Research article

On a conjecture on transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebras

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Abstract: The notion of a transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebra has been developed as a natural generalization of a transposed Poisson algebra. It was conjectured that a transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebra with a derivation gives rise to a transposed Poisson $(n + 1)$-Lie algebra. In this paper, we focus on transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebras. We have obtained a rich family of identities for these algebras. As an application of these formulas, we provide a construction of $(n + 1)$-Lie algebras from transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebras with derivations under a certain strong condition, and we prove the conjecture in these cases.

Keywords: Lie algebra; Poisson algebra; transposed Poisson algebra; $n$-Lie algebra; transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebra

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1. Introduction

A Poisson algebra is a triple, $(L, \cdot, [-, -])$, where $(L, \cdot)$ is a commutative associative algebra and $(L, [-, -])$ is a Lie algebra that satisfies the following Leibniz rule:

$$[x, y \cdot z] = [x, y] \cdot z + y \cdot [x, z], \forall x, y, z \in L.$$  

Poisson algebras appear naturally in the study of Hamiltonian mechanics and play a significant role in mathematics and physics, such as in applications of Poisson manifolds, integral systems, algebraic geometry, quantum groups, and quantum field theory (see [7, 11, 24, 25]). Poisson algebras can be viewed as the algebraic counterpart of Poisson manifolds. With the development of Poisson algebras, many other algebraic structures have been found, such as Jacobi algebras [1, 9], Poisson bialgebras
Gerstenhaber algebras, Lie-Rinehart algebras [16,17,26], $F$-manifold algebras [12], Novikov-Poisson algebras [28], quasi-Poisson algebras [8] and Poisson $n$-Lie algebras [10].

As a dual notion of a Poisson algebra, the concept of a transposed Poisson algebra was recently introduced by Bai et al. [2]. A transposed Poisson algebra $(L, \cdot, [-,-])$ is defined by exchanging the roles of the two binary operations in the Leibniz rule defining the Poisson algebra:

$$2z \cdot [x,y] = [z \cdot x, y] + [x, z \cdot y], \forall x, y, z \in L,$$

where $(L, \cdot)$ is a commutative associative algebra and $(L, [-,-])$ is a Lie algebra.

It is shown that a transposed Poisson algebra possesses many important identities and properties and can be naturally obtained by taking the commutator in the Novikov-Poisson algebra [2]. There are many results on transposed Poisson algebras, such as those on transposed Hom-Poisson algebras [18], transposed BiHom-Poisson algebras [21], a bialgebra theory for transposed Poisson algebras [19], the relation between $\frac{1}{2}$-derivations of Lie algebras and transposed Poisson algebras [14], the relation between $\frac{1}{2}$-biderivations and transposed Poisson algebras [29], and the transposed Poisson structures with fixed Lie algebras (see [6] for more details).

The notion of an $n$-Lie algebra (see Definition 2.1), as introduced by Filippov [15], has found use in many fields in mathematics and physics [4, 5, 22, 27]. The explicit construction of $n$-Lie algebras has become one of the important problems in this theory. In [3], Bai et al. gave a construction of $(n + 1)$-Lie algebras through the use of $n$-Lie algebras and some linear functions. In [13], Dzhumadil’daev introduced the notion of a Poisson $n$-Lie algebra which can be used to construct an $(n + 1)$-Lie algebra under an additional strong condition. In [2], Bai et al. showed that this strong condition for $n = 2$ holds automatically for a transposed Poisson algebra, and they gave a construction of 3-Lie algebras from transposed Poisson algebras with derivations. They also found that this constructed 3-Lie algebra and the commutative associative algebra satisfy the analog of the compatibility condition for transposed Poisson algebras, which is called a transposed Poisson 3-Lie algebra. This motivated them to introduce the concept of a transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebra (see Definition 2.2) and propose the following conjecture:

**Conjecture 1.1.** [2] Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer and $(L, \cdot, \mu_n)$ a transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebra. Let $D$ be a derivation of $(L, \cdot)$ and $(L, \mu_n)$. Define an $(n + 1)$-ary operation:

$$\mu_{n+1}(x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}) := \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} D(x_i) \mu_n(x_1, \ldots, \hat{x_i}, \ldots, x_{n+1}), \forall x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1} \in L,$$

where $\hat{x_i}$ means that the $i$-th entry is omitted. Then, $(L, \cdot, \mu_{n+1})$ is a transposed Poisson $(n + 1)$-Lie algebra.

