, 12^2, 2\},$$

so $\dim \mathfrak{g}(A) = 10$.

- (iv) Again take $p = 3$: we recall now the definition of the Lie superalgebra $\text{brj}(2; 3)$. Set

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p} = (1, -1), \quad A' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A'' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p}'' = (-1, -1).$$

In this case,

$$C^{(A, \mathbf{p})} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C^{(A', \mathbf{p})} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C^{(A'', \mathbf{p}'')} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$r_1(A, \mathbf{p}) = (A', \mathbf{p})$, $r_2(A, \mathbf{p}) = (A'', \mathbf{p}'')$, $r_2(A', \mathbf{p}) = (A', \mathbf{p})$, $r_1(A'', \mathbf{p}'') = (A'', \mathbf{p}'')$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})} &= \{1, 1^2 2, 1^3 2^2, 1^4 2^3, 12, 2\}, & \Delta_{\text{o,nd}}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} &= \{12, 1^2 2\}, \\ \Delta_+^{(A', \mathbf{p})} &= \{1, 1^2 2, 1^3 2^2, 12, 12^2, 2\}, & \Delta_{\text{o,nd}}^{(A', \mathbf{p})} &= \{1, 12\}, \\ \Delta_+^{(A'', \mathbf{p}'')} &= \{1, 1^4 2, 1^3 2, 1^2 2, 12, 2\}, & \Delta_{\text{o,nd}}^{(A'', \mathbf{p}'')} &= \{1, 1^2 2\}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\text{sdim } \mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p}) = 10|8$.

(v) Finally take $p = 5$. The Lie superalgebra $\text{brj}(2; 5)$ admits two possible realizations as contragredient Lie superalgebra. Namely,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p} = (1, -1), \quad A' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p}' = (-1, -1).$$

In this case,

$$C^{(A, \mathbf{p})} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C^{(A', \mathbf{p}')} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$r_2(A, \mathbf{p}) = (A', \mathbf{p}')$, $r_1(A, \mathbf{p}) = (A, \mathbf{p})$, $r_1(A', \mathbf{p}') = (A', \mathbf{p}')$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})} &= \{1, 1^3 2, 1^2 2, 1^5 2^3, 1^3 2^2, 1^4 2^3, 12, 2\}, & \Delta_{\text{o,nd}}^{(A, \mathbf{p})} &= \{1^2 2, 12\}, \\ \Delta_+^{(A', \mathbf{p}')} &= \{1, 1^4 2, 1^3 2, 1^5 2^2, 1^2 2, 1^3 2^2, 12, 2\}, & \Delta_{\text{o,nd}}^{(A', \mathbf{p}')} &= \{1, 1^2 2\}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\text{sdim } \mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p}) = 10 \mid 12$.

Remark 2.25. By [Proposition 2.23](#), we can fix bases $(e_\beta)_{\beta \in \nabla(A, \mathbf{p})}$ for \mathfrak{n}_+ and $(f_\beta)_{\beta \in \nabla(A, \mathbf{p})}$ for \mathfrak{n}_- such that

- $e_{\alpha_i} = e_i$ and $f_{\alpha_i} = f_i$, for all $i \in \mathbb{I}$;
- $e_\beta \in \mathfrak{g}_\beta$ and $f_\beta \in \mathfrak{g}_{-\beta}$, for all $\beta \in \Delta_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$; if $\beta = k\alpha_i + \alpha_j$ for some $i \neq j$ and $k \geq 0$, we can take $e_\beta = (\text{ad } e_i)^k e_j$ and $f_\beta = (\text{ad } f_i)^k f_j$. For small values of k , we denote

$$e_{ij} = (\text{ad } e_i)e_j, \quad e_{iij} = (\text{ad } e_i)^2 e_j, \quad e_{iiij} = (\text{ad } e_i)^3 e_j,$$

and use analog notation $f_{ij}, f_{iij}, f_{iiij}$.

- $e_{2\beta} = [e_\beta, e_\beta]$ and $f_{2\beta} = [f_\beta, f_\beta]$, for all $\beta \in \Delta_{+, \text{o,nd}}^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$.

Let $\beta = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}} a_i \alpha_i \in \nabla_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$, $\xi_\beta := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}} a_i \xi_i \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. Then

$$[h, e_\beta] = \xi_\beta(h) e_\beta, \quad [h, f_\beta] = -\xi_\beta(h) f_\beta, \quad \text{for all } h \in \mathfrak{h}. \quad (2.26)$$

We end this section with a generalization of a well-known result for Lie algebras. The proof follows as an application of [Theorem 2.3](#).

Lemma 2.27. *Assume that $\Delta_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$ is finite and $\alpha, \beta \in \Delta_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$ are such that $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}\beta$.*

(a) *If $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is such that $\beta + n\alpha \in \Delta_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$, then $n < 2p$ and there exists $c \in \mathbb{k}^\times$ such that*

$$(\text{ad } e_\alpha)^n e_\beta = c e_{\beta + n\alpha}.$$

(b) *If $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is such that $\beta - n\alpha \in \Delta_+^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$, then $n < 2p$ and there exists $c \in \mathbb{k}^\times$ such that*

$$(\text{ad } e_\alpha)^n f_\beta = c f_{\beta - n\alpha}.$$

(c) *Assume moreover that $\alpha \notin \Delta_{\text{o,nd}}^{(A, \mathbf{p})}$. If n is as in any of the items above, then $n < p$.*

Proof. (a), (b) Since α and β are linearly independent, by [Theorem 2.3](#) there exists a pair (B, \mathbf{p}') with two simple roots β_1, β_2 , and $w \in \text{Hom}((A, \mathbf{p}), (B, \mathbf{p}'))$ such that

$$\omega(\alpha) = \beta_1, \quad \omega(\beta) \in \Delta_+^{(B, \mathbf{p}')} \cap \{\mathbb{N}_0\beta_1 + \mathbb{N}_0\beta_2\}.$$

So it is enough to verify the claims for (A, \mathbf{p}) of rank $\theta = 2$, which is easily achieved from a case-by-case analysis, see [Example 2.24](#).

(c) We can reduce to $\theta = 2$ again and use that $\beta_1 \notin \Delta_{\text{o,nd}}^{(B, \mathbf{p}')}.$ □

3. Lie algebras in symmetric tensor categories

We recall some notions and basic results related to symmetric tensor categories, Lie algebras in this broad context, and the Verlinde category.

3A. Symmetric tensor categories. A *symmetric tensor category* is an abelian \mathbb{k} -linear category which admits a rigid symmetric monoidal structure such that the tensor product is bilinear on Hom-spaces and the unit object has a one-dimensional endomorphism space.

A *pre-Tannakian* category is a symmetric tensor category where all objects have finite length, which then implies that all Hom-spaces are finite-dimensional. Notice that we adopt the terminology of [\[Coulembier et al. 2023b\]](#).

The ind-completion \mathcal{C}^{ind} of a symmetric tensor category \mathcal{C} is defined as the closure of \mathcal{C} under filtered colimits. This completion \mathcal{C}^{ind} is a \mathbb{k} -linear abelian category with an exact and symmetric tensor product, and there is universal exact symmetric embedding $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\text{ind}}$, see [\[Kashiwara and Schapira 2006\]](#). We shall refer objects in \mathcal{C}^{ind} as ind-objects of \mathcal{C} . When \mathcal{C} is moreover fusion, that is, finite and semisimple, the ind-objects are (possibly infinite) direct sums of simple objects in \mathcal{C} . The genuine objects of \mathcal{C} are then recovered as ind-objects of finite length. If X and Y are ind-objects, we imprecisely write $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$ instead of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^{\text{ind}}}(X, Y)$.

3B. The category $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$. Let α_p denote the Frobenius kernel of the additive group scheme. This group scheme is represented by the commutative and cocommutative Hopf algebra $\mathbb{k}[t]/(t^p)$, where t is primitive. By self-duality, we can safely identify $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$ with the symmetric tensor category of finite dimensional representations of $\mathbb{k}[t]/(t^p)$ over \mathbb{k} .

Isomorphism classes of indecomposables in $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$ are represented by nilpotent Jordan blocks L_i of size i with $1 \leq i \leq p$. Explicitly, L_i has an ordered basis $\{v_1, \dots, v_i\}$ such that $v_{j+1} = tv_j$ for $1 \leq j < i$ and $tv_i = 0$. Such a basis is called *cyclic*; in this situation we write $L_i = \mathbb{k}\{v_1, \dots, v_i\} = \langle v_1 \rangle$ and say that v_1 is a cyclic generator. Notice that an element in $\text{Hom}_{\alpha_p}(\langle v_1 \rangle, V)$ is determined by its value on v_1 .

The indecomposable objects are self-dual, and an isotypic decomposition of $L_i \otimes L_j$ is known from [\[Green 1962\]](#). In particular L_1 is the monoidal unit and $L_p \otimes L_p \simeq pL_p$. For later use, we record an explicit decomposition of some tensor products.

Example 3.1. Assume $p > 2$. Consider two copies of L_2 , with cyclic bases $\{v_1, v_2\}$ and $\{w_1, w_2\}$ respectively. Then $L_2 \otimes L_2 = L_1 \oplus L_3$, where

$$L_1 = \langle v_1 \otimes w_2 - v_2 \otimes w_1 \rangle, \quad L_3 = \langle v_1 \otimes w_1 \rangle.$$

Example 3.2. Consider two copies of L_3 , with cyclic bases $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ and $\{w_1, w_2, w_3\}$.

- If $p > 3$, then $L_3 \otimes L_3 = L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5$, where

$$L_1 = \langle v_1 \otimes w_3 - v_2 \otimes w_2 + v_3 \otimes w_1 \rangle, \quad L_3 = \langle v_1 \otimes w_2 - v_2 \otimes w_1 \rangle, \quad L_5 = \langle v_1 \otimes w_1 \rangle.$$

- If $p = 3$, then $L_3 \otimes L_3 = L_3^{(1)} \oplus L_3^{(2)} \oplus L_3^{(3)}$, where

$$L_3^{(1)} = \langle v_2 \otimes w_2 \rangle, \quad L_3^{(2)} = \langle v_1 \otimes w_2 - v_2 \otimes w_1 \rangle, \quad L_3^{(3)} = \langle v_1 \otimes w_1 \rangle.$$

Example 3.3. Consider two copies of L_4 , with bases $\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ and $\{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$ respectively.

- If $p > 5$, then $L_4 \otimes L_4 = L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5 \oplus L_7$, where

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \langle v_1 \otimes w_4 - v_2 \otimes w_3 + v_3 \otimes w_2 - v_4 \otimes w_1 \rangle, & L_5 &= \langle v_1 \otimes w_2 - v_2 \otimes w_1 \rangle, \\ L_3 &= \langle 3v_1 \otimes w_3 - 4v_2 \otimes w_2 + 3v_3 \otimes w_1 \rangle, & L_7 &= \langle v_1 \otimes w_1 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

- If $p = 5$, then $L_4 \otimes L_4 = L_1 \oplus 3L_5$, where

$$L_1 = \langle v_1 \otimes w_4 - v_2 \otimes w_3 + v_3 \otimes w_2 - v_4 \otimes w_1 \rangle.$$

For reasons that will become evident later, we are particularly interested in tensor products of the form $L_3 \otimes L_j$ for j at most 4. Next, we describe explicit direct sum decompositions.

Example 3.4. Consider indecomposables $L_3 = \mathbb{k}\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ and $L_2 = \mathbb{k}\{w_1, w_2\}$.

- Assume $p > 3$. Then $L_3 \otimes L_2 = L_2 \oplus L_4$, where

$$L_2 = \langle 2v_1 \otimes w_2 - v_2 \otimes w_1 \rangle, \quad L_4 = \langle v_1 \otimes w_1 \rangle.$$

- Assume $p = 3$. Then $L_3 \otimes L_2 = L_3^{(1)} \oplus L_3^{(2)}$, where

$$L_3^{(1)} = \langle v_1 \otimes w_1 \rangle, \quad L_3^{(2)} = \langle v_2 \otimes w_1 \rangle.$$

Example 3.5. Consider indecomposables $L_3 = \mathbb{k}\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ and $L_4 = \mathbb{k}\{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$.

