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082（物理系）

理学院07年发表论文

序号	姓名	职称	单位	论文题目	刊物、会议名称	年、卷、期
1	李鹏同	教授	081	Additivity of Lie maps on operator algebras	Bull. Korean Math. Soc	2007年 44 卷 2 期
2	李鹏同	教授	081	Centralizers of J-subspace lattice algebras	Linear Algebra and its Applications	2007年 426 卷 1 期
3	王廷春 张鲁明	博士 教授	081	Conservative difference methods for the Klein–Gordon–Zakharov equations	Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics	2007 年205卷1期
4	王廷春 张鲁明	博士 教授	081	Analysis of some new conservative schemes for nonlinear Schrödinger equation with wave operator	Applied Mathematics and Computation	2006 年182 卷2期
5	王廷春 张鲁明	博士 教授	081	Conservative schemes for the symmetric Regularized Long Wave equations	Applied Mathematics and Computation	2007年190卷 期
6	袁永新, 戴 华	博士 教授	081	Inverse problems for symmetric matrices with a submatrix constraint	Applied Numerical Mathematics	2007 Vol. 57
7	刘 嗥, 戴 华	博士 教授	081	Inverse problems for nonsymmetric matrices with a submatrix constraint	Applied Mathematics and Computation	2007 Vol.189
8	田 霞 戴 华	博士 教授	081	杆有限元模型的特征值反问题	高等学校计算数学学报	2007 Vol.29, No.2
9	袁永新, 戴 华	博士 教授	081	基于模态测试数据的阻尼矩阵和陀螺矩阵的修正	中国空间科学技术	2007 Vol.27, No.3
10	袁永新 戴 华	博士 教授	081	用振动测量数据最优修正振型矩阵与质量矩阵	工程数学学报	2007 Vol.24, No.4
11	吴颉尔 戴 华	博士 教授	081	用 RRQR 迭代法进行模型修正	振动与冲击	2007 Vol.26, No.9
12	吴颉尔 戴 华	博士 教授	081	黑体辐射反问题的正则化 Lanczos 方法	南京航空航天大学学报	2007Vol.39, No.2
13	王顺绪 戴 华	博士 教授	081	求解大型特征值问题的并行块 Davidson 方法	南京航空航天大学学报	2007 Vol.39, No.6
14	解惠青 戴 华	博士 教授	081	Derivatives of repeated eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors of damped systems	Applied Mathematics and Mechanics	2007 Vol.28, No.6
15	陈芳启	教授	081	Bifurcation analysis of an arch structure with parametric and forced excitation	Mechanics Research Communication	2007年 34卷
16	周良强 陈芳启	博士生 教授	081	Chaotic behavior on reduction of perturbed Kdv equation in form of parametric excitation	Transaction of Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	2007年24卷4期

17	古志鸣	教授	081	Phase synchronization of non-Abelian oscillators on small-world networks	Physics Letters A	362(2007)115-119
18	汪鹏 安玉坤	研究生 教授	081	Multiple doubly periodic solutions of semi-linear damped beam equations	*Nonlinear Analysis*	*67(2007), 1540-1549*
19	吴锡梅 岳勤	研究生 教授	081 081	8-ranks of Class Groups of Some Imaginary Quadratic Number Fields	Acta Mathematica Sinica, English Series	Nov., 2007, Vol. 23, No.11
20	李凤伟 岳勤	研究生 教授	081 081	某些矩阵方程	南京大学数学半年刊	2007 年 24 卷 1 期
21	赵洪涌	教授	081	Periodic oscillation of discrete-time bidirectional associative memory neural networks	Neurocomputing	2007 年 70 卷
22	赵洪涌	教授	081	Hopf bifurcation in Cohen–Grossberg neural network with distributed delays	Nonlinear Analysis	2007 年 8 卷
23	赵洪涌	教授	081	Dynamic analysis of stochastic bidirectional associative memory neural networks with delays	Chaos, Solitons and Fractals	2007 年 32 卷
24	毛自森 赵洪涌	研究生 教授	081 081	Dynamical analysis of Cohen–Grossberg neural networks with distributed delays	Physics Letters A	2007 年 364 卷
25	毛自森 赵洪涌	研究生 教授	081 081	Dynamics of Cohen–Grossberg neural networks with variable and distributed delays	Physica D	2007 年 234 卷
26	曹喜望	教授	081	Some new identities on Kloosterman sums	IEEE Transaction on Information Theory	2007 1230-1234
27	曹喜望	教授	081	A note on cyclic difference sets with Singer parameters	Southeast Asian Bulletin of Mathematics	31(2007), 667-681
28	唐月红	教授	081	3D Sector Optimization Partition of Airspace	JOURNAL OF SOUTHWEST JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY	2007 年 15 卷 1 期
29	唐月红	教授	081	An Explicit Representation for C-B Spline Curve and Surface	Proceedings of the 3rd Korea-China Joint Conference on Geometric and Visual Computing	2007 年 8 月
30	耿显民	副教授	081	Weighted Evolving Networks with Intrinsic Strength	International Journal of Modern Physics C	2007 年 18 卷 9 期
31	耿显民	副教授	081	Random evolving model of citation networks	Dynamics of Continuous, Discrete and Impulsive Systems	2007 年 14 卷 7 期