In this paper, based on the identities for transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebras given in Section 2, we prove that Conjecture 1.1 holds under a certain strong condition described in Section 3 (see Definition 2.3 and Theorem 3.2).

Throughout the paper, all vector spaces are taken over a field of characteristic zero. To simplify notations, the commutative associative multiplication ($\cdot$) will be omitted unless the emphasis is needed.
2. Identities in transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebras

In this section, we first recall some definitions, and then we exhibit a class of identities for transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebras.

**Definition 2.1.** [15] Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer. An $n$-Lie algebra is a vector space $L$, together with a skew-symmetric linear map $[-, \cdots, -] : \otimes^n L \to L$, such that, for any $x_i, y_j \in L$, $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, $1 \leq j \leq n$, the following identity holds:

$$[[y_1, \cdots, y_n], x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i-1}[[y_i, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}], y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_n].$$  
(2.1)

**Definition 2.2.** [2] Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer and $L$ a vector space. The triple $(L, \cdot, [-, \cdots, -])$ is called a transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebra if $(L, \cdot)$ is a commutative associative algebra and $(L, [-, \cdots, -])$ is an $n$-Lie algebra such that, for any $h, x_i \in L$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, the following identity holds:

$$nh [x_1, \cdots, x_n] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [x_1, \cdots, h x_i, \cdots, x_n].$$  
(2.2)

Some identities for transposed Poisson algebras in [2] can be extended to the following theorem for transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebras.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $(L, \cdot, [-, \cdots, -])$ be a transposed Poisson $n$-Lie algebra. Then, the following identities hold:

1. For any $x_i \in L$, $1 \leq i \leq n+1$, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} x_i [x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_{n+1}] = 0;$$  
(2.3)

2. For any $h, x_i, y_j \in L$, $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, $1 \leq j \leq n$, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i-1} [h [y_i, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}], y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_n] = [h [y_1, \cdots, y_n], x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}];$$  
(2.4)

3. For any $x_i, y_j \in L$, $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, $1 \leq j \leq n+1$, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} [y_i, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}] [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] = 0;$$  
(2.5)

4. For any $x_1, x_2, y_i \in L$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n} [y_1, \cdots, y_i x_1, \cdots, y_j x_2, \cdots, y_n] = n(n-1)x_1 x_2 [y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n].$$  
(2.6)
Proof. (1) By Eq (2.2), for any $1 \leq i \leq n + 1$, we have

$$nx_i [x_1, \cdots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \cdots, x_{n+1}] = \sum_{j \neq i} [x_1, \cdots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \cdots, x_{j}x_{j+1}, \cdots, x_{n+1}].$$

Thus, we obtain

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} nx_i [x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_{n+1}] = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} [x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_jx_{j+1}, \cdots, x_{n+1}].$$

Note that, for any $i > j$, we have

$$(-1)^{j-1} [x_1, \cdots, x_{j-1}, x_jx_{j+1}, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n] + (-1)^{j-1} [x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_{j-1}, x_jx_{j+1}, \cdots, x_n] = (-1)^{j+1}(j-1) [x_1, \cdots, x_{j-1}, x_j, x_{j+1}, \cdots, x_{n-1}, x_n]$$

$$+ (-1)^{j-1} [x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_{j-1}, x_jx_{j+1}, \cdots, x_n]$$

$$= (-1)^{j-2} + (-1)^{j-1} [x_1, \cdots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \cdots, x_{n-1}, x_n] = 0,$$

which gives $\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} [x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_jx_{j+1}, \cdots, x_{n+1}] = 0$.