- Assume $p > 5$. Then $L_3 \otimes L_4 = L_2 \oplus L_4 \oplus L_6$, where

$$L_2 = \langle v_1 \otimes w_3 - 2v_2 \otimes w_2 + 3v_3 \otimes w_1 \rangle, \quad L_4 = \langle 2v_1 \otimes w_2 - 3v_2 \otimes w_1 \rangle, \quad L_6 = \langle v_1 \otimes w_1 \rangle.$$

- Assume $p = 5$. Then $L_3 \otimes L_4 = L_2 \oplus 2L_5$, where

$$L_2 = \langle v_1 \otimes w_3 - 2v_2 \otimes w_2 + 3v_3 \otimes w_1 \rangle.$$

3C. Semisimplification and the Verlinde category. If \mathcal{C} is a symmetric tensor category, a tensor ideal \mathcal{I} is a collection of subspaces

$$\mathcal{I} = \{\mathcal{I}(X, Y) \subseteq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \mid X, Y \text{ objects in } \mathcal{C}\},$$

which is compatible with compositions and tensor products. The *quotient category* $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ of \mathcal{C} by \mathcal{I} is the category whose objects are the same as \mathcal{C} and the spaces of morphisms are $\text{Hom}_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}}(X, Y) := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)/\mathcal{I}(X, Y)$. Notice that this construction is compatible with the \mathbb{k} -linear monoidal structure and the tensor product of the original category.

As in [Etingof and Ostrik 2022], see also the references therein, we may take a spherical category \mathcal{C} and the tensor ideal of *negligible* objects. The quotient $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ obtained in this case is known as the *semisimplification* of \mathcal{C} since it turns out to be semisimple: The simple objects of $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ are the indecomposable objects in \mathcal{C} with nonzero categorical dimension.

The Verlinde category Ver_p is defined as the semisimplification of the spherical tensor category $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$, see [Gelfand and Kazhdan 1992; Ostrik 2020]. This is a symmetric fusion category equipped with a symmetric monoidal functor $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p) \rightarrow \text{Ver}_p$ which fails to be right or left exact. For instance, since the categorical dimension of L_p is $p = 0$, it is mapped to zero in Ver_p . Up to isomorphism, the simple objects of Ver_p are the images L_i of the indecomposables L_i with $1 \leq i \leq p - 1$ of $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$, and the fusion rules in Ver_p are

$$L_i \otimes L_j = \bigoplus_{k=1}^{\min\{i, j, p-i, p-j\}} L_{|i-j|+2k-1}. \quad (3.6)$$

Also, the fusion subcategory generated by L_1 and L_{p-1} is equivalent, as a symmetric tensor category, to $s\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$, see [Ostrik 2020; Kannan 2022].

3D. Lie algebras in symmetric tensor categories. We recall now different flavors of *Lie algebras* in a (strict) symmetric tensor category \mathcal{C} following [Etingof 2018]. First, an *operadic Lie algebra* is an object \mathfrak{g} in \mathcal{C} equipped with a morphism $b : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ that satisfies the antisymmetric and Jacobi identities

$$b \circ (\text{id}_{\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}} + c_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}}) = 0, \quad b \circ (b \otimes \text{id}_{\mathfrak{g}}) \circ (\text{id}_{\mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 3}} + (123)_{\mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 3}} + (132)_{\mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 3}}) = 0, \quad (3.7)$$

where the maps $(123)_{\mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 3}}, (132)_{\mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 3}} : \mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 3} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 3}$ are obtained via the action of the symmetric group. We denote by $\text{OLie}(\mathcal{C})$ the category of operadic Lie algebras in \mathcal{C} . Operadic Lie algebras are just called Lie algebras in [Rumynin 2013] and other previous papers. However, especially when working in positive characteristic, one needs to pay special attention to some details, as explained next.

For a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , consider two quotients of the tensor algebra $T(\mathfrak{g})$:

◇ The *universal enveloping algebra* $U(\mathfrak{g})$ is the quotient by the two-sided ideal generated by the image of the map

$$(-b, \text{id}_{\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}} - c_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}}) : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \subseteq T(\mathfrak{g}). \quad (3.8)$$

◇ The symmetric algebra $S(\mathfrak{g})$ is the quotient of $T(\mathfrak{g})$ by the image of $\text{id}_{\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}} - c_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}}$.

As in the category of vector spaces, there is a natural map $\eta : \mathbb{S}(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \text{gr } \mathbb{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ of ind-algebras in \mathcal{C} , which can fail to be an isomorphism. For example, it is known that for $\mathcal{C} = \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$ and $p = 2$, for η to be an isomorphism one needs to impose the additional condition $b(x \otimes x) = 0$ for all x . Also, for $\mathcal{C} = \text{sVec}_{\mathbb{k}}$ and $p = 3$, we have to assume $b(b(x \otimes x) \otimes x) = 0$ for all odd x .

Motivated by this fact, an operadic Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} is said to be *PBW* if the canonical map $\eta : \mathbb{S}(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \text{gr } \mathbb{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ is an isomorphism.

It is not a trivial task to decide whether a given operadic Lie algebra in a symmetric tensor category is PBW. For $\mathcal{C} = \text{Ver}_p$, Etingof [2018] introduced the *p-Jacobi identity* for any $p \geq 5$, a degree- p relation that generalizes the conditions $b(x \otimes x) = 0$ and $b(b(x \otimes x) \otimes x) = 0$ needed for characteristics 2 and 3, respectively. By [Etingof 2018, Theorem 6.6, Corollary 6.7], an operadic Lie algebra in Ver_p is PBW if and only if it satisfies the p -Jacobi identity. As a first application, we have the following result:

Lemma 3.9. *Contragredient operadic Lie superalgebras satisfy the PBW theorem in any characteristic. In other words, for any contragredient Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(A, \mathbf{p})$, the natural map $\eta : \mathbb{S}(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \text{gr } \mathbb{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. By [Etingof 2018, Corollary 4.12], it is enough to show that if $p = 2$ then $[x, x] = 0$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ and that when $p = 3$, we have $[x, [x, x]] = 0$ for all odd x . In any case, we can assume that x is homogeneous of nonzero degree; moreover, via the Chevalley involution, we reduce to the case $x \in \mathfrak{n}_+$.

When $p = 2$, it is enough to show that $[f_i, [x, x]] = 0$ for all $i \in \mathbb{I}$, which is a consequence of the Jacobi identity,

$$[f_i, [x, x]] = [[f_i, x], x] + [x, [f_i, x]] = 2[[f_i, x], x] = 0.$$

For the case $p = 3$, we need to show that $[f_i, [x, [x, x]]] = 0$ for $i \in \mathbb{I}$ and any odd $x \in \mathfrak{n}_+$. When f_i is odd, using the Jacobi identity and the fact that $[f_i, x]$ is even, we get

$$\begin{aligned} [f_i, [x, [x, x]]] &= [[f_i, x], [x, x]] - [x, [f_i, [x, x]]] \\ &= [[[f_i, x], x], x] + [x, [[f_i, x], x]] - [x, [[f_i, x], x] - [x, [f_i, x]]] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, when f_i is even, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} [f_i, [x, [x, x]]] &= [[f_i, x], [x, x]] + [x, [f_i, [x, x]]] \\ &= [[[f_i, x], x], x] - [x, [[f_i, x], x]] + [x, [[f_i, x], x] + [x, [f_i, x]]] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

as claimed. \square

Fix an operadic Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} with bracket b in a strict symmetric tensor category \mathcal{C} . A form on \mathfrak{g} is a map $B : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$ in \mathcal{C} . We say that the form is

- *symmetric* if it remains unchanged when composed with the braiding $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$;
- *invariant* if $B \circ (b \otimes \text{id}_{\mathfrak{g}}) \circ (\text{id}_{\mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 3}} + (123)_{\mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 3}}) = 0$;
- *nondegenerate* if its image under the natural adjunction $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}, \mathbb{1}) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}^*)$ is an isomorphism.

Lemma 3.10. *Let \mathfrak{g} be an operadic Lie algebra with a form $B : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$. Let $\bar{B} : \bar{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \bar{\mathfrak{g}} \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$ denote the form on $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ induced by B under semisimplification. If B is symmetric, respectively, invariant, and nondegenerate, then so is \bar{B} .*

Proof. The property of being symmetric (respectively, invariant) is preserved because the semisimplification functor is additive. Nondegeneracy is also hereditary since the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}, \mathbb{1}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}^*) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Hom}_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \bar{\mathfrak{g}}, \mathbb{1}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathrm{Hom}_{\bar{\mathcal{C}}}(\bar{\mathfrak{g}}, \bar{\mathfrak{g}}^*) \end{array}$$

commutes. □

4. Semisimplification of Lie algebras with a derivation

In this section, we work exclusively in characteristic $p > 2$. As in [Kannan 2022], if \mathfrak{g} is a finite dimensional Lie algebra over \mathbb{k} endowed with a derivation ∂ of order at most p , then \mathfrak{g} becomes a Lie algebra in $\mathrm{Rep}(\alpha_p)$ by letting t act via ∂ . Applying the semisimplification $\mathrm{Rep}(\alpha_p) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ver}_p$, we get an operadic Lie algebra in Ver_p since the functor is braided monoidal.

We are interested in understanding the result of this process when the input is a contragredient Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(A)$ with an inner derivation $\partial = \mathrm{ad} x$, for some $x \in \mathfrak{g}$. If moreover, x is homogeneous with respect to the grading by Δ^A , using Theorem 2.3, we may assume that $x = e_i$ for some $i \in \mathbb{l}$. Let us fix some terminology.

Notation 4.1. We denote by $S : \mathrm{Rep}(\alpha_p) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ver}_p$ the semisimplification functor. If \mathfrak{g} is a finite dimensional Lie algebra and $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ is such that $\mathrm{ad} x$ has order at most p , then

- (\mathfrak{g}, x) denotes the Lie algebra in $\mathrm{Rep}(\alpha_p)$ obtained from \mathfrak{g} by letting t act via $\mathrm{ad} x$;
- $S(\mathfrak{g}, x)$ is the operadic Lie algebra in Ver_p obtained from semisimplification of (\mathfrak{g}, x) .

Next we verify that for a finite dimensional contragredient Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}(A)$, the Chevalley generators e_i, f_i yield suitable derivations.

Lemma 4.2. *Let A be such that $\dim \mathfrak{g}(A) < \infty$. Then $(\mathrm{ad} e_i)^p = (\mathrm{ad} f_i)^p = 0$ for all $i \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$.*

Proof. By the binomial formula, $(\mathrm{ad} x)^p$ is a derivation for all $x \in \mathfrak{g}$. Hence, to show that $(\mathrm{ad} e_i)^p$ annihilates \mathfrak{n}_+ , it is enough to check that $(\mathrm{ad} e_i)^p e_j = 0$ for all $j \in \mathbb{l}$, which follows from Remark 2.16. Also, for any $x \in \mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{g}_0$, we have $(\mathrm{ad} e_i)^2 x \in (\mathrm{ad} e_i) \mathbb{k} e_i = 0$. Thus $(\mathrm{ad} e_i)^p|_{\mathfrak{n}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{h}} = 0$. Applying the Chevalley involution we get that $(\mathrm{ad} f_i)^p|_{\mathfrak{n}_- \oplus \mathfrak{h}} = 0$.

