## Deformations of Lie Algebra Structures

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**0.** Introduction. A Lie algebra is a vector space with an alternating bilinear product which satisfies the Jacobi identity. In this paper we shall consider the set  $\mathfrak{M}$  of all Lie algebra multiplications on a fixed (finite-dimensional) vector space V. If we choose a basis for V, then  $\mathfrak{M}$  can be identified with the set  $(c_{ij}^k)$  of all Lie algebra structure constants. The group G = GL(V) of all vector space automorphisms of V acts as a transformation group on  $\mathfrak{M}$  and the orbits of G on  $\mathfrak{M}$  are precisely the isomorphism classes of Lie algebra structures on V. In the study of "deformations" of Lie algebras, we are interested in geometric properties of the set  $\mathfrak{M}$  considered as a transformation space for G.

Let  $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}$  and let  $L = (V, \mu)$  be the corresponding Lie algebra. We consider the following problems concerning deformations of L:

- (i) Give sufficient conditions on L in order that every Lie algebra L' near L be isomorphic to L (we say, in this case, that L is rigid).
- (ii) Describe in terms of algebraic properties of L the set of all Lie algebras in a neighborhood of L.

The solutions to both of these problems involve the Lie algebra cohomolgy space H(L, L). Precisely, (i), L is rigid if  $H^2(L, L) = 0$  and, (ii), a neighborhood of L (i.e.,  $\mu$ ) can be parametrized in the real or complex case by the zeros of an analytic map from  $H^2(L, L)$  to  $H^3(L, L)$ . The computations involved are greatly simplified by the introduction of a graded Lie algebra Alt(V) associated with V.

Strictly speaking, once we establish the relation between Lie algebra structures on V and the graded Lie algebra Alt(V), all of our results could be obtained by simply quoting the general theorems on deformations in graded Lie algebras developed in [10]. Since so many purely technical details appear there, we have

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