Hence, we get

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} nx_i [x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_{n+1}] = 0.$$

(2) By Eq (2.2), we have

$$-[h[y_1, \cdots, y_n], x_1, \cdots, x_n] - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} [[y_1, \cdots, y_n], x_1, \cdots, hx_i, \cdots, x_{n-1}]$$

$$= -nh[[y_1, \cdots, y_n], x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}],$$

and, for any $1 \leq j \leq n$,

$$(-1)^{j-1} \left[ h[y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n-1}] + \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n} \left[ [y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \cdots, hy_i, \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n-1}] \right) \right]$$

$$= (-1)^{j-1} nh[[y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n-1}].$$

By taking the sum of the above $n + 1$ identities and applying Eq (2.1), we get

$$-[h[y_1, \cdots, y_n], x_1, \cdots, x_n] - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} [[y_1, \cdots, y_n], x_1, \cdots, hx_i, \cdots, x_{n-1}]$$
\[ + \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ h \left[ y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \right], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_{n-1} \right] \]
\[ + \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n} \left[ \left[ y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \right], y_1, \ldots, hy_j, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_{n-1} \right] \]
\[ = -nh \left[ [y_1, \ldots, y_n], x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \right] + n h \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ [y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_{n-1} \right] \]
\[ = 0. \]

We denote
\[ A_j := \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ [y_i, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}], y_1, \ldots, hy_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_n \right], 1 \leq j \leq n, \]
\[ B_i := \left[ [y_1, \ldots, y_n], x_1, \ldots, hx_i, \ldots, x_{n-1} \right], 1 \leq i \leq n - 1. \]

Then, the above equation can be rewritten as
\[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i-1} \left[ h \left[ y_i, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \right], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_n \right] - h \left[ y_1, \ldots, y_n \right], x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \]
\[ + \sum_{j=1}^{n} A_j - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} B_i = 0. \] (2.7)

By applying Eq (2.1) to \( A_j, 1 \leq j \leq n, \) we have
\[ A_j = \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ [y_i, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}], y_1, \ldots, hy_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_n \right] \]
\[ = \left[ [y_1, \ldots, hy_j, \ldots, y_n], x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \right] \]
\[ + (-1)^j \left[ [hy_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right]. \]

Thus, we get
\[ \sum_{j=1}^{n} A_j = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[ [y_1, \ldots, hy_j, \ldots, y_n], x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \right] \]
\[ + \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^j \left[ [hy_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] \]
\[ = n \left[ [y_1, \ldots, y_n], x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \right] \]
\[ + \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^j \left[ [hy_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right]. \]

By applying Eq (2.1) to \( B_i, 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \) we have
\[ B_i = \left[ [y_1, \ldots, y_n], x_1, \ldots, hx_i, \ldots, x_{n-1} \right] \]
\[
= \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right].
\]

Thus, we get
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} B_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right].
\]

Note that, by Eq (2.2), we have
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] = (-1)^{j-1} n \left[ h \left[ y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] + (-1)^{j} \left[ h y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right].
\]

Thus, we obtain
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} B_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j-1} n \left[ h \left[ y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j} \left[ h y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right].
\]

By substituting these equations into Eq (2.7), we have
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ h \left[ y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] - \left[ h y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] + n \left[ h y_1, \ldots, y_n, y_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j} \left[ h y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] \right. \\
- \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ h \left[ y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] - \left[ h y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] \right. \\
- \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j} \left[ h y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] = 0,
\]

which implies that
\[
(n-1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{j} \left[ h \left[ y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] + \left[ h y_j, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_n \right] \right] = 0.
\]
Therefore, the proof of Eq (2.4) is completed.