To show that $(\mathrm{ad} e_i)^p$ annihilates \mathfrak{n}_- , consider a nonzero homogeneous $x \in \mathfrak{g}_{-\beta}$, where $\beta \in \Delta_+^A$. If $\beta = \alpha_i$, then $x \in \mathbb{k} f_i$, and since

$$(\mathrm{ad} e_i)^3 f_i = (\mathrm{ad} e_i)^2 h_i = -a_{ii} [e_i, e_i] = 0,$$

we also have $(\text{ad } e_i)^3 x = 0$. For the case $\beta \neq \alpha_i$, consider $\beta' := s_i(\beta) \in \Delta_+^{r_i A}$; we know that, up to a nonzero scalar, $x = T_i^A(\widehat{f}_{\beta'})$. Then

$$(\text{ad } e_i)^p x = (\text{ad } T_i^A(\widehat{f}_i))^p T_i^A(\widehat{f}_{\beta'}) = T_i^A((\text{ad } \widehat{f}_i)^p \widehat{f}_{\beta'}) = 0.$$

Thus $(\text{ad } e_i)^p|_{\mathfrak{n}_-} = 0$. Applying the Chevalley involution, we also have $(\text{ad } f_i)^p|_{\mathfrak{n}_+} = 0$. \square

These two derivations turn out to yield isomorphic Lie algebras in $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $A \in \mathbb{k}^{\theta \times \theta}$ such that $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(A)$ is finite dimensional, and fix $i \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$. Then the Chevalley involution $\omega : (\mathfrak{g}, e_i) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{g}, -f_i)$ is an isomorphism of Lie algebras in $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$.*

Proof. Since $\omega : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is an isomorphism of Lie algebras, it is enough to show that $\omega : (\mathfrak{g}, e_i) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{g}, -f_i)$ is a morphism in $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$, which follows directly from $\omega(e_i) = -f_i$. \square

Remark 4.4. Let $\mathbb{J} \subseteq \mathbb{l}$ be the connected component of the Dynkin diagram containing a fixed index $i \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$, and denote by $\widehat{\mathbb{J}}$ the complement of \mathbb{J} in \mathbb{l} . Then, as explained in [Remark 2.11](#), we have $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(A_{\mathbb{J}}) \oplus \mathfrak{g}(A_{\widehat{\mathbb{J}}})$, so

$$(\mathfrak{g}, e_i) = (\mathfrak{g}(A_{\mathbb{J}}), e_i) \oplus (\mathfrak{g}(A_{\widehat{\mathbb{J}}}), e_i), \quad \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{g}, e_i) = \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{g}(A_{\mathbb{J}}), e_i) \oplus \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{g}(A_{\widehat{\mathbb{J}}}), e_i).$$

Furthermore, since $(\text{ad } e_i)|_{\mathfrak{g}(A_{\widehat{\mathbb{J}}})} = 0$, we see that $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{g}(A_{\widehat{\mathbb{J}}}), e_i) \simeq \mathfrak{g}(A_{\widehat{\mathbb{J}}})$ is an ordinary Lie algebra in $\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}} \subset \text{Ver}_p$, similarly $(\mathfrak{g}(A_{\widehat{\mathbb{J}}}), e_i) \in \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}} \subset \text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$.

As a consequence, for most of the arguments in this section, we only need to consider matrices A with connected Dynkin diagram.

4A. The structure of the Lie algebra $(\mathfrak{g}'(A), e_i)$. In this subsection, we fix a finite-dimensional contragredient Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(A)$ and a Chevalley generator e_i , and we describe the structure of the Lie algebra (\mathfrak{g}', e_i) in $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$; see [Remark 2.6](#).

As a first step, we show that the isotypic decomposition of $(\mathfrak{g}', e_i) \in \text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$ is determined by the roots. To describe it, we need to fix some terminology.

Notation 4.5. Fix $i \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$ and a matrix $A \in \mathbb{k}^{\theta \times \theta}$. For each $j \in \mathbb{l}_p$ consider

$$\Delta_{+,j}^A = \{\beta \neq \alpha_i \mid \beta + k\alpha_i \in \Delta_+^A \text{ for all } 0 \leq k < j \text{ and } \beta - \alpha_i, \beta + j\alpha_i \notin \Delta_+^A\}, \quad a_j = |\Delta_{+,j}^A|.$$

If $\beta \in \Delta_{+,j}^A$, we say that $\{\beta + k\alpha_i : 0 \leq k < j\}$ is a maximal α_i -string. We also say that β generates the string, and that j is the length of the string.

The roots that generate α_i -strings of length less than p will play an important role. Let

$$\Delta_{+,\min}^A = \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{l}_{p-1}} \Delta_{+,j}^A, \quad \Delta_{-,\min}^A = -\Delta_{+,\min}^A, \quad \Delta_{\min}^A = \Delta_{+,\min}^A \cup \Delta_{-,\min}^A. \quad (4.6)$$

Remark 4.7. Assume $\mathfrak{g}(A)$ is finite dimensional and fix $i \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$.

- Each positive root different from α_i belongs to a unique maximal α_i -string. In fact, the existence of such a string follows from [Lemma 2.27 \(c\)](#) (with $\alpha = \alpha_i$), and the uniqueness follows from maximality.

- Given $j \neq i$, the simple root α_j generates a maximal α_i -string of length $1 - c_{ij}^A$; see (2.13).

Proposition 4.8. Fix $i \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$ and a matrix $A \in \mathbb{k}^{\theta \times \theta}$ such that $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(A)$ is finite dimensional.

(a) For each $\beta \in \Delta_{+,j}^A$, the subspaces

$$M_\beta := \bigoplus_{k=0}^{j-1} \mathbb{k}e_{\beta+k\alpha_i}, \quad N_\beta := \bigoplus_{k=0}^{j-1} \mathbb{k}f_{\beta+k\alpha_i},$$

are α_p -submodules of (\mathfrak{g}', e_i) , and both are isomorphic to L_j .

(b) If $a_{ii} = 2$, then $\mathbb{k}f_i \oplus \mathbb{k}h_i \oplus \mathbb{k}e_i$ is a submodule of (\mathfrak{g}', e_i) isomorphic to L_3 , any one-dimensional subspace of $\ker \xi_i \cap \mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta}$ is a submodule isomorphic to L_1 and

$$(\mathfrak{g}', e_i) \simeq L_1^{2a_1+\theta-1} \oplus L_3^{2a_3+1} \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{l}_p - \{1,3\}} L_j^{2a_j} \right) \text{ in } \text{Rep}(\alpha_p).$$

(c) If $a_{ii} = 0$ and there exists j such that $a_{ji} \neq 0$, then $\mathbb{k}f_i \oplus \mathbb{k}h_i$ is a submodule of (\mathfrak{g}', e_i) isomorphic to L_2 , there is $h \in \mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta}$ such that $\mathbb{k}h \oplus \mathbb{k}e_i$ is a submodule isomorphic to L_2 , any one-dimensional subspace of $\ker \xi_i \cap \mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta}$ different from $\mathbb{k}h_i$ is a submodule isomorphic to L_1 and

$$(\mathfrak{g}', e_i) \simeq L_1^{2a_1+\theta-2} \oplus L_2^{2a_2+2} \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{l}_p - \{1,2\}} L_j^{2a_j} \right) \text{ in } \text{Rep}(\alpha_p).$$

Proof. For (a), fix $j \in \mathbb{l}_p$ and $\beta \in \Delta_{+,j}^A$. Using that \mathfrak{g} is \mathbb{Z}^θ -graded, since $\beta - \alpha_i$ and $\beta + j\alpha_i$ are not roots, we have

$$(\text{ad } e_i)f_\beta = 0, \quad (\text{ad } e_i)e_{\beta+(j-1)\alpha_i} = 0;$$

so N_β and M_β are α_p -submodules of \mathfrak{g} . Using these last computations and Lemma 2.27, it becomes evident that these submodules are isomorphic to the nilpotent Jordan block L_j .

To prove (b) and (c), we first observe that $\bigoplus_{\beta \neq \alpha_i} \mathbb{k}e_\beta$ and $\bigoplus_{\beta \neq \alpha_i} \mathbb{k}f_\beta$ are α_p -submodules of \mathfrak{g} . Indeed, by Remark 4.7 we have

$$\bigoplus_{\beta \neq \alpha_i} \mathbb{k}e_\beta = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{l}_p} \left(\bigoplus_{\beta \in \Delta_{+,j}^A} M_\beta \right), \quad \bigoplus_{\beta \neq \alpha_i} \mathbb{k}f_\beta = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{l}_p} \left(\bigoplus_{\beta \in \Delta_{+,j}^A} N_\beta \right).$$

The subspace $\mathbb{k}f_i \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathbb{k}e_i$ is also an α_p -submodules of \mathfrak{g} , so

$$\mathfrak{g}' = \left(\bigoplus_{\beta \neq \alpha_i} \mathbb{k}e_\beta \right) \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{\beta \neq \alpha_i} \mathbb{k}f_\beta \right) \oplus (\mathbb{k}f_i \oplus \mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta} \oplus \mathbb{k}e_i)$$

as an α_p -module. It only remains to compute the isotypic components of $\mathbb{k}f_i \oplus \mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta} \oplus \mathbb{k}e_i$.

First, we assume that $a_{ii} = 2$. In this case $\mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta} = \mathbb{k}h_i \oplus (\ker \xi_i \cap \mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta})$ as vector spaces and $\{f_i, h_i, e_i\} \simeq \mathfrak{sl}_2$, hence $\mathbb{k}f_i \oplus \mathbb{k}h_i \oplus \mathbb{k}e_i \simeq L_3$ as an object in $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$. Also, $(\ker \xi_i) \cap \mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta}$ is a sum of $\theta - 1$ copies of L_1 , so (b) holds.

Now consider $a_{ii} = 0$. By hypothesis, there is $h \in \mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta}$ such that $\xi_i(h) = 1$. Thus we have a linear complement $\mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta} = \mathbb{k}h \oplus (\ker \xi_i \cap \mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta})$. Since $[h, e_i] = e_i$, the subspace spanned by h and e_i is an α_p -submodule of \mathfrak{g} isomorphic to L_2 . Also, since $[h_i, e_i] = 0$, the subspace spanned by h_i and f_i is an α_p -submodule of \mathfrak{g} isomorphic to L_2 . Finally, any complement of $\mathbb{k}h_i$ in $\ker \xi_i \cap \mathfrak{h}_{\leq \theta}$ is a sum of $\theta - 2$ copies of L_1 and (c) follows. \square

We show next that the submodules M_β, N_β can be Lie-generated by submodules associated to simple roots.

Proposition 4.9. *If β is an α_i -string generator, then M_β is contained in the $\text{Rep}(\alpha_p)$ -Lie subalgebra of (\mathfrak{g}', e_i) generated by the submodules M_{α_j} , where $j \neq i$.*

Proof. The proof is by induction in $\text{ht}(\beta)$. The base case $\text{ht}(\beta) = 1$, i.e., β a simple root, is clear.

For $\text{ht}(\beta) > 1$, there exist positive roots α and γ such that $\beta = \alpha + \gamma$; notice that both roots have smaller height and are independent with α_i . Now, α and γ belong to some α_i -string, say $\alpha = \tilde{\alpha} + c\alpha_i$ and $\gamma = \tilde{\gamma} + d\alpha_i$ where $\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\gamma}$ are string generators. By Lemma 2.27, $e_\beta \in \mathbb{k}[e_\alpha, e_\gamma] \subset [M_{\tilde{\alpha}}, M_{\tilde{\gamma}}]$. Next, using the Jacobi identity, we see that for each $\beta + h\alpha_i$ in the string generated by β , we also have

$$e_{\beta+h\alpha_i} \in \mathbb{k}(\text{ad } e_i)^h e_\beta \subset \mathbb{k}(\text{ad } e_i)^h [e_\alpha, e_\gamma] \subset [M_{\tilde{\alpha}}, M_{\tilde{\gamma}}],$$

since $M_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ and $M_{\tilde{\gamma}}$ are $\text{ad } e_i$ -stable. This means that $M_\beta \subset [M_{\tilde{\alpha}}, M_{\tilde{\gamma}}]$, and now the proposition follows by induction and the Jacobi identity. \square

Motivated by Propositions 4.8 and 4.9, we describe how the Lie bracket of (\mathfrak{g}', e_i) behaves when restricted to tensor products of some simple submodules. We describe the adjoint action of an element in $\ker \xi_i$ as a first step.