32	孙雷 汪晓虹	研究生 副教授	081 081	IMINPERT: AN INCOMPLETE MINIMUM PERTURBATION ALGORITHM FOR LARGE UNSYMMETRIC LINEAR SYSTEMS.	Numerical Mathematics A Journal of Chinese Universities English Series	2007 年 3 卷
33	钟宝江	副教授	081	Direct curvature scale space: theory and corner detection	IEEE Trans. Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence	2007 年 第 29 卷第 3 期
34	高海燕 戴华	研究生 教授	081 081	Preconditioned Conjugate Gradient is M-Error-Reducing	Journal of Information and Computing Science	2007 年 第 2 卷第 1 期
35	肖光世	副教授	081	On strongly regular rings and sf-rings	Far East Journal of Mathematical Sciences	2007, 27(3)
36	王正盛	副教授	081	An inverse eigenvalue procedure for damage detection in structure	会议文章	2007 年
37	孟彬	副教授	081	算子值酉随机矩阵及其渐近自由性	数学物理学报 (A)	2007 年 27 卷，5 期，
38	孟彬	副教授	081	算子值条件自由随机变量	数学研究与评论	2007 年 27 卷， 2 期，
39	杨瑞芳	讲师	081	一类半线性抛物型方程组解的 L^{∞}估计	南京航空航天大学学报	2007，39(5)
40	杨瑞芳	讲师	081	一类带有源项的非严格双曲型方程组整体熵解的存在性	四川大学学报	2007，44(6)
41	张丽萍	讲师	081	一种网络病毒传播的时滞微分方程模型	南京邮电大学学报	2007 年 27 卷 5 期
42	王永健	讲师	081	一类自适应运动网格的 ALE 方法	计算物理	2007 年 第 24 卷第 3 期
43	王永健	讲师	081	一类 Lagrange 坐标系下的 ENO 有限体积格式	数值计算与计算机应用	2007 年 第 28 卷 第 4 期
44	李秀娟	讲师	081	基于翼型反设计的遗传算法	南京航空航天大学学报	2007 年 第 39 卷第 2 期
45	徐江	讲师	081	A note on the relaxation-time limit of the isothermal Euler equations	Boundary Value Problems	2007 年 2007 卷
46	陈克兵	讲师	081	**Revenue-sharing contract to coordinate independent participants within the supply chain**	《Journal of Systems Engineering and Electronics》	2007,Volume 18, Issue 3.
47	毛徐新	讲师	081	Characterizations of Algebraic *L*-domains and Equivalence of Relevant Categories1	International. Journal of Contemporary Mathematical Science	2007, vol. 2, no . 13:627-637
48	颜晓红	教授	082	Density functional calculations of carbon nanotubes: Behavior of double-walled nanotubes compared to	Phys. Rev. B	2007 年 75 卷 19 期

				classical cylindrical capacitors		
49	杨玉荣 颜晓红	博士 教授	082	The optical properties of one-dimensional ZnO: a first principle study	Chem. Phys. Lett.	2007 年 1 卷 3 期
50	陈明星	博士	082	Al_7Ag and Al_7Au Clusters with large highest occupied molecular orbital-lowest unoccupied molecular orbital gap	J. Phys. Chem. A	2007 年 111 卷 35 期
51	陈明星	博士	082	Enhanced stability of Al_7H_3 and Al_7H_7 clusters	Chem. Phys. Lett.	2007 年 439 卷 4-6 期
52	王登龙	博士后	082	Dynamical stability of gap soliton of one-dimensional condensate in optical lattices with strong interatomic interaction	Chin. Phys. Lett.	2007 年 24 卷 7 期
53	卢卯旺	博士后	082	Electron-spin filter based on hybrid ferromagnetic and semiconductor nanosystem	Solid State Commun.	2007 年 143 卷 4-5 期
54	刘友文	教授	082	Intensity dependence of two-colour holographic recording and hologram multiplexing in Tb-doped near-stoichiometric $LiNbO_3$	Journal of Optics A-Pure and Applied Optics	2007,Vol.7,Issue.7 pp.673-677
55	王乐新 赵志敏	博士生 教授）	08 082	正常和异常血清吸收光谱的实验研究	应用激光	2007, 27（4）
56	俞晓磊 赵志敏	博士生 教授）	082 082	激光散斑干涉条纹的 CCD 分析技术研究	应用激光	2007, 27（5）
57	郭林峰 赵志敏	博士生 教授）	082 082	一种基于光纤的智能结构承载位置监测与分析研究	应用激光	2007, 27（5）
58	刘磊 赵志敏	博士生 教授	082 082	垂直腔面发射激光器特性测试系统与应用研究	应用激光	2007, 27（5）
59	宋一中 赵志敏	博士后 教授	082 082	快速傅立叶变换辅助设计数字低通滤波器	光电子·激光	2007, 18（10）
60	郭林峰 赵志敏	博士生 教授	082 082	特种光纤参数检测及承载性能分析	浙江大学学报(工学版)	2007, 41（10）
61	李鹏 赵志敏	博士生 教授	082 082	基于光固化材料的自修复光纤微弯传感器研究	中国有色金属学报	2007, 17（S1）
62	王乐新 赵志敏	博士生 教授	082 082	不同波长激发光诱导奶牛血液荧光光谱特性	发光学报	2007, 28（6）
63	朱卫华 赵志敏	博士生 教授	082 082	人体血清血糖浓度对血清荧光强度的影响	光谱学与光谱分析	2007, 27（12 ）
64	高礼静 施大宁	硕士生 教授	082 082	Structural and Electronic Properties of Inn (n = 2–13)Clusters byDensityFunctional Theory	Journal of Computational and Theoretical Nanoscience	2007 年 4 卷 1 期