(3) By Eq (2.2), for any $1 \leq j \leq n + 1$, we have

$$(-1)^{j-i} n [y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}] [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n+1}]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-i} [y_1, \cdots, y_i [y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}], \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n+1}] .$$

By taking the sum of the above $n + 1$ identities, we obtain

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-i} [y_1, \cdots, y_i [y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}], \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n+1}]$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-i} [y_1, \cdots, y_i [y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}], \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n+1}] .$$

Thus, we only need to prove the following equation:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-i} [y_1, \cdots, y_i [y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}], \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n+1}] = 0.$$

Note that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-i} [y_1, \cdots, y_i [y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}], \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n+1}]$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-i} [y_1, \cdots, y_i [y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}], \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n+1}]$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{j-i} [y_i [y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}], y_{1}, \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n+1}]$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-i} [y_i [y_j, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}], y_{1}, \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n+1}]$$

$$= (2.4) \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i} [y_i, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}]$$

$$= (2.3) = 0.$$

Hence, the conclusion holds.

(4) By applying Eq (2.2), we have

$$n^2 x_1 x_2 [y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n] = n x_1 \sum_{j=1}^{n} [y_1, \cdots, y_j x_2, \cdots, y_n]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n} [y_1, \cdots, y_i x_1, \cdots, y_j x_2, \cdots, y_n] + \sum_{j=1}^{n} [y_1, \cdots, y_j x_1 x_2, \cdots, y_n]$$
\[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n} [y_1, \ldots, y_i x_1, \ldots, y_j x_2, \ldots, y_n] + nx_1 x_2 \begin{bmatrix} y_1, \ldots, y_n \end{bmatrix}, \]

which gives

\[ n(n - 1)x_1 x_2 \begin{bmatrix} y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_n \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n} [y_1, \ldots, y_i x_1, \ldots, y_j x_2, \ldots, y_n]. \]

Hence, the proof is completed.

To prove Conjecture 1.1, we need the following extra condition.

**Definition 2.3.** A transposed Poisson \( n \)-Lie algebra \( (L, \cdot, [-, \ldots, -]) \) is called strong if the following identity holds:

\[ y_1 [h y_2, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}] - y_2 [h y_1, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}] + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-1)^{i-1} h x_i \begin{bmatrix} y_1, y_2, \ldots, \hat{x}_i, \ldots, x_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \tag{2.8} \]

for any \( y_1, y_2, x_i \in L, 1 \leq i \leq n - 1 \).

**Remark 2.1.** When \( n = 2 \), the identity is

\[ y_1 [h y_2, x_1] + y_2 [x_1, h y_1] + h x_1 \begin{bmatrix} y_1, y_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0, \]

which is exactly Theorem 2.5 (11) in [2]. Thus, in the case of a transposed Poisson algebra, the strong condition always holds. So far, we cannot prove that the strong condition fails to hold for \( n \geq 3 \).

**Proposition 2.1.** Let \( (L, \cdot, [-, \ldots, -]) \) be a strong transposed Poisson \( n \)-Lie algebra. Then,

\[ y_1 [h y_2, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}] - h y_1 \begin{bmatrix} y_2, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = y_2 [h y_1, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}] - h y_2 \begin{bmatrix} y_1, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.9} \]

for any \( y_1, y_2, x_i \in L, 1 \leq i \leq n - 1 \).

**Proof.** By Eq (2.3), we have

\[ -h y_1 \begin{bmatrix} y_2, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} + h y_2 \begin{bmatrix} y_1, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-1)^{i-1} h x_i \begin{bmatrix} y_1, y_2, x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_i, \ldots, x_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}. \]

Then, the statement follows from Eq (2.8).

### 3. Proof of the conjecture for strong transposed Poisson \( n \)-Lie algebras

In this section, we will prove Conjecture 1.1 for strong transposed Poisson \( n \)-Lie algebras. First, we recall the notion of derivations of transposed Poisson \( n \)-Lie algebras.