Lemma 4.10. *Let $h \in \ker \xi_i$. If β is an α_i -string generator, then h acts on M_β by $\xi_\beta(h)$, and on N_β by $-\xi_\beta(h)$.*

Proof. We verify first the claim concerning M_β . Let $\{\beta + k\alpha_i : 0 \leq k < d\}$ denote the α_i -string through β . By (2.26), $[h, e_\beta] = \xi_\beta(h)e_\beta$. We show that $[h, e_{\beta+k\alpha_i}] = \xi_\beta(h)e_{\beta+k\alpha_i}$ for all such k . For $k = 1$, we write $e_{\beta+\alpha_i} = \mu[e_\beta, e_i]$ and, since $h \in \ker \xi_i$, we get

$$[h, e_{\beta+\alpha_i}] = \mu[[h, e_\beta], e_i] + \mu[e_\beta, [h, e_i]] = \mu\xi_\beta(h)[e_\beta, e_i] = \xi_\beta(h)e_{\beta+\alpha_i}.$$

The proof now follows inductively on k using that $e_{\beta+k\alpha_i} \in \mathbb{k}[e_i, e_{\beta+(k-1)\alpha_i}]$.

The claim regarding the action on N_β follows via the Chevalley involution. \square

If M, N are submodules of (\mathfrak{g}', e_i) , $[M, N]$ denotes the image of $[-, -]_{M \otimes N} : M \otimes N \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}'$.

In the next couple of Lemmas, we describe $[-, -] \in \text{Hom}_{\alpha_p}(M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_k}, \mathfrak{g}')$ for $j, k \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$, both different from i . The case $j \neq k$ is straightforward:

Lemma 4.11. *Let $j, k \in \mathbb{l}$, both different from i . If $j \neq k$, then $[M_{\alpha_j}, N_{\alpha_k}] = 0$.*

Proof. If $n, m \geq 0$, then $[(\text{ad } e_i)^n e_j, (\text{ad } f_i)^m f_k] = 0$ because $(n - m)\alpha_i + \alpha_j - \alpha_k$ cannot be a root. \square

On the other hand, when $j = k$ a more careful analysis is needed.

Notation 4.12. If $a \in \mathbb{k}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we denote $(n)_a = n + a$ and $(n)_a^! = (n)_a(n-1)_a \cdots (1)_a$.

Remark 4.13. Assume that $a_{ii} = 2$. Let $j \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$ different from i . Then the bracket in $\mathfrak{g}(A)$ satisfies

$[-, -]$	f_j	f_{ij}	f_{iij}	f_{iiij}
e_j	h_j	$a_{ji} f_i$	0	0
e_{ij}	$-a_{ji} e_i$	$a_{ij} h_j + a_{ji} h_i$	$2a_{ji}(1)_{a_{ij}} f_i$	0
e_{iij}	0	$-2a_{ji}(1)_{a_{ij}} e_i$	$2(1)_{a_{ij}}(a_{ij} h_j + 2a_{ji} h_i)$	$6a_{ji}(2)_{a_{ij}}^! f_i$
e_{iiij}	0	0	$-6a_{ji}(2)_{a_{ij}}^! e_i$	$6(2)_{a_{ij}}^!(a_{ij} h_j + 3a_{ji} h_i)$

We fix cyclic generators for the indecomposable submodules from [Proposition 4.8\(b\)](#).

Notation 4.14. Assume \mathfrak{g} is finite dimensional. Let $i \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$ be such that $a_{ii} = 2$. Let $j \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$ be different from i . Then:

- $M_{\alpha_j} = \langle e_j \rangle = \mathbb{k}\{e_j, (\text{ad } e_i)e_j, \dots, (\text{ad } e_i)^{-c_{ij}} e_j\}$.
- $N_{\alpha_j} = \langle (\text{ad } f_i)^{-c_{ij}} f_j \rangle$ which has (noncyclic) basis $\{(\text{ad } f_i)^{-c_{ij}} f_j, (\text{ad } f_i)^{1-c_{ij}} f_j, \dots, f_j\}$.
- S denotes the copy of L_3 generated by e_i , which has a cyclic basis $\{f_i, h_i, -2e_i\}$.
- Write $\tilde{h}_j = h_j$ if $a_{ij} = 0$, and $\tilde{h}_j = 2h_j - a_{ji}h_i$ if $a_{ij} \neq 0$. Then $\tilde{h}_j \in \ker \xi_i$ and generates a copy of L_1 .
- For any direct summand X of \mathfrak{g}' , denote by $\iota_X : X \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}'$ the canonical inclusion. If Y is another object we also denote by ι_X the composition $X \oplus Y \rightarrow X \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}'$.

To obtain an explicit expression for the cyclic basis of N_{α_j} , one uses the following:

Remark 4.15. Assume that $a_{ii} = 2$. Let $j \in \mathbb{l}$ different from i . Then

$$[e_i, f_{ij}] = -a_{ij} f_j, \quad [e_i, f_{iij}] = -2(1)_{a_{ij}} f_{ij}, \quad [e_i, f_{iiij}] = -3(2)_{a_{ij}} f_{iij}.$$

Now we can use these bases to explicitly describe $[-, -] \in \text{Hom}_{\alpha_p}(M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j}, \mathfrak{g}')$.

Lemma 4.16. Assume \mathfrak{g} is finite dimensional and $a_{ii} = 2$. Let $j \in \mathbb{l}$ different from i and assume that $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}_p$. Consider on M_{α_j} and N_{α_j} the cyclic bases from [Notation 4.14](#).

(a) If $c_{ij} = 0$, then $[-, -] : M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} \rightarrow \mathbb{k}\tilde{h}_j$ is the canonical isomorphism $L_1 \otimes L_1 \rightarrow L_1$.

For $-1 \geq c_{ij} \geq -3$ we have $[M_{\alpha_j}, N_{\alpha_j}] = \mathbb{k}\tilde{h}_j \oplus S = L_1 \oplus L_3$. Also

(b) Assume $c_{ij} = -1$ and $p > 2$. If we identify $M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} = L_1 \oplus L_3$ as in [Example 3.1](#), then $[-, -] : M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} \rightarrow \mathbb{k}\tilde{h}_j \oplus S$ acts as $\iota_{L_1} \oplus a_{ji}\iota_{L_3}$.

(c) Assume $c_{ij} = -2$ and $p > 3$. If we identify $M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} = L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5$ as in [Example 3.2](#), then $[-, -] : M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} \rightarrow \mathbb{k}\tilde{h}_j \oplus S$ acts as $6\iota_{L_1} \oplus 4a_{ji}\iota_{L_3}$.

(d) Assume $c_{ij} = -3$ and $p = 5$. If we identify $M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} = L_1 \oplus 3L_5$ as in [Example 3.3](#), then $[-, -] : M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} \rightarrow \mathbb{k}\tilde{h}_j \oplus S$ restricted to L_1 acts as $72\iota_{L_1}$.

(e) Assume $c_{ij} = -3$ and $p > 5$. If we identify $M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} = L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5 \oplus L_7$ as in [Example 3.3](#), then $[-, -]: M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} \rightarrow \mathbb{k}\tilde{h}_j \oplus S$ acts as $72\iota_{L_1} \oplus 120a_{ji}\iota_{L_3}$.

Proof. (a) In this case $M_{\alpha_j} = \mathbb{k}\{e_j\}$, $N_{\alpha_j} = \mathbb{k}\{f_j\}$. Since $[e_j, f_j] = h_j$, the claim follows.

The inclusion $[M_{\alpha_j}, N_{\alpha_j}] \subseteq \mathbb{k}\{2h_j - a_{ji}h_i\} \oplus \mathbb{k}\{f_i, h_i, -2e_i\} = L_1 \oplus L_3$ follows directly from [Remark 4.13](#).

(b) The cyclic bases for M_{α_j} and N_{α_j} given by [Notation 4.14](#) are $M_{\alpha_j} = \mathbb{k}\{e_j, e_{ij}\}$ and $N_{\alpha_j} = \mathbb{k}\{f_{ij}, f_j\}$. According to [Example 3.1](#), we have $M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} = L_1 \oplus L_3$ with cyclic bases $L_1 = \mathbb{k}\{e_j \otimes f_j - e_{ij} \otimes f_{ij}\}$ and $L_3 = \mathbb{k}\{e_j \otimes f_{ij}, e_{ij} \otimes f_{ij} + e_j \otimes f_j, 2e_{ij} \otimes f_j\}$. Now we use [Remark 4.13](#) to compute the action of the Lie bracket on these bases,

$$\begin{aligned} [e_j, f_j] - [e_{ij}, f_{ij}] &= h_j - a_{ij}h_j - a_{ji}h_i = 2h_j - a_{ji}h_i, & [e_j, f_{ij}] &= a_{ji}f_i, \\ [e_{ij}, f_{ij}] + [e_j, f_j] &= a_{ij}h_j + a_{ji} + h_j = a_{ji}h_i, & 2[e_{ij}, f_j] &= -2a_{ji}e_i, \end{aligned}$$

and the claim follows.

(c) The cyclic bases for M_{α_j} and N_{α_j} given by [Notation 4.14](#) are $M_{\alpha_j} = \mathbb{k}\{e_j, e_{ij}, e_{iij}\}$ and $N_{\alpha_j} = \mathbb{k}\{f_{iij}, 2f_{ij}, 4f_j\}$. According to [Example 3.2](#) we have $M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} = L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5$ with cyclic generators

$$L_1 = \langle 4e_j \otimes f_j - 2e_{ij} \otimes f_{ij} + e_{iij} \otimes f_{iij} \rangle, \quad L_3 = \langle 2e_j \otimes f_{ij} - e_{ij} \otimes f_{iij} \rangle, \quad L_5 = \langle e_j \otimes f_{iij} \rangle.$$

Next, we use [Remark 4.13](#) to compute the Lie bracket on these generators

$$4[e_j, f_j] - 2[e_{ij}, f_{ij}] + [e_{iij}, f_{iij}] = 4h_j + 4h_j - 2a_{ji}h_i + 4h_j - 4a_{ji}h_i = 6(2h_j - a_{ji}h_i),$$

thus the bracket acts as $6\iota_{L_1}$ on L_1 . Similarly

$$2[e_j, f_{ij}] - [e_{ij}, f_{iij}] = (2a_{ji} + 2a_{ji})f_i = 4a_{ji}f_i$$

so the bracket acts as $4a_{ji}$ on the fixed basis of L_3 . Finally

$$[e_j, f_{iij}] = 0.$$

Thus L_5 is annihilated by the Lie bracket, and the claim follows.

(e) The indecomposables M_{α_j} and N_{α_j} have cyclic bases

$$M_{\alpha_j} = \mathbb{k}\{e_j, e_{ij}, e_{iij}, e_{iiij}\} \quad \text{and} \quad N_{\alpha_j} = \mathbb{k}\{f_{iiij}, 3f_{iij}, 12f_{ij}, 36f_j\}.$$

According to [Example 3.3](#), we can decompose $M_{\alpha_j} \otimes N_{\alpha_j} = L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5 \oplus L_7$ with cyclic generators

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \langle 36e_j \otimes f_j - 12e_{ij} \otimes f_{ij} + 3e_{iij} \otimes f_{iij} - e_{iiij} \otimes f_{iiij} \rangle, \\ L_3 &= \langle 36e_j \otimes f_{ij} - 12e_{ij} \otimes f_{iij} + 3e_{iij} \otimes f_{iiij} \rangle, \\ L_5 &= \langle 3e_j \otimes f_{iij} - e_{ij} \otimes f_{iiij} \rangle, \\ L_7 &= \langle e_j \otimes f_{iiij} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Using [Remark 4.13](#), we compute the Lie bracket on the generators. In L_1 we have

$$\begin{aligned} 36[e_j, f_j] - 12[e_{ij}, f_{ij}] + 3[e_{iij}, f_{iij}] - [e_{iiij}, f_{iiij}] \\ = 36h_j - 12(-3h_j + a_{ji}h_i) - 12(-3h_j + 2a_{ji}h_i) - 12(-3h_j + 3a_{ji}h_i) \\ = 72(2h_j - a_{ji}h_i), \end{aligned}$$

hence $[-, -]$ acts as 72ι on L_1 (note that this argument also works for [\(d\)](#)). Similarly, the action on the generator of L_3 is

$$36[e_j, f_{ij}] - 12[e_{ij}, f_{iij}] + 3[e_{iij}, f_{iiij}] = (36 + 48 + 36)a_{ji}f_i = 120a_{ji}f_i.$$

And the generators of L_5 and L_7 are mapped to zero. \square

The assumption $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}_p$ in [Lemma 4.16](#) assures that a_{ij} is the class of c_{ij} modulo p , see [\(2.13\)](#), and is satisfied for all matrices A such that $\dim \mathfrak{g}(A) < \infty$ except the Brown algebra in [Example 4.21](#). Thus we will avoid the case when a_{ij} is not in the prime field.