65	贾建明 施大宁	博士生 教授	082	Structural properties of silver nanowires from atomistic descriptions	PHYSICAL REVIEW B	2007 年 76 卷 16 期
66	贾建明 施大宁	博士生 教授	082	Metallization of ZnO nanowires from partial hydrogen adsorption	Nanotechnology	2007 年 18 卷 10 期
67	田亮 施大宁	博士生 教授	082	Rank-based model for weighted network with hierarchical organization and disassortative mixing	THE EUROPEAN PHYSICAL JOURNAL B	2007 年 56 卷 4 期
68	田亮 施大宁	博士生 教授	082	The effect of generalized deactivation mechanism in weighted networks	Physica A	2007 年 380 卷 7 期
69	杨雁南	副教授	082	用于测量激光烧蚀下靶材获得冲量的方法	中国激光	2007 年 34 卷 3 期
70	杨雁南	副教授	082	真空环境下激光与固体靶冲量耦合的机理分析和数值模拟	物理学报	2007 年 56 卷 10 期
71	杨雁南 胡冬生	副教授 副教授	082 082	从一道运动学题目的求解谈坐标系选取的重要性	物理与工程	2007 年 17 卷 4 期
72	张永梅	副教授	082	PhononTransmission and ThermalConductance in Fibonacci Wire at Low Temperature	Chinese Physics Letters	2007 年 24 卷第 4 期

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ADDITIVITY OF LIE MAPS ON OPERATOR ALGEBRAS

JIA QIAN AND PENGTONG LI

ABSTRACT. Let $\mathscr{A}$ be a standard operator algebra which does not contain the identity operator, acting on a Hilbert space of dimension greater than one. If Φ is a bijective Lie map from $\mathscr{A}$ onto an arbitrary algebra, that is

$$\Phi(AB - BA) = \Phi(A)\Phi(B) - \Phi(B)\Phi(A)$$

for all $A, B \in \mathscr{A}$, then Φ is additive. Also, if $\mathscr{A}$ contains the identity operator, then there exists a bijective Lie map of $\mathscr{A}$ which is not additive.

1. Introduction

Throughout, for a Hilbert space $\mathscr{H}$, we write $B(\mathscr{H})$ for the algebra of all bounded linear operators on $\mathscr{H}$. Usually, a standard operator algebra on $\mathscr{H}$ will mean a subalgebra of $B(\mathscr{H})$ containing all finite rank operators. Let $\mathscr{A}$ and $\mathscr{B}$ be two algebras or rings. A map $\Phi : \mathscr{A} \to \mathscr{B}$ is called a *Lie map* if it is multiplicative with respect to the Lie product $AB - BA$, that is

$$\Phi(AB - BA) = \Phi(A)\Phi(B) - \Phi(B)\Phi(A)$$

for all $A, B \in \mathscr{A}$.

Characterizing the interrelation between the multiplicative and the additive structures of a ring is an interesting topic. This question was first studied by Martindale who obtained the surprising result that every bijective multiplicative map from a prime ring containing a nontrivial idempotent onto an arbitrary ring is necessarily additive [10]. For operator algebras, the same problem was treated in [1, 7, 15]. In the papers [2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13], the additivity of maps on operator algebras which are multiplicative with respect to other products, such as the Jordan product $AB + BA$ or the Jordan triple product ABA, were investigated. Also, the papers [4, 5, 6, 14] studied the similar questions for elementary maps and Jordan elementary maps on rings or operator algebras.

In this note, we shall study the additivity of Lie maps on operator algebras. More precisely, it will be proved that every bijective Lie map on a standard operator algebra $\mathscr{A}$ which does not contain the identity operator, acting on a Hilbert space $\mathscr{H}$ of dimension greater than one, is automatically additive. In

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particular, if $\dim \mathscr{H} = \infty$ and $\mathscr{A}$ is either the ideal of all finite rank operators or the ideal of all compact operators in $B(\mathscr{H})$, then every bijective Lie map on $\mathscr{A}$ is additive. Furthermore, we show that if $\mathscr{A}$ contains the identity operator, then there must exist a bijective Lie map on $\mathscr{A}$ which is not additive.