**Definition 3.1.** Let \( (L, \cdot, [-, \ldots, -]) \) be a transposed Poisson \( n \)-Lie algebra. The linear operation \( D : L \rightarrow L \) is called a derivation of \( (L, \cdot, [-, \ldots, -]) \) if the following holds for any \( u, v, x_i \in L, 1 \leq i \leq n: \)
Lemma 3.1. Let \((L, \cdot, [-, \cdots, -])\) be a transposed Poisson \(n\)-Lie algebra and \(D\) a derivation of \((L, \cdot, [-, \cdots, -])\). For any \(y_i \in L, 1 \leq i \leq n+1\), we have the following:

1. 
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1}D(y_i)D([y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}]) = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1}D(y_i)[y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}], \tag{3.1}
\]

2. 
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1}D(y_i)D([y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}]) = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=j+1, k \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{j}y_i[y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, D(y_k), \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}], \tag{3.2}
\]

where, for any \(i > j\), \(\sum_{i}^{j}\) denotes the empty sum, which is equal to zero.

Proof. (1) The statement follows immediately from Definition 3.1.

(2) By applying Eq (3.1), we need to prove the following equation:
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1}nD(y_i)[y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=j+1, k \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{j}ny_i[y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, D(y_k), \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}].
\]

For any \(1 \leq i \leq n+1\), denote \(A_i := n \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1}D(y_i)[y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}]\). Then, we have
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1}nD(y_i)[y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} A_i.
\]

Note that
\[
A_i = (-1)^{i-1}(nD(y_i)[D(y_1), y_2, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] + nD(y_i)[y_1, D(y_2), y_3, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] + \cdots + nD(y_i)[y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_n, D(y_{n+1})])
\]
\[
= (-1)^{j-1} \left[ D(y_j)D(y_1), y_2, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right] \\
+ \sum_{k=2, k \neq i}^{n+1} [D(y_1), y_2, \ldots, y_kD(y_i), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \\
+ [y_1, D(y_i)D(y_2), y_3, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \\
+ \sum_{k=1, k \neq 2, i}^{n+1} [y_1, D(y_2), y_3, \ldots, y_kD(y_i), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \\
+ \cdots + [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_n, D(y_i)D(y_{n+1})] \\
+ \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n} [y_1, \ldots, y_kD(y_i), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_n, D(y_{n+1})] \\
= (-1)^{j-1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} [y_1, \ldots, D(y_i)D(y_j), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \\
+ (-1)^{j-1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i, j}^{n+1} [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_kD(y_i), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}].
\]

Thus, we have
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} A_i = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ y_1, \ldots, D(y_j)D(y_i), \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right] \\
+ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i, j}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_kD(y_i), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right] \\
= T_1 + T_2,
\]

where
\[
T_1 := \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ y_1, \ldots, D(y_j)D(y_i), \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right], \\
T_2 := \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i, j}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_kD(y_i), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right].
\]

Note that
\[
T_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} B_{ji},
\]

where \(B_{ji} = (-1)^{j-1} \left[ y_1, \ldots, D(y_j)D(y_i), \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right]\) for any \(1 \leq j \neq i \leq n + 1\), and \(B_{ii} = 0\) for any \(1 \leq i \leq n + 1\).

For any \(1 \leq i, j \leq n + 1\), without loss of generality, assume that \(i < j\); then, we have
\[
B_{ji} + B_{ij}
\]
which implies that $T_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} B_{ji} = 0$.

Thus, we get that $\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} A_i = T_2$.

We rewrite

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=j+1}^{n+1} (-1)^j y_i \left[ y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right]
$$

$$
= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=j+1}^{n+1} (-1)^j
\cdot \left[ y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, y_i y_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right]
+ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=j+1}^{n+1} (-1)^j \left[ y_1, \ldots, y_i D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right]
+ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=j+1}^{n+1} (-1)^j \left[ y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_i D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right]
= M_1 + M_2 + M_3,
$$

where

$$
M_1 := \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=j+1}^{n+1} (-1)^j
\cdot \left[ y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, y_i y_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right],
$$

$$
M_2 := \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=j+1}^{n+1} (-1)^j \left[ y_1, \ldots, y_i D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right],
$$

$$
M_3 := \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=j+1}^{n+1} (-1)^j \left[ y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_i D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right].
$$