Next, we describe the adjoint action of $S = \{f_i, h_i, -2e_i\} \simeq L_3$ on itself and on the submodules \tilde{h}_j , M_{α_j} , N_{α_j} from [Notation 4.14](#). We will need the following computations:

Remark 4.17. Assume that $a_{ii} = 2$. Let $j \in \mathbb{I}$ different from i . Then

$$[f_i, e_j] = 0, \quad [f_i, e_{ij}] = -a_{ij}e_j, \quad [f_i, e_{iij}] = -2(1)_{a_{ij}}e_{ij}, \quad [f_i, e_{iiij}] = -3(2)_{a_{ij}}e_{iij}.$$

Lemma 4.18. Assume \mathfrak{g} is finite dimensional and $a_{ii} = 2$. Let $j \in \mathbb{I}$ different from i and assume that $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}_p$. Consider on S , M_{α_j} , and N_{α_j} the cyclic bases from [Notation 4.14](#).

(a) We have $[S, S] = S$. If $p > 3$ and we identify $S \otimes S = L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5$ as in [Example 3.2](#), then $[-, -]: S \otimes S \rightarrow S$ acts as $4\iota_{L_3}$.

(b) We have $[S, \tilde{h}_j] = 0$.

(c) If $c_{ij} = 0$, then $[S, M_{\alpha_j}] = [S, N_{\alpha_j}] = 0$.

For $-1 \geq c_{ij} \geq -3$, we have $[S, M_{\alpha_j}] = M_{\alpha_j}$ and $[S, N_{\alpha_j}] = N_{\alpha_j}$. Also

(d) Assume $c_{ij} = -1$ and $p > 3$. If we identify $S \otimes M_{\alpha_j} = L_2 \oplus L_4$ as in [Example 3.4](#), then $[-, -]: S \otimes M_{\alpha_j} \rightarrow M_{\alpha_j}$ acts as $3\iota_{L_2}$.

(e) Assume $c_{ij} = -2$ and $p > 3$. If we identify $S \otimes M_{\alpha_j} = L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5$ as in [Example 3.2](#), then $[-, -]: S \otimes M_{\alpha_j} \rightarrow M_{\alpha_j}$ acts as $4\iota_{L_3}$.

(f) Assume $c_{ij} = -3$ and $p = 5$. If we identify $S \otimes M_{\alpha_j} = L_2 \oplus 2L_5$ as in [Example 3.5](#), then $[-, -]: S \otimes M_{\alpha_j} \rightarrow M_{\alpha_j}$ vanishes L_2 .

(g) Assume $c_{ij} = -3$ and $p > 5$. If we identify $S \otimes M_{\alpha_j} = L_2 \oplus L_4 \oplus L_6$ as in [Example 3.5](#), then $[-, -]: S \otimes M_{\alpha_j} \rightarrow M_{\alpha_j}$ acts as $15\iota_{L_4}$.

In [\(d\)–\(g\)](#), the exact same argument holds for N_{α_j} in place of M_{α_j} (with the same scalars).

Proof. (a) According to [Example 3.2](#), we have $S \otimes S = L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5$ with cyclic generators

$$L_1 = \langle -2f_i \otimes e_i - h_i \otimes h_i - 2e_i \otimes f_i \rangle, \quad L_3 = \langle f_i \otimes h_i - h_i \otimes f_i \rangle, \quad L_5 = \langle f_i \otimes f_i \rangle.$$

Now, it is easy to see that $[-, -]$ annihilates the generators of L_1 and L_5 , and maps the generator of L_3 to $4f_i$.

(b) Follows immediately because S is generated by f_j , and \tilde{h}_j is in $\ker(\xi_i)$ by (c). In this case, $M_{\alpha_j} = \mathbb{k}\{e_j\}$. Since f_i, h_i , and e_i annihilates e_j , we have $[S, M_{\alpha_j}] = 0$.

(d) According to [Example 3.4](#), we have $S \otimes M_{\alpha_j} = L_2 \oplus L_4$, where

$$L_2 = \langle 2f_i \otimes e_{ij} - h_i \otimes e_j \rangle, \quad L_4 = \langle f_i \otimes e_j \rangle.$$

Now, we use [Remark 4.17](#) to see that $[-, -]$ annihilates the generator of L_4 and maps that of L_2 to $3e_j$.

(e) From [Example 3.2](#), we get $S \otimes M_{\alpha_j} = L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5$, with cyclic generators

$$L_1 = \langle f_i \otimes e_{iij} - h_i \otimes e_{ij} - 2e_i \otimes e_i \rangle, \quad L_3 = \langle f_i \otimes e_{ij} - h_i \otimes e_i \rangle, \quad L_5 = \langle f_i \otimes e_j \rangle.$$

Now the proof follows as in part (a).

(g) We use [Example 3.2](#) to get $S \otimes L_3 = L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5$ with cyclic generators

$$L_2 = \langle -2f_i \otimes e_i - h_i \otimes h_i - 2e_i \otimes f_i \rangle, \quad L_4 = \langle f_i \otimes h_i - h_i \otimes f_i \rangle, \quad L_6 = \langle f_i \otimes e_i \rangle.$$

A straightforward computation using [Remark 4.17](#) shows that $[-, -]$ annihilates the generators of L_2 and L_6 , and it maps the generator of L_4 to $15e_j$. A similar argument works for (f). \square

4B. The structure of the Lie algebra $\mathbf{S}(\mathfrak{g}'(A), e_i)$. We work towards a root system associated to the semisimplification $S(\mathfrak{g}'(A), e_i)$, where $\mathfrak{g}(A)$ is a finite dimensional contragredient Lie algebra, and $i \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$ is such that $a_{ii} = 2$. Recall the sets $\Delta_{+, \min}^A, \Delta_{\min}^A$ from [Notation 4.5](#).

Let $\pi_i : \mathbb{Z}^\theta \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}$ be the projection introduced in [Lemma 2.4](#). Consider

$$\nabla_{\pm}^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} := \pi_i(\Delta_{\pm, \min}^A), \quad \nabla^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} := \pi_i(\Delta_{\min}^A) = \nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} \cup \nabla_-^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}.$$

We will see that $\nabla^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}$ may contain positive multiples of roots. This behavior resembles that of contragredient Lie superalgebras, as described in [Section 2D](#). Hence we introduce

$$\Delta_{\pm}^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} := \nabla_{\pm}^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} - \{n\beta : n \geq 2, \beta \in \nabla_{\pm}^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}\}, \quad \Delta^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} := \Delta_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} \cup \Delta_-^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}.$$

Remark 4.19. Recall the notations π_i and $\Delta_{\pm, \min}^A$ from the beginning of [Section 4B](#).

(i) Via $\pi_i : \mathbb{Z}^\theta \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}$, we obtain a grading of (\mathfrak{g}, e_i) by $\mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}$. Explicitly,

$$\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}} \mathfrak{g}_\gamma, \quad \text{where } \mathfrak{g}_\gamma := \bigoplus_{\beta \in \pi_i^{-1}(\gamma)} \mathfrak{g}_\beta.$$

(ii) For each $\beta \in \Delta_{+, \min}^A$, we have $M_\beta \subseteq \mathfrak{g}_{\pi_i(\beta)}$ and $N_\beta \subseteq \mathfrak{g}_{-\pi_i(\beta)}$. Thus $S(\mathfrak{g}', e_i)$ inherits the $\mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}$ -graduation of \mathfrak{g}' . Moreover,

$$S(\mathfrak{g}', e_i) = S(\mathfrak{g}', e_i)_0 \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{\gamma \in \nabla^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}} S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)_\gamma \right).$$

To illustrate the situation, we explicitly compute $\nabla^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}$ and $\Delta^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}$ for all finite Cartan matrices of rank 2. We show that, in all cases, $\Delta^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} = \{\pm\alpha_j\}$, where j is the index different from i ; however $\nabla^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}$ depends on the number of laces of the Dynkin diagram.

Example 4.20. Let \mathfrak{g} be of type A_2 ; that is, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. If we fix $i = 1$, then $\nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_1)} = \{2\}$. Indeed, $\mathfrak{g} = M_2 \oplus S \oplus \mathbb{k}\{2h_2 + h_1\} \oplus N_2$, where $M_2 = \mathbb{k}\{e_2, e_{12}\} \simeq L_2$, $N_2 = \mathbb{k}\{f_{12}, f_2\} \simeq L_2$, and one can easily verify using the bases from [Example 3.1](#) that $[-, -]|_{M_2 \otimes M_2} = 0$.

Example 4.21. Let $p = 3$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & a \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $a \notin \mathbb{F}_3$. Thus \mathfrak{g} is the Brown Lie algebra $\mathfrak{br}(2, a)$.

- For $i = 1$, $\nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_1)} = \emptyset$ since $\mathfrak{g} = M_2 \oplus S \oplus \mathbb{k}\{2h_2 + h_1\} \oplus N_2$, where $M_2 = \mathbb{k}\{e_2, e_{12}, e_{112}\}$, $N_2 = \mathbb{k}\{f_{112}, 2f_{12}, 4f_2\}$, and $M_2, N_2 \simeq L_3$. Here we have $[-, -]|_{M_2 \otimes M_2} = 0$.
- For $i = 2$, we obtain $\nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_2)} = \{1, 1^2\}$ since

$$(\mathfrak{g}, e_2) = M_1 \oplus M_{1^2} \oplus S \oplus \mathbb{k}\{2h_1 + 2h_2\} \oplus N_1 \oplus N_{1^2},$$

where $M_1 = \mathbb{k}\{e_1, e_{12}\}$, $M_{1^2} = \mathbb{k}\{e_{112}\}$, $N_1 = \mathbb{k}\{f_{12}, f_1\}$, $N_{1^2} = \mathbb{k}\{f_{112}\}$.

According to [Example 3.1](#), we have $M_1 \otimes M_1 \simeq L_1 \oplus L_3$, where the copy of L_1 has basis $e_1 \otimes e_{12} - e_{12} \otimes e_1$ so $[-, -] : M_1 \otimes M_1 \rightarrow M_{1^2} \simeq L_1$ is $2\iota_{L_1}$. It is straightforward to see that $[-, -]|_{M_{1^2} \otimes M_2} = 0$ and $[-, -]|_{M_{1^2} \otimes M_{1^2}} = 0$.

Example 4.22. Let \mathfrak{g} be of type B_2 ; that is, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. In this case,

$$\nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_1)} = \begin{cases} \{2\}, & p > 3, \\ \emptyset, & p = 3, \end{cases} \quad \nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_2)} = \{1, 1^2\}.$$

The proof and the description of the brackets are similar to those of [Example 4.21](#).

Example 4.23. Assume $p > 3$ and consider \mathfrak{g} of type G_2 , that is, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

- For $i = 1$, we obtain $\nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_1)} = \{2, 2^2\}$. Indeed,

$$(\mathfrak{g}, e_1) = M_2 \oplus M_{1^3} \oplus S \oplus \mathbb{k}\{h_1 + 2h_2\} \oplus N_2 \oplus N_{1^3},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} M_2 &= \mathbb{k}\{e_2, e_{12}, e_{112}, e_{1112}\}, & M_{1^3} &= \mathbb{k}\{[e_{112}, e_{12}]\}, \\ N_2 &= \mathbb{k}\{f_{1112}, 3f_{112}, 12f_{12}, 36f_2\}, & N_{1^3} &= \mathbb{k}\{[f_{112}, f_{12}]\}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $M_2 \otimes M_2 \simeq L_1 \oplus L_3 \oplus L_5 \oplus L_7$ when $p > 5$, while for $p = 5$ we have $M_2 \otimes M_2 \simeq L_1 \oplus 3L_5$; see [Example 3.3](#). In any case, inside $M_2 \otimes M_2$ there is a copy of L_1 spanned by

$$e_2 \otimes e_{1112} - e_{12} \otimes e_{112} + e_{112} \otimes e_{12} - e_{1112} \otimes e_2.$$

Via $M_{1^3 2^2} \simeq L_1$, we see that $[-, -] : M_1 \otimes M_1 \rightarrow M_{1^3 2^2}$ is $4\iota_{L_1}$. We also have $[-, -]|_{M_{1^3 2^2} \otimes M_2} = 0$ and $[-, -]|_{M_{1^3 2^2} \otimes M_{1^3 2^2}} = 0$.