It should be mentioned that Lu in [8] proved that a bijective Jordan map on a standard operator algebra which is allowed to contain the identity operator, is additive. Although the basic ideas used in our proof are similar to those in [8], some concrete techniques are new.

2. Result and Proof

Our main result reads as follows.

Theorem 1. *Let $\mathscr{H}$ be a real or complex Hilbert space with $\dim \mathscr{H} > 1$, $\mathscr{A} \subseteq B(\mathscr{H})$ be a standard operator algebra which does not contain the identity operator I and $\mathscr{B}$ be an arbitrary algebra. If $\Phi : \mathscr{A} \to \mathscr{B}$ is a bijective Lie map, then Φ is necessarily additive.*

We shall organize the proof of Theorem 1 in a series of lemmas, in which the notation of the theorem will be kept. Since $\dim \mathscr{H} > 1$, we can take a non-trivial orthogonal projection P_1 which has finite rank. Then $P_1 \in \mathscr{A}$. Put $P_2 = I - P_1$. Note that P_2 is not in $\mathscr{A}$. Let $\mathscr{A}_{ij} = P_i \mathscr{A} P_j$, $i, j = 1, 2$. Then

$$\mathscr{A} = \mathscr{A}_{11} \oplus \mathscr{A}_{12} \oplus \mathscr{A}_{21} \oplus \mathscr{A}_{22}$$

which is the Peirce decomposition of $\mathscr{A}$. This idea is essentially from Martindale [10].

Lemma 1. $\Phi(0) = 0$.

Proof. It is obvious. □

Lemma 2. *If $A, B, S \in \mathscr{A}$ such that $\Phi(S) = \Phi(A) + \Phi(B)$, then for all $T \in \mathscr{A}$, we have*

(1) $\Phi(ST - TS) = \Phi(AT - TA) + \Phi(BT - TB)$,
(2) $\Phi(TS - ST) = \Phi(TA - AT) + \Phi(TB - BT)$.

Proof. Let $T \in \mathscr{A}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Phi(ST - TS) = \Phi(S)\Phi(T) - \Phi(T)\Phi(S) \\
&= (\Phi(A) + \Phi(B))\Phi(T) - \Phi(T)(\Phi(A) + \Phi(B)) \\
&= \Phi(A)\Phi(T) - \Phi(T)\Phi(A) + \Phi(B)\Phi(T) - \Phi(T)\Phi(B) \\
&= \Phi(AT - TA) + \Phi(BT - TB).
\end{aligned}$$

So (1) holds. Similarly, we can prove (2). □

In the following, the notation A_{ij} will denote an arbitrary element in $\mathscr{A}_{ij}$.

Lemma 3. *Let $S = S_{11} + S_{12} + S_{21} + S_{22} \in \mathscr{A}$.*

(1) *If* $T_{ij}S_{jk} = 0$ *for all* $T_{ij}, 1 \le i, j, k \le 2$, *then* $S_{jk} = 0$. *If* $S_{ki}T_{ij} = 0$ *for all* $T_{ij}, 1 \le i, j, k \le 2$, *then* $S_{ki} = 0$;
(2) *If* $ST_{ij} - T_{ij}S \in \mathscr{A}_{ij}$ *for all* $T_{ij}, 1 \le i \ne j \le 2$, *then* $S_{ji} = 0$;
(3) *If* $ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S \in \mathscr{A}_{ij}$ *for all* $T_{jj}, 1 \le i \ne j \le 2$, *then* $S_{ji} = 0$ *and* $S_{jj} = \lambda P_j$ *for some scalar* λ;
(4) *If* $ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S \in \mathscr{A}_{ji}$ *for all* $T_{jj}, 1 \le i \ne j \le 2$, *then* $S_{ij} = 0$ *and* $S_{jj} = \lambda P_j$ *for some scalar* λ;
(5) *If* $ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S \in \mathscr{A}_{jj}$ *for all* $T_{jj}, j = 1, 2$, *then* $S_{ji} = S_{ij} = 0$ *for* $1 \le i \ne j \le 2$.

Proof. (1) It is [8, Lemma 2(ii)].

(2) By the hypothesis, we have obviously $S_{ji}T_{ij} = P_j(ST_{ij} - T_{ij}S) = 0$ for all T_{ij} with $i \ne j$. Hence $S_{ji} = 0$ by (1).

(3) Similar to (2), we can easily obtain that $S_{ji} = 0$. Also, for every T_{jj}, we have $P_j(ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S)P_j = 0$. Hence $T_{jj}S_{jj} = S_{jj}T_{jj}$, which implies that S_{jj} commutes all operators in $B(P_j\mathscr{H})$. It is well known that $S_{jj} = \lambda P_j$ for some scalar λ.

Similarly, we can prove (4) and (5). □

Lemma 4. *For* $1 \le i \ne j \le 2$, *we have*
(1) $\Phi(A_{ii} + A_{ij}) = \Phi(A_{ii}) + \Phi(A_{ij})$;
(2) $\Phi(A_{ii} + A_{ji}) = \Phi(A_{ii}) + \Phi(A_{ji})$.

Proof. (1) We only give the proof of (1), and for (2) the proof goes similarly. Since Φ is surjective, there is $S = S_{11} + S_{12} + S_{21} + S_{22} \in \mathscr{A}$ such that

$$\Phi(S) = \Phi(A_{ii}) + \Phi(A_{ij}).$$

For any T_{jj}, by Lemma 2 and noticing that $i \ne j$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S) &= \Phi(A_{ii}T_{jj} - T_{jj}A_{ii}) + \Phi(A_{ij}T_{jj} - T_{jj}A_{ij}) \\ &= \Phi(0) + \Phi(A_{ij}T_{jj}) = \Phi(A_{ij}T_{jj}). \end{aligned}$$

It follows from the injectivity of Φ that

$$ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S = A_{ij}T_{jj} \in \mathscr{A}_{ij}. \tag{1}$$

So $S_{ji} = 0$ and $S_{jj} = \lambda P_j$ for some scalar λ by Lemma 3(3). Also, from (1) we get that $S_{ij}T_{jj} = A_{ij}T_{jj}$ for all T_{jj}, and hence $S_{ij} = A_{ij}$ by Lemma 3(1).

For every T_{ij}, applying Lemma 2 we can similarly get that $\Phi(ST_{ij} - T_{ij}S) = \Phi(A_{ii}T_{ij})$, which implies $ST_{ij} - T_{ij}S = A_{ii}T_{ij}$. Therefore

$$A_{ii}T_{ij} = P_i(ST_{ij} - T_{ij}S)P_j = S_{ii}T_{ij} - T_{ij}S_{jj} = S_{ii}T_{ij} - \lambda T_{ij}$$

and so $S_{ii} = A_{ii} + \lambda P_i$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} S &= S_{ii} + S_{ij} + S_{ji} + S_{jj} \\ &= (A_{ii} + \lambda P_i) + A_{ij} + 0 + \lambda P_j \\ &= A_{ii} + A_{ij} + \lambda I. \end{aligned}$$

Since $I \notin \mathscr{A}$, we have $\lambda = 0$. This proves $S = A_{ii} + A_{ij}$, as required. □

Lemma 5. $\Phi(T_{ii}A_{ij} + B_{ij}S_{jj}) = \Phi(T_{ii}A_{ij}) + \Phi(B_{ij}S_{jj})$ *for* $1 \le i \ne j \le 2$.

Proof. Making use of Lemma 4, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Phi(T_{ii}A_{ij} + B_{ij}S_{jj}) = \Phi((T_{ii} + B_{ij})(A_{ij} + S_{jj}) - (A_{ij} + S_{jj})(T_{ii} + B_{ij})) \\
&= \Phi(T_{ii} + B_{ij})\Phi(A_{ij} + S_{jj}) - \Phi(A_{ij} + S_{jj})\Phi(T_{ii} + B_{ij}) \\
&= (\Phi(T_{ii}) + \Phi(B_{ij}))(\Phi(A_{ij}) + \Phi(S_{jj})) - (\Phi(A_{ij}) + \Phi(S_{jj}))(\Phi(T_{ii}) + \Phi(B_{ij})) \\
&= (\Phi(T_{ii})\Phi(A_{ij}) - \Phi(A_{ij})\Phi(T_{ii})) + (\Phi(T_{ii})\Phi(S_{jj}) - \Phi(S_{jj})\Phi(T_{ii})) \\
&\quad + (\Phi(B_{ij})\Phi(A_{ij}) - \Phi(A_{ij})\Phi(B_{ij})) + (\Phi(B_{ij})\Phi(S_{jj}) - \Phi(S_{jj})\Phi(B_{ij})) \\
&= \Phi(T_{ii}A_{ij} - A_{ij}T_{ii}) + \Phi(T_{ii}S_{jj} - S_{jj}T_{ii}) \\
&\quad + \Phi(B_{ij}A_{ij} - A_{ij}B_{ij}) + \Phi(B_{ij}S_{jj} - S_{jj}B_{ij}) \\
&= \Phi(T_{ii}A_{ij}) + \Phi(B_{ij}S_{jj}),
\end{aligned}$$

completing the proof. □

Lemma 6. $\Phi(A_{ij} + B_{ij}) = \Phi(A_{ij}) + \Phi(B_{ij})$ *for* $1 \le i \ne j \le 2$.