• If $i = 2$, we get $\nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_2)} = \{1, 1^2, 1^3\}$. In fact, we decompose

$$(\mathfrak{g}, e_2) = M_1 \oplus M_{1^2 2} \oplus M_{1^3 2} \oplus S \oplus \mathbb{k}\{2h_1 + 3h_2\} \oplus N_1 \oplus N_{1^2 2} \oplus N_{1^3 2},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= \mathbb{k}\{e_1, e_{12}\}, & M_{1^2 2} &= \mathbb{k}\{e_{112}\}, & M_{1^3 2} &= \mathbb{k}\{e_{1112}, \lambda_1[e_{112}, e_{12}]\}, \\ N_1 &= \mathbb{k}\{f_{12}, f_1\}, & N_{1^2 2} &= \mathbb{k}\{f_{112}\}, & N_{1^3 2} &= \mathbb{k}\{[f_{112}, f_{12}], \lambda_2 f_{1112}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $M_1 \otimes M_1 \simeq L_1 \oplus L_3$, $M_{1^2 2} \simeq L_1$, and $M_{1^3 2} \simeq L_2$. Using [Example 3.1](#) we see that $[-, -] : M_1 \otimes M_1 \rightarrow M_{1^2 2}$ is $2\iota_{L_1}$. Also, $[-, -] : M_1 \otimes M_{1^2 2} \rightarrow M_{1^3 2}$ is $4\iota_{L_2}$ and the other brackets between the M_α are 0.

We give another example, this time for a matrix of rank three.

Example 4.24. Let $p = 3$. We describe *root vectors* for semisimplifications of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{br}(3)$ of dimension 29. There are two matrices realizing this Lie algebra, see [\[Skryabin 1993\]](#):

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (4.25)$$

The corresponding positive roots are

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_+^{A_1} &= \{1, 12, 123, 1^2 2^3 3^4, 12^2 3^2, 12^2 3^3, 12^2 3^4, 12^3 3^4, 123^2, 2, 2^2 3^2, 23, 3\}, \\ \Delta_+^{A_2} &= \{1, 12^2, 12, 123^2, 12^3 3^2, 1^2 2^3 3^2, 12^2 3^2, 123, 12^2 3, 2, 2^3 2, 23, 3\}. \end{aligned}$$

As $a_{33} = b_{33} = 0$, we consider semisimplifications by e_i with $i \neq 3$. For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(A_1)$ we have

$$\nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_1)} = \{2, 23, 23^2, 2^2 3^2, 2^2 3^3, 2^2 3^4, 2^3 3^4, 3\}, \quad \nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_2)} = \{1, 13, 1^2 3^4, 13^2, 13^3, 13^4, 3^2, 3\}.$$

And for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(A_2)$ we have

$$\nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_1)} = \{2, 2^2, 2^3 3^2, 2^2 3^2, 2^2 3, 23^2, 23, 3\}, \quad \nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_2)} = \{13, 1^2 3^2, 3^2, 3\}.$$

We show details on the computations only for the last case. Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathfrak{g}, e_2) &= M_1 \oplus M_{123} \oplus M_{123^2} \oplus M_{12^2 3^3 2} \oplus M_{23^2} \oplus M_3 \oplus S \oplus \mathbb{k}\{2h_1 + h_2\} \oplus \mathbb{k}\{2h_3 - h_2\} \\ &\quad \oplus N_1 \oplus N_{123} \oplus N_{123^2} \oplus N_{12^2 3^3 2} \oplus N_{23^2} \oplus N_3, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= \mathbb{k}\{e_1, e_{12}, e_{12^2}\}, & M_{123} &= \mathbb{k}\{e_{123}, e_{2123}\}, & M_{123^2} &= \mathbb{k}\{e_{3123}, e_{23123}, e_{223123}\}, \\ M_{12^2 3^3 2} &= \mathbb{k}\{[e_{2123}, e_{123}]\}, & M_{23^2} &= \mathbb{k}\{e_{332}\}, & M_3 &= \mathbb{k}\{e_3, e_{23}\}. \end{aligned}$$

and the N_α have analogous descriptions. Here $M_1, M_{123^2} \simeq L_3$, so these vanish under the semisimplification functor. Also, $M_{123} \otimes M_{123} \simeq L_1 \oplus L_3 \simeq M_3 \otimes M_3$. One can see that $[-, -] : M_{123} \otimes M_{123} \rightarrow M_{12^2 3^3 2}$ is ι_{L_2} , $[-, -] : M_3 \otimes M_3 \rightarrow M_{23^2}$ is ι_{L_2} , and the other brackets between the M_α are 0.

Proposition 4.26. *Let A be such that $\dim \mathfrak{g}(A) < \infty$ and $i \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$ such that $a_{ii} = 2$.*

(1) *If the Dynkin diagram of A is simply laced, then $\nabla^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} = \Delta^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}$.*

(2) *If A is of type B_θ , then $\nabla^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} = \Delta^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} \cup \{2\alpha_{i+1\theta}\}$.*

(3) *If A is of type C_θ , then $\nabla^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} = \begin{cases} \Delta^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}, & i \neq \theta, \\ \Delta^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_\theta)} \cup \{2\alpha_{j\theta-1} : j \in \mathbb{l}_{\theta-1}\}, & i = \theta. \end{cases}$*

(4) *If A is of type F_4 , then $\nabla^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)} = \begin{cases} \Delta^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}, & i = 1, 2, \\ \Delta^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_3)} \cup \{2\beta : \beta = 2, 12\}, & i = 3, \\ \Delta^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_4)} \cup \{2\beta : \beta = 23, 123, 12^23\}, & i = 4. \end{cases}$*

Proof. For (1), it is enough to show that the entries of $\pi_i(\beta)$ are coprime for every $\beta \in \Delta_+^A$ different from α_i , which we check case-by-case. In types A_θ , D_θ and E_6 the roots $\beta \neq \alpha_i$ are either α_j with $j \neq i$ or else contain at least two coordinates equal to 1, so $\pi_i(\beta)$ keeps at least one coordinate equal to 1.

The same happens for all roots in types E_7 and E_8 , except for the largest root in type E_7 and twelve roots in type E_8 . However, these exceptional roots contain one coordinate equal to 1, another equal to 2 and another equal to 3.

For (2), at least one entry of the vector $\pi_i(\beta)$ equals 1, unless $\beta = \alpha_{i\theta} + \alpha_{i+1\theta}$: in this case, $\pi_i(\beta) = 2\alpha_{i+1\theta}$, and $\alpha_{i+1\theta} \in \Delta_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}$.

For (3), again $\pi_i(\beta)$ has at least one entry equal to one unless $i = \theta$ and β is of the form $\beta = \alpha_{j\theta} + \alpha_{j\theta-1}$, for some $j \in \mathbb{l}_{\theta-1}$. In that case $\pi_\theta(\beta) = 2\alpha_{j\theta-1}$, and $\alpha_{j\theta-1} \in \Delta_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_\theta)}$.

Finally, we consider (4), whence the positive roots are

$$\Delta_+^A = \{1, 12, 2, 1^22^23, 12^23, 123, 2^23, 23, 3, 1^22^43^34, 1^22^43^24, 1^22^33^24, 1^22^23^24, 1^22^234, 12^33^24, 12^23^24, 1^22^43^34^2, 12^234, 1234, 2^23^24, 2^234, 234, 34, 4\}. \quad (4.27)$$

If $i = 1, 2$, then $\pi_i(\beta)$ is not a multiple of another root for all $\beta \in \Delta_+^A$.

$i = 3$: The pairs (β, β') such that $\pi_3(\beta) = 2\beta'$ are $(1^22^23, 12)$, $(2^23, 2)$. Otherwise $\pi_3(\beta)$ is not a multiple of another vector with integer entries.

$i = 4$: The pairs (β, β') such that $\pi_4(\beta) = 2\beta'$ are $(1^22^43^24, 12^23)$, $(1^22^23^24, 123)$, $(2^23^24, 23)$.

And it is clear that for $i = 3, 4$, the unique $n \geq 2$ such that $\pi_i(\beta) = n\beta'$, for some β, β' in Δ_+^A , is $n = 2$. \square

Let us push [Notation 4.14](#) to Ver_p .

Notation 4.28. Let $A \in \mathbb{k}^{\theta \times \theta}$ be such that $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(A)$ is finite dimensional, and fix $i \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$ with $a_{ii} = 2$. We set

$$\bar{\mathbb{l}} := \{j \in \mathbb{l} \mid j \neq i, 1 - c_{ij}^A < p\}.$$

For $\beta' \in \nabla_+^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}$ and $j \in \bar{\mathbb{l}}$, consider the following subobjects of $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)$:

- $\bar{e}_{\beta'} := S(M_\beta)$, $\bar{f}_{\beta'} := S(N_\beta)$, where $\beta \in \Delta_{+,k}$ is such that $\pi_i(\beta) = \beta'$; both are isomorphic to L_k .² In particular we set $\bar{e}_j := S(M_{\alpha_j})$, $\bar{f}_j := S(N_{\alpha_j})$; both are isomorphic to $L_{1-c_{ij}^A}$.

²Here, $L_p = 0$.

- $\bar{h}_j := S(\mathbb{k}\tilde{h}_j)$, isomorphic to L_1 .
- $\bar{S} := S(S)$, isomorphic to L_3 , or 0 if $p = 3$.

Next we summarize the data describing the Lie algebras $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)$.

Definition 4.29. We say that a root $\beta \in \Delta_{+, \min}^A$ is *i-good* if there exist $\alpha, \gamma \in \Delta_{+, \min}^A$ and a decomposition $\beta = \tilde{\alpha} + \tilde{\gamma}$ with $\tilde{\alpha}$ and $\tilde{\gamma}$ in the *i*-strings of α and γ , respectively.

In other words, β is *i-good* if there exists a decomposition $\beta = \tilde{\alpha} + \tilde{\gamma}$ with $\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\gamma} \in \Delta_+^A$ such that $\tilde{\alpha}$ and $\tilde{\gamma}$ do not belong to *i*-strings of length p .

The existence of roots which are not *i-good* corresponds to the fact that the Lie algebra $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)$ is not generated by $\bar{e}_j, \bar{f}_j, \bar{h}_j$. But if all roots are *i-good*, then we will see that $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)$ is generated by $\bar{e}_j, \bar{f}_j, \bar{h}_j$.

Example 4.30. Assume that $p = 3$. Let \mathfrak{g} be of type F_4 and $i = 1$; the positive roots are given in (4.27). Then $\beta = 12^33^24$ is not 1-good since the possible decompositions are

$$12^234, 23, \quad 1234, 2^23, \quad 123, 2^234, \quad 12^23, 234, \quad 12, 2^23^24, \quad 2, 12^23^24.$$

All decompositions have a root in a 1-string of length 3 since

$$\begin{aligned} M_{223} &= \mathbb{k}e_{223} \oplus \mathbb{k}e_{1223} \oplus \mathbb{k}e_{12223}, & M_{2234} &= \mathbb{k}e_{2234} \oplus \mathbb{k}e_{12234} \oplus \mathbb{k}e_{122234}, \\ M_{223^24} &= \mathbb{k}e_{223^24} \oplus \mathbb{k}e_{1223^24} \oplus \mathbb{k}e_{12223^24}. \end{aligned}$$

From here we can deduce that $\overline{e_{23^24}}$ does not belong to the subalgebra of $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)$ generated by \bar{e}_j . This example corresponds to (\star) in [Kannan 2022, §4.6.5].