Proof. Choose $S = S_{11} + S_{12} + S_{21} + S_{22} \in \mathscr{A}$ such that

$$\Phi(S) = \Phi(A_{ij}) + \Phi(B_{ij}). \tag{2}$$

For any T_{ii}, T_{jj}, by Lemmas 2, 5, we have

$$\Phi(ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S) = \Phi(A_{ij}T_{jj}) + \Phi(B_{ij}T_{jj}), \tag{3}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Phi(T_{ii}ST_{jj} + T_{jj}ST_{ii}) \\
=\ &\Phi(T_{ii}(ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S) - (ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S)T_{ii}) \\
=\ &\Phi(T_{ii}A_{ij}T_{jj} - A_{ij}T_{jj}T_{ii}) + \Phi(T_{ii}B_{ij}T_{jj} - B_{ij}T_{jj}T_{ii}) \\
=\ &\Phi(T_{ii}A_{ij}T_{jj}) + \Phi(T_{ii}B_{ij}T_{jj}) \\
=\ &\Phi(T_{ii}(A_{ij} + B_{ij})T_{jj}).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus $T_{ii}ST_{jj} + T_{jj}ST_{ii} = T_{ii}(A_{ij} + B_{ij})T_{jj}$. Multiplying this equality by P_i from the left, we get $T_{ii}ST_{jj} = T_{ii}(A_{ij} + B_{ij})T_{jj}$. It follows from Lemma 3(1) that $S_{ij} = A_{ij} + B_{ij}$.

For every T_{ij}, applying Lemma 2 to (2) and (3) respectively, we get

$$ST_{ij} - T_{ij}S = 0,$$

$$(ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S)T_{ij} - T_{ij}(ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S) = 0.$$

It follows easily that $S_{ji} = 0$ and $T_{ij}(ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S) = 0$. Hence $S_{jj}T_{jj} = T_{jj}S_{jj}$ by Lemma 3(1), and so there exists a scalar λ such that $S_{jj} = \lambda P_j$. Also,

$$S_{ii}T_{ij} - \lambda T_{ij} = S_{ii}T_{ij} - T_{ij}S_{jj} = P_i(ST_{ij} - T_{ij}S)P_j = 0.$$

By Lemma 3(1) again, we have $S_{ii} = \lambda P_i$. Therefore,

$$S = \lambda P_i + (A_{ij} + B_{ij}) + 0 + \lambda P_j = A_{ij} + B_{ij} + \lambda I.$$

Recalling that $I \notin \mathscr{A}$, we have $\lambda = 0$ and hence $S = A_{ij} + B_{ij}$. This completes the proof. □

Lemma 7. $\Phi(A_{ii} + B_{ii}) = \Phi(A_{ii}) + \Phi(B_{ii})$ *for* $i = 1, 2$.

Proof. Choose $S = S_{11} + S_{12} + S_{21} + S_{22} \in \mathscr{A}$ such that

$$\Phi(S) = \Phi(A_{ii}) + \Phi(B_{ii}). \tag{4}$$

Take $j \neq i$. For any T_{jj}, applying Lemma 2 to (4) we obtain $ST_{jj} - T_{jj}S = 0$. Thus, by Lemma 3(3)-(4) we have

$$S_{ij} = S_{ji} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad S_{jj} = \lambda P_j$$

for some scalar λ. Further, for any T_{ij}, applying Lemmas 2, 6, it follows from (4) that

$$\Phi(ST_{ij} - T_{ij}S) = \Phi(A_{ii}T_{ij}) + \Phi(B_{ii}T_{ij}) = \Phi(A_{ii}T_{ij} + B_{ii}T_{ij}).$$

Thus $ST_{ij} - T_{ij}S = A_{ii}T_{ij} + B_{ii}T_{ij}$. Hence

$$S_{ii}T_{ij} - \lambda T_{ij} = S_{ii}T_{ij} - T_{ij}S_{jj} = P_i(ST_{ij} - T_{ij}S)P_j = (A_{ii} + B_{ii})T_{ij},$$

from which we get $S_{ii} = A_{ii} + B_{ii} + \lambda P_i$ by Lemma 3(1). So

$$S = (A_{ii} + B_{ii} + \lambda P_i) + 0 + 0 + \lambda P_j = A_{ii} + B_{ii} + \lambda I.$$

Since $I \notin \mathscr{A}$, we have $\lambda = 0$ and $S = A_{ii} + B_{ii}$, as desired. □

Lemma 8. $\Phi(A_{11} + A_{22}) = \Phi(A_{11}) + \Phi(A_{22})$.

Proof. Choose $S = S_{11} + S_{12} + S_{21} + S_{22} \in \mathscr{A}$ such that

$$\Phi(S) = \Phi(A_{11}) + \Phi(A_{22}). \tag{5}$$

For any T_{11}, by Lemma 2 we get $ST_{11} - T_{11}S = A_{11}T_{11} - T_{11}A_{11}$, which implies $T_{11}S_{12} = S_{21}T_{11} = 0$. So $S_{12} = S_{21} = 0$. Also, we have

$$T_{11}(S_{11} - A_{11}) = (S_{11} - A_{11})T_{11}$$

and hence there exists a scalar λ such that $S_{11} = A_{11} + \lambda P_1$.

For any T_{12}, applying Lemmas 2, 6, we obtain from (5) that

$$\begin{aligned} &\Phi(ST_{12} - T_{12}S) = \Phi(A_{11}T_{12} - T_{12}A_{11}) + \Phi(A_{22}T_{12} - T_{12}A_{22}) \\ = \ &\Phi(A_{11}T_{12}) + \Phi(-T_{12}A_{22}) = \Phi(A_{11}T_{12} - T_{12}A_{22}). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $ST_{12} - T_{12}S = A_{11}T_{12} - T_{12}A_{22}$. Hence

$$S_{11}T_{12} - T_{12}S_{22} = A_{11}T_{12} - T_{12}A_{22},$$

in which putting $A_{11} + \lambda P_1$ for S_{11}, we have $S_{22} = A_{22} + \lambda P_2$ by Lemma 3(1). So

$$S = (A_{11} + \lambda P_1) + 0 + 0 + (A_{22} + \lambda P_2) = A_{11} + A_{22} + \lambda I.$$

Then $S = A_{11} + A_{22}$ since $I \notin \mathscr{A}$, completing the proof. □

Lemma 9. $\Phi(A_{12} + A_{21}) = \Phi(A_{12}) + \Phi(A_{21})$.

Proof. Choose $S = S_{11} + S_{12} + S_{21} + S_{22} \in \mathscr{A}$ such that

$$\Phi(S) = \Phi(A_{12}) + \Phi(A_{21}). \tag{6}$$

For any T_{12}, by Lemma 2 one has

$$ST_{12} - T_{12}S = A_{21}T_{12} - T_{12}A_{21}. \tag{7}$$

Multiplying this equality by P_1 from the right, we get $T_{12}S_{21} = T_{12}A_{21}$, which implies $S_{21} = A_{21}$. With the same discussion for T_{21}, we can get $S_{12} = A_{12}$. For any T_{11}, by Lemma 2 we get from (6)

$$\Phi(ST_{11} - T_{11}S) = \Phi(-T_{11}A_{12}) + \Phi(A_{21}T_{11}).$$

Moreover, for any T_{21}, applying Lemma 2 to the above equality, we have

$$T_{11}ST_{21} + T_{21}(ST_{11} - T_{11}S) = T_{11}A_{12}T_{21} - T_{21}T_{11}A_{12}.$$

Multiplying this equality by P_1 from the right and noting that $S_{12} = A_{12}$, we get $T_{21}(ST_{11} - T_{11}S)P_1 = 0$. Then $S_{11}T_{11} = T_{11}S_{11}$, and so $S_{11} = \lambda P_1$ for some scalar λ. Also, observing that $S_{11}T_{12} - T_{12}S_{22} = 0$ from (7), we have $S_{22} = \lambda P_2$. So $S = A_{12} + A_{21} + \lambda I$. Hence $S = A_{12} + A_{21}$ since $I \notin \mathscr{A}$. □

Lemma 10. $\Phi(A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{21}) = \Phi(A_{11}) + \Phi(A_{12}) + \Phi(A_{21})$.

Proof. Let $S = S_{11} + S_{12} + S_{21} + S_{22} \in \mathscr{A}$ such that

$$\Phi(S) = \Phi(A_{11}) + \Phi(A_{12}) + \Phi(A_{21}).$$

Then by Lemmas 4, 9, we have that

$$\Phi(S) = \Phi(A_{11} + A_{12}) + \Phi(A_{21}), \tag{8}$$

$$\Phi(S) = \Phi(A_{11} + A_{21}) + \Phi(A_{12}), \tag{9}$$

$$\Phi(S) = \Phi(A_{11}) + \Phi(A_{12} + A_{21}). \tag{10}$$

For any T_{21}, by Lemma 2 we get

$$ST_{21} - T_{21}S = A_{12}T_{21} - T_{21}(A_{11} + A_{12}) \tag{11}$$

from (8). Multiplying this equality by P_1 from the left, we get $S_{12}T_{21} = A_{12}T_{21}$ and so $S_{12} = A_{12}$. Similarly, one has $S_{21} = A_{21}$ from (9). Further, for any T_{22}, applying Lemma 2 to (10), we obtain

$$ST_{22} - T_{22}S = A_{12}T_{22} - T_{22}A_{21}.$$

Multiplying this equality by P_2 from both sides, we see that $S_{22}T_{22} - T_{22}S_{22} = 0$. It follows that there exists a scalar λ such that $S_{22} = \lambda P_2$. Also, multiplying (11) by P_2 from the left and by P_1 from the right respectively, we get

$$S_{22}T_{21} - T_{21}S_{11} = -T_{21}A_{11}.$$

So $S_{11} = A_{11} + \lambda P_1$. Thus $S = A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{21} + \lambda I$ and consequently, $S = A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{21}$. The proof is complete. □

Lemma 11. $\Phi(A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{21} + A_{22}) = \Phi(A_{11}) + \Phi(A_{12}) + \Phi(A_{21}) + \Phi(A_{22})$.