Theorem 4.31. Let A be such that $\dim \mathfrak{g}(A) < \infty$, $i \in \mathbb{l}_\theta$ such that $a_{ii} = 2$.

(i) $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)$ has a triangular decomposition $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i) = S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)_+ \oplus S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)_0 \oplus S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)_-$, where

$$S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)_\pm = \bigoplus_{\beta \in \nabla^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}} S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)_{\pm\beta}, \quad S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)_0 = \bar{S} \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j \neq i} \bar{h}_j \right).$$

Moreover the nontrivial homogeneous components are simple.

(ii) $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}$ -graded Lie algebra in Ver_p .

(iii) $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)$ has an invariant nondegenerate symmetric form B such that

$$B|_{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)_\alpha \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)_\beta} = 0 \quad \text{if } \alpha \neq -\beta \in \mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}.$$

(iv) If every $\beta \in \Delta_{+, \min}^A$ is *i-good*, then $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)$ is generated by $\bar{e}_j, \bar{f}_j, j \in \bar{\mathbb{l}}$, and $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)_0$.

(v) If every $\beta \in \Delta_{+, \min}^A$ is *i-good*, then $\Delta^{S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)}$ is the (reduced) root system of the parabolic restriction orthogonal to α_i .

Proof. Notice that (i) follows from the triangular decomposition of \mathfrak{g} and Proposition 2.23. Assertions (ii) and (iii) follow from the \mathbb{Z}^θ -grading on \mathfrak{g} and Lemma 3.10.

Next we deal with (iv). It suffices to prove that $\overline{e_{\beta'}}$ belongs to the subalgebra generated by $\overline{e_j}$, $j \in \overline{\mathbb{I}}$, for all $\beta' \in \nabla_+$, since the same argument shows that $\overline{f_{\beta'}}$ belongs to the subalgebra generated by $\overline{f_j}$, $j \in \overline{\mathbb{I}}$, for all $\beta' \in \nabla_+$. The proof is by induction on the height of β' . If β' has height one, then $\beta' = \alpha_j$ for some $j \in \overline{\mathbb{I}}$ and the claim now follows by hypothesis. Now we assume that β' has height > 1 . Let $\beta \in \Delta_{+, \min}^A$ be such that $\beta' = \pi_i(\beta)$. As β is i -good, there exist $\alpha, \gamma \in \Delta_{+, \min}^A$ and a decomposition $\beta = \tilde{\alpha} + \tilde{\gamma}$ with $\tilde{\alpha}$ and $\tilde{\gamma}$ in the i -strings of α and γ , respectively. Let $\alpha' = \pi_i(\alpha)$, $\gamma' = \pi_i(\gamma)$.

Claim. *The map $[-, -]: \overline{e_{\alpha'}} \otimes \overline{e_{\gamma'}} \rightarrow \overline{e_{\beta'}}$ is not zero.*

Let a, b, c be the lengths of i -strings of α, β and γ , respectively. Let $j, k \geq 0$ be such that $\tilde{\alpha} = \alpha + j\alpha_i$ and $\tilde{\gamma} = \gamma + k\alpha_i$: we may assume that $j \leq k$ up to exchange α and γ . We look for the possible 5-tuples (a, b, c, j, k) . By [Theorem 2.3](#), there exists an element w of the Weyl group(oid) and $i_1, i_2, i_3 \in \mathbb{I}$ such that $w(\alpha_i) = \alpha_{i_1}$, $w(\alpha) \in \mathbb{N}_0\alpha_{i_1} + \mathbb{N}_0\alpha_{i_2}$, $w(\gamma) \in \mathbb{N}_0\alpha_{i_1} + \mathbb{N}_0\alpha_{i_2} + \mathbb{N}_0\alpha_{i_3}$: hence, $w(\beta) = w(\alpha) + w(\gamma) + (j+k)\alpha_i \in \mathbb{N}_0\alpha_{i_1} + \mathbb{N}_0\alpha_{i_2} + \mathbb{N}_0\alpha_{i_3}$ and w sends the i -strings of α, β, γ bijectively to the i_1 -strings of $w(\alpha), w(\beta), w(\gamma)$, respectively. Thus we have to look for the possible 5-tuples just in rank 3. If the submatrix of rank 3 is not connected, then the result is straightforward. For connected submatrices of rank 3 we obtain the following:

- $(1, 1, 1, 0, 0)$ for some triples of roots in type C_3 ($i = 3$), and also in type $\mathfrak{br}(3)$ ($i = 1, 2$).
- $(1, 2, 2, 0, 0)$ or $(2, 2, 1, 0, 0)$ for some triples of roots in types A_3 ($i = 1$), B_3 ($i = 1, 2$), C_3 ($i = 1, 3$), and both matrices of type $\mathfrak{br}(3)$ ($i = 1, 2$).
- $(2, 1, 2, 0, 1)$ for some triples of roots in types A_3 ($i = 2$), B_3 ($i = 1, 2$), C_3 ($i = 2, 3$), and both matrices of type $\mathfrak{br}(3)$ ($i = 1, 2$).
- $(1, 3, 3, 0, 0)$ for $\alpha = \alpha_1$, $\gamma = \alpha_2$ and $i = 3$ in type B_3 .
- $(2, 3, 2, 0, 0)$ for $\alpha = \alpha_2$, $\gamma = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ and $i = 1$ in type C_3 .
- $(2, 2, 3, 0, 1)$ for $\alpha = \alpha_1$, $\gamma = \alpha_3$ and $i = 2$ in type C_3 .

Now we prove [the claim](#) for each possible 5-tuple. For $(1, t, t, 0, 0)$, $t \in \mathbb{I}_3$,

$$M_\alpha = \mathbb{k}e_\alpha \simeq L_1, \quad M_\beta = \bigoplus_{s=0}^{t-1} \mathbb{k}e_{\beta+s\alpha_i} \simeq L_t, \quad M_\gamma = \bigoplus_{s=0}^{t-1} \mathbb{k}e_{\gamma+s\alpha_i} \simeq L_t.$$

By [Proposition 4.9](#) there exists $c \neq 0$ such that $[e_\alpha, e_\gamma] = ce_\beta$. As $[e_i, e_\alpha] = 0$, we have that

$$[e_\alpha, e_{\gamma+s\alpha_i}] = [e_\alpha, (\text{ad } e_i)^s e_\gamma] = (\text{ad } e_i)^s [e_\alpha, e_\gamma] = ce_{\beta+s\alpha_i},$$

which implies that $[-, -]: \overline{e_{\alpha'}} \otimes \overline{e_{\gamma'}} = L_1 \otimes L_t \rightarrow \overline{e_{\beta'}} = L_t$ is c times the canonical map.

For $(2, 1, 2, 0, 1)$, we have that $\beta = \alpha + \gamma + \alpha_i$ and

$$M_\alpha = \mathbb{k}e_\alpha \oplus \mathbb{k}(\text{ad } e_i)e_\alpha \simeq L_2, \quad M_\beta = \mathbb{k}e_\beta \simeq L_1, \quad M_\gamma = \mathbb{k}e_\gamma \oplus \mathbb{k}(\text{ad } e_i)e_\gamma \simeq L_2.$$

By [Proposition 4.9](#), there exists $c \neq 0$ such that $[e_\alpha, (\text{ad } e_i)e_\gamma] = ce_\beta$. As the i -string of β has length 1, $\beta \pm \alpha_i \notin \Delta_+$, so $[e_i, e_\beta] = [e_\alpha, e_\gamma] = 0$. Thus

$$[(\text{ad } e_i)e_\alpha, e_\gamma] = -[e_\alpha, (\text{ad } e_i)e_\gamma] = -ce_\beta,$$

which implies that $[-, -]: \overline{e_{\alpha'}} \otimes \overline{e_{\gamma'}} = L_2 \otimes L_2 \rightarrow \overline{e_{\beta'}} = L_1$ is $2c$ times the canonical map; see [Example 3.1](#).

For $(2, 3, 2, 0, 0)$, $p > 3$, we have that $\beta = \alpha + \gamma$ and

$$M_\alpha = \mathbb{k}e_\alpha \oplus \mathbb{k}(\text{ad } e_i)e_\alpha \simeq L_2, \quad M_\beta = \bigoplus_{0 \leq s \leq 2} \mathbb{k}(\text{ad } e_i)^s e_\beta \simeq L_3, \quad M_\gamma = \mathbb{k}e_\gamma \oplus \mathbb{k}(\text{ad } e_i)e_\gamma \simeq L_2.$$

By [Proposition 4.9](#), there exists $c \neq 0$ such that $[e_\alpha, e_\gamma] = ce_\beta$. The copy of L_3 inside $M_\alpha \otimes M_\gamma$ as in [Example 3.1](#) is spanned by $e_\alpha \otimes e_\gamma$, $e_\alpha \otimes (\text{ad } e_i)e_\gamma + (\text{ad } e_i)e_\alpha \otimes e_\gamma$ and $2(\text{ad } e_i)e_\alpha \otimes (\text{ad } e_i)e_\gamma$. Using the Jacobi identity and that $(\text{ad } e_i)^2 e_\alpha = (\text{ad } e_i)^2 e_\gamma = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} c(\text{ad } e_i)e_\beta &= (\text{ad } e_i)[e_\alpha, e_\gamma] = [e_\alpha, (\text{ad } e_i)e_\gamma] + [(\text{ad } e_i)e_\alpha, e_\gamma], \\ c(\text{ad } e_i)^2 e_\beta &= (\text{ad } e_i)^2 [e_\alpha, e_\gamma] = 2[(\text{ad } e_i)e_\alpha, (\text{ad } e_i)e_\gamma], \end{aligned}$$

so $[-, -]: \overline{e_{\alpha'}} \otimes \overline{e_{\gamma'}} = L_2 \otimes L_2 \rightarrow \overline{e_{\beta'}} = L_3$ is c times the canonical map.

For $(2, 2, 3, 0, 1)$, $p > 3$, we have that $\beta = \alpha + \gamma + \alpha_i$ and

$$M_\alpha = \mathbb{k}e_\alpha \oplus \mathbb{k}(\text{ad } e_i)e_\alpha \simeq L_2, \quad M_\beta = \mathbb{k}e_\beta \oplus \mathbb{k}(\text{ad } e_i)e_\beta \simeq L_2, \quad M_\gamma = \bigoplus_{0 \leq s \leq 2} \mathbb{k}(\text{ad } e_i)^s e_\gamma \simeq L_3.$$

By [Proposition 4.9](#), there exists $c \neq 0$ such that $[e_\alpha, (\text{ad } e_i)e_\gamma] = ce_\beta$. The copy of L_2 inside $M_\alpha \otimes M_\gamma$ as in [Example 3.4](#) is spanned by $e_\alpha \otimes (\text{ad } e_i)e_\gamma - 2(\text{ad } e_i)e_\alpha \otimes e_\gamma$ and $e_\alpha \otimes (\text{ad } e_i)^2 e_\gamma - (\text{ad } e_i)e_\alpha \otimes (\text{ad } e_i)e_\gamma$. Using the Jacobi identity and that $[e_\alpha, e_\gamma] = 0$, we check that $[-, -]: \overline{e_{\alpha'}} \otimes \overline{e_{\gamma'}} = L_2 \otimes L_3 \rightarrow \overline{e_{\beta'}} = L_2$ is $3c$ times the canonical map.

Finally (v) follows from [Lemma 2.4](#) and the following claim: if $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}$ has coprime entries and $m \geq 2$ is such that $m\beta \in \pi_i(\nabla^A)$, then $\beta \in \pi_i(\nabla^A)$. The proof of the claim follows from [Proposition 4.26](#) and [Examples 4.20–4.24](#). \square

Next we describe explicitly some examples of Lie algebras in Ver_p obtained by semisimplification as in [Theorem 4.31](#). To describe them as objects in Ver_p , we use the notation $L_i^{(n)}$: a copy of L_i in degree $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Also, $\mathfrak{b}: S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i) \rightarrow S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)$ denotes the bracket.