Proof. Suppose that $S = S_{11} + S_{12} + S_{21} + S_{22} \in \mathscr{A}$ are such that

$$\Phi(S) = \Phi(A_{11}) + \Phi(A_{12}) + \Phi(A_{21}) + \Phi(A_{22}).$$

Then by the Lemma 10, we can write

$$\Phi(S) = \Phi(A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{21}) + \Phi(A_{22}). \tag{12}$$

For any T_{11}, by Lemma 2 we see that

$$ST_{11} - T_{11}S = (A_{11} + A_{21})T_{11} - T_{11}(A_{11} + A_{12}).$$

By multiplying this equality by P_2 from the left and the right respectively, it is easily seen that $S_{21} = A_{21}$ and $S_{12} = A_{12}$. Also, multiplying this equality by P_1 from both sides, we can get $(S_{11} - A_{11})T_{11} = T_{11}(S_{11} - A_{11})$. It follows that there exists a scalar λ such that $S_{11} = A_{11} + \lambda P_1$.

For any T_{12}, applying Lemma 2 to (12), we get

$$\Phi(ST_{12} - T_{12}S) = \Phi(A_{11}T_{12} + A_{21}T_{12} - T_{12}A_{21}) + \Phi(-T_{12}A_{22}).$$

Again, for any T_{11}, by Lemmas 2, 4 and 6, we obtain from the above equality that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Phi(-T_{12}ST_{11} - T_{11}ST_{12} + T_{11}T_{12}S)\\
&= \Phi(-T_{12}A_{21}T_{11} - T_{11}A_{11}T_{12} + T_{11}T_{12}A_{21}) + \Phi(T_{11}T_{12}A_{22})\\
&= \Phi(T_{11}T_{12}A_{21} - T_{12}A_{21}T_{11}) + \Phi(-T_{11}A_{11}T_{12}) + \Phi(T_{11}T_{12}A_{22})\\
&= \Phi(T_{11}T_{12}A_{21} - T_{12}A_{21}T_{11}) + \Phi(T_{11}T_{12}A_{22} - T_{11}A_{11}T_{12})\\
&= \Phi(T_{11}T_{12}A_{21} - T_{12}A_{21}T_{11} + T_{11}T_{12}A_{22} - T_{11}A_{11}T_{12}).
\end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
&T_{11}T_{12}S - T_{12}ST_{11} - T_{11}ST_{12}\\
=\ &T_{11}T_{12}A_{21} - T_{12}A_{21}T_{11} + T_{11}T_{12}A_{22} - T_{11}A_{11}T_{12},
\end{aligned}$$

in which multiplying by P_2 from the right and making use of $S_{11} = A_{11} + \lambda P_1$, we get $S_{22} = A_{22} + \lambda P_2$. Hence $S = A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{21} + A_{22} + \lambda I$. So $S = A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{21} + A_{22}$ because of $I \notin \mathscr{A}$, completing the proof. □

Proof of Theorem 1. Let $A, B \in \mathscr{A}$. By writing $A = A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{21} + A_{22}$ and $B = B_{11} + B_{12} + B_{21} + B_{22}$, then it is easily seen that $\Phi(A+B) = \Phi(A) + \Phi(B)$ making use of Lemmas 6, 7 and 11. We are done. □

Theorem 1 has the following obvious corollary.

Corollary 1. *Let $\mathscr{H}$ be a real or complex Hilbert space with $\dim \mathscr{H} = \infty$, and $\mathscr{A} \subseteq B(\mathscr{H})$ be either the ideal of all finite rank operators or the ideal of all compact operators. Then every bijective Lie map from $\mathscr{A}$ onto an arbitrary algebra is additive.*

We shall conclude by considering the case that $\mathscr{A}$ contains the identity operator I in Theorem 1. In this case, define the map $\Phi : \mathscr{A} \to \mathscr{A}$ by

$$\Phi(A) = \begin{cases} 2A, & \text{if } A \in \mathbb{F}I, \\ A, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $\mathbb{F}$ denotes the real or complex field. Then

(1) Φ is bijective;

(2) Φ is not additive;

(3) Φ is a Lie map.

In fact, (1) and (2) are obvious. Let us prove that (3). Suppose $A, B \in \mathscr{A}$. We distinguish two cases.

Case 1. At least one of A, B is in $\mathbb{F}I$. Then clearly, $AB - BA = 0$ and

$$\Phi(AB - BA) = 0 = \Phi(A)\Phi(B) - \Phi(B)\Phi(A).$$

Case 2. Both A and B are not in $\mathbb{F}I$. If $AB - BA \notin \mathbb{F}I$, then

$$\Phi(A)\Phi(B) - \Phi(B)\Phi(A) = AB - BA = \Phi(AB - BA).$$

Suppose now that $AB - BA = \lambda I$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$. We then have $\sigma(AB) = \lambda + \sigma(BA)$, where $\sigma(\cdot)$ denotes the spectrum of an operator. It is well known that $\sigma(AB) \cup \{0\} = \sigma(BA) \cup \{0\}$. This leads to $\lambda = 0$ and hence

$$\Phi(AB - BA) = 0 = AB - BA = \Phi(A)\Phi(B) - \Phi(B)\Phi(A).$$

So Φ is a Lie map.

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