Example 4.32. As in [Examples 4.20–4.22](#), we take \mathfrak{g} of type either A_2 or B_2 , and consider the semisimplification with respect to e_1 . The Cartan matrix is $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \\ -1 & -2^a \end{pmatrix}$, with a being either 1 for type A_2 , or $a = 2$ for B_2 . As an object in Ver_p , we have

$$S(\mathfrak{g}, e_1) = L_{a+1}^{(1)} \oplus (L_3^{(0)} \oplus \overline{L_1^{(0)}}) \oplus L_{a+1}^{(-1)}, \quad L_{a+1}^{(1)} = \overline{M_2}, \quad L_3^{(0)} = \overline{S}, \quad L_1^{(0)} = \overline{h_2}, \quad L_{a+1}^{(-1)} = \overline{N_2}.$$

Here, $L_3^{(n)} = 0$ if $p = 3$. By [Lemmas 4.10, 4.16](#) and [4.18](#),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(0)} \otimes L_{a+1}^{(\pm 1)}} &= \pm(4-a)\iota_{L_{a+1}^{(\pm 1)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_{a+1}^{(1)} \otimes L_{a+1}^{(-1)}} &= 6^{a-1}\iota_{L_1^{(0)}} \oplus (-2^{2a-1})\iota_{L_3^{(0)}}, \\ \mathfrak{b}|_{L_3^{(0)} \otimes L_{a+1}^{(\pm 1)}} &= (a+2)\iota_{L_{a+1}^{(\pm 1)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(0)} \otimes L_3^{(0)}} &= \mathfrak{b}|_{L_{a+1}^{(\pm 1)} \otimes L_{a+1}^{(\pm 1)}} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Example 4.33. Let \mathfrak{g} be of type B_2 as in [Example 4.22](#), $i = 2$. As an object in Ver_p ,

$$S(\mathfrak{g}, e_2) = L_1^{(2)} \oplus L_2^{(1)} \oplus (L_3^{(0)} \oplus \bar{L}_1^{(0)}) \oplus L_2^{(-1)} \oplus L_1^{(-2)}.$$

By [Lemma 4.10](#), [4.16](#), [4.18](#) and direct computation,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(0)} \otimes L_2^{(\pm 1)}} &= \pm 2\iota_{L_2^{(\pm 1)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_3^{(0)} \otimes L_2^{(\pm 1)}} &= 2\iota_{L_2^{(\pm 1)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_2^{(1)} \otimes L_2^{(-1)}} &= \iota_{L_1^{(0)}} \oplus (-2\iota_{L_3^{(0)}}), \\ \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(0)} \otimes L_1^{(\pm 2)}} &= \pm 4\iota_{L_1^{(\pm 2)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_2^{(\pm 1)} \otimes L_2^{(\pm 1)}} &= 2\iota_{L_1^{(\pm 2)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(2)} \otimes L_1^{(-2)}} &= \iota_{L_1^{(0)}}, \end{aligned}$$

and the remaining brackets $\mathfrak{b}|_{L_i^{(m)} \otimes L_j^{(\pm n)}}$ are zero.

Example 4.34. Assume $p > 3$ and consider \mathfrak{g} of type G_2 as in [Example 4.23](#). For $i = 1$,

$$S(\mathfrak{g}, e_1) = L_1^{(2)} \oplus L_4^{(1)} \oplus (L_3^{(0)} \oplus \bar{L}_1^{(0)}) \oplus L_4^{(-1)} \oplus L_1^{(-2)}.$$

By [Lemma 4.10](#), [4.16](#), [4.18](#) and direct computation,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(0)} \otimes L_4^{(\pm 1)}} &= \pm \iota_{L_2^{(\pm 1)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_3^{(0)} \otimes L_4^{(\pm 1)}} &= 15\iota_{L_4^{(\pm 1)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_4^{(1)} \otimes L_4^{(-1)}} &= 72\iota_{L_1^{(0)}} \oplus (-120\iota_{L_3^{(0)}}), \\ \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(0)} \otimes L_1^{(\pm 2)}} &= \pm 2\iota_{L_1^{(\pm 2)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_4^{(\pm 1)} \otimes L_4^{(\pm 1)}} &= 4\iota_{L_1^{(\pm 2)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(2)} \otimes L_1^{(-2)}} &= 3\iota_{L_1^{(0)}}, \\ \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(2)} \otimes L_4^{(-1)}} &= \iota_{L_4^{(1)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(-2)} \otimes L_4^{(1)}} &= \iota_{L_4^{(-1)}}, \end{aligned}$$

and the remaining brackets $\mathfrak{b}|_{L_i^{(m)} \otimes L_j^{(\pm n)}}$ are zero.

Set now $i = 2$. As an object in Ver_p ,

$$S(\mathfrak{g}, e_2) = L_2^{(3)} \oplus L_1^{(2)} \oplus L_2^{(1)} \oplus (L_3^{(0)} \oplus \bar{L}_1^{(0)}) \oplus L_2^{(-1)} \oplus L_1^{(-2)} \oplus L_2^{(-3)}.$$

By [Lemma 4.10](#), [4.16](#), [4.18](#) and direct computation,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(0)} \otimes L_2^{(\pm 1)}} &= \pm \iota_{L_2^{(\pm 1)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_3^{(0)} \otimes L_2^{(\pm 1)}} &= 3\iota_{L_2^{(\pm 1)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_2^{(1)} \otimes L_2^{(-1)}} &= \iota_{L_1^{(0)}} \oplus (-3\iota_{L_3^{(0)}}), \\ \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(0)} \otimes L_1^{(\pm 2)}} &= \pm 2\iota_{L_1^{(\pm 2)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_3^{(0)} \otimes L_2^{(\pm 3)}} &= 3\iota_{L_2^{(\pm 3)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(2)} \otimes L_1^{(-2)}} &= 3\iota_{L_1^{(0)}}, \\ \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(0)} \otimes L_2^{(\pm 3)}} &= \pm 3\iota_{L_2^{(\pm 3)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_2^{(\pm 1)} \otimes L_2^{(\pm 1)}} &= \iota_{L_1^{(\pm 2)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_2^{(3)} \otimes L_2^{(-3)}} &= 6\iota_{L_1^{(0)}} \oplus (-6\iota_{L_3^{(0)}}), \\ \mathfrak{b}|_{L_2^{(\pm 1)} \otimes L_1^{(\pm 2)}} &= \iota_{L_2^{(\pm 3)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_1^{(\pm 2)} \otimes L_2^{(\mp 1)}} &= \iota_{L_2^{(\pm 1)}}, \\ \mathfrak{b}|_{L_2^{(\pm 3)} \otimes L_2^{(\mp 1)}} &= 3\iota_{L_1^{(\pm 2)}}, & \mathfrak{b}|_{L_2^{(\pm 3)} \otimes L_1^{(\mp 2)}} &= 6\iota_{L_2^{(\pm 1)}}, \end{aligned}$$

and the remaining brackets $\mathfrak{b}|_{L_i^{(m)} \otimes L_j^{(\pm n)}}$ are zero.

Corollary 4.35. Let $p = 3$, and take A and i as in [Theorem 4.31\(iv\)](#). Then $S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i) \simeq \mathfrak{g}(B, \mathbf{p})$, where

$$\mathbf{p} = (p_j)_{j \in \bar{1}}, \quad p_j = \begin{cases} 1, & a_{ij} = 0, \\ -1, & a_{ij} \neq 0; \end{cases} \quad B = (b_{jk})_{j, k \in \bar{1}}, \quad b_{jk} = \begin{cases} a_{jk}, & a_{ij} = 0, \\ -a_{jk} - a_{ji}a_{ik}, & a_{ij} \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Let $\bar{\mathfrak{g}} := S(\mathfrak{g}, e_i)$. The $\mathbb{Z}^{\theta-1}$ -grading of $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ induces a \mathbb{Z} -grading such that $\bar{e}_j \in \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_1$, $\bar{f}_j \in \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{-1}$, $j \in \bar{1}$, and $\bar{h}_k \in \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_0$, $k \neq i$. By [Proposition 4.8 \(a\)](#), if $a_{ij} = 0$, then $M_{\alpha_j} \simeq L_1 \simeq N_{\alpha_j}$, so \bar{e}_j, \bar{f}_j are even, while if $a_{ij} \neq 0$ and $j \in \bar{1}$, then $M_{\alpha_j} \simeq L_2 \simeq N_{\alpha_j}$; thus the parity of the \bar{e}_j and the \bar{f}_j is given by \mathbf{p} .

By [Theorem 4.31](#), $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ is generated by $\bar{e}_j, \bar{f}_j, j \in \bar{\mathbb{l}}$, and $\bar{h}_k, k \neq i$, since $S = 0$. By [Lemmas 4.11](#) and [4.16](#), $[\bar{e}_j, \bar{f}_k] = \delta_{jk} \bar{h}_j$ up to rescale the \bar{f}_j . Following [Notation 4.14](#),

$$[\tilde{h}_j, e_k] = \begin{cases} a_{jk} e_k, & a_{ij} = 0, \\ -(a_{jk} + a_{ji} a_{ik}) e_k, & a_{ij} \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

Thus $[\bar{h}_j, \bar{e}_k] = b_{jk} \bar{e}_k$ for all $j, k \in \bar{\mathbb{l}}$. Analogously, $[\bar{h}_j, \bar{f}_k] = -b_{jk} \bar{f}_k$ for all $j, k \in \bar{\mathbb{l}}$. As \mathfrak{h} is abelian, we also have that $[\bar{h}_j, \bar{h}_k] = 0$ for all j, k . Thus relations [\(2.5\)](#) hold in $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$, which implies that there is a surjective map $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}(B, \mathbf{p}) \twoheadrightarrow \bar{\mathfrak{g}}$.

As $\mathfrak{g}(B, \mathbf{p})$ is the quotient of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}(B, \mathbf{p})$ by the maximal ideal trivially intersecting \mathfrak{h} , the map above factorizes through a surjective map $\pi : \bar{\mathfrak{g}} \twoheadrightarrow \mathfrak{g}(B, \mathbf{p})$. As $\bar{\mathfrak{g}}$ has a nondegenerate invariant symmetric bilinear form by [Theorem 4.31](#), the map π is an isomorphism. \square

Remark 4.36. This corollary is related with [\[Kannan 2022, Theorem 3.6.5\]](#) when the characteristic is three. It applies to those examples in [\[loc. cit.\]](#) where the element of the Lie algebra is homogeneous.

Example 4.37. We consider semisimplifications of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{br}(3)$; see [Example 4.24](#).

(1) The semisimplification of $\mathfrak{g}(A_1)$ under $\text{ad } e_1$ is the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{g}(B_1, \mathbf{p}_1)$, where

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p}_1 = (1, 0).$$

(2) The semisimplification of $\mathfrak{g}(A_1)$ under $\text{ad } e_2$ is the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{g}(B_2, \mathbf{p}_2)$, where

$$B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p}_2 = (1, 1).$$

(3) The semisimplification of $\mathfrak{g}(A_2)$ under $\text{ad } e_1$ is the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{g}(B_3, \mathbf{p}_3)$, where

$$B_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p}_3 = (1, 0).$$

(4) The semisimplification of $\mathfrak{g}(A_2)$ under $\text{ad } e_2$ does not fit in the context of [Corollary 4.35](#) since $\beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ is not 2-good.

That is, the three possible semisimplifications give the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{brj}(2; 3)$: we recover the three possible realizations of $\mathfrak{brj}(2; 3)$ as a contragredient Lie superalgebra. This corresponds to the construction given in [\[Kannan 2022, §4.2\]](#).

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Semisimplification of contragredient Lie algebras	1
Iván Angiono, Julia Plavnik and Guillermo Sanmarco	
The degree of a tropical root surface of type A	33
Federico Ardila-Mantilla and Mont Cordero Aguilar	
Moduli spaces of quasitrivial sheaves	43
Douglas Guimarães and Marcos Jardim	
Inverse theorems for discretized sums and L^q norms of convolutions in \mathbb{R}^d	65
Pablo Shmerkin	
The three graces in the Tits–Kantor–Koecher category	83
Vladimir Dotsenko and Iryna Kashuba	