Note that

$$
M_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=j+1}^{n+1} \sum_{l=1}^{n+1} (-1)^j
\cdot \left[ y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, y_i y_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right]
$$
First, we have

\[ \sum_{i,j,k=1}^{n+1} B_{ijk}, \]

where

\[ B_{ijk} = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if any two indices are equal or } k < j; \\
(-1)^i [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, y_i y_i, \ldots, y_i y_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}], & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases} \]

For any \( 1 \leq j, k \leq n + 1 \), without loss of generality, assume that \( t < i \); then, we have

\[
B_{ijkt} + B_{jikt} = (-1)^i [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, y_i y_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}]
\]

\[ + (-1)^i [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, y_i y_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \]

\[ = (-1)^i [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, y_i y_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \]

\[ + (-1)^{t+i-t-1} [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, y_i y_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \]

\[ = 0, \]

which implies that \( M_1 = 0 \).

Therefore, we only need to prove the following equation:

\[
M_2 + M_3 = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i, j}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_k D(y_i), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}].
\]

First, we have

\[
\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^i [y_1, \ldots, y_i D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}]
\]

\[ + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^i [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_i D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \]

\[ = \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^i [y_1, \ldots, y_i D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \]

\[ + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^i [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_i D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \]

\[ = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^i [y_1, \ldots, y_i D(y_j), \ldots, D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \]

\[ + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^i [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_i D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \]

\[ = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_k D(y_i), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}].
\]
Thus,

\[ M_2 + M_3 = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i, j}^{n+1} (-1)^j \left[ y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, y_i D(y_k), \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1} \right]. \]

Note that, for any \( 1 \leq j \leq n + 1 \), we have

\[
\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^j \left[ y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, y_i D(y_k), \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1} \right]
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^j \left[ y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, y_{k-1}, y_i D(y_k), y_{k+1}, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1} \right]
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^{k-1} \left[ y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_{i-1}, y_i D(y_k), y_{i+1}, \cdots, y_{n+1} \right]
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^{k-1} \left[ y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_i D(y_k), \cdots, y_{n+1} \right].
\]

Similarly, we have

\[
\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^j \left[ y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_i D(y_k), \cdots, y_{n+1} \right]
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^{n+1} (-1)^{k-1} \left[ y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, y_i D(y_k), \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_{n+1} \right].
\]

Thus,

\[
M_2 + M_3 = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i, j}^{n+1} (-1)^{k-1} \left[ y_1, \cdots, D(y_j), \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_i D(y_k), \cdots, y_{n+1} \right].
\]
On one hand, we have

\[ \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i, j}^{n+1} (-1)^{k-1} [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_k D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \]

\[ = \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i, j}^{n+1} (-1)^{k-1} [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_k D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \]

\[ = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i, j}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} [y_1, \ldots, D(y_j), \ldots, y_k D(y_k), \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \]

The proof is completed.

**Theorem 3.1.** Let \((L, [-, \cdots, -])\) be a strong transposed Poisson \(n\)-Lie algebra and \(D\) a derivation of \((L, [-, \cdots, -])\). Define an \((n+1)\)-ary operation:

\[ \mu_{n+1}(x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}) := \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} D(x_i)[x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_i, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \] (3.3)

for any \(x_i \in L, 1 \leq i \leq n+1\). Then, \((L, \mu_{n+1})\) is an \((n+1)\)-Lie algebra.

**Proof.** For convenience, we denote

\[ \mu_{n+1}(x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}) := [x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \]

On one hand, we have

\[ [[y_1, \ldots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \ldots, x_n] \]

\[ \overset{(3.3)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} [D(y_i) [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \ldots, x_n] \]

\[ \overset{(3.3)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} D(D(y_i) [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}]) \{x_1, \ldots, x_n] \]

\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+j-1} D(x_j) [D(y_i) [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n] \]

\[ = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} D^2(y_i) [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \{x_1, \ldots, x_n] \]

\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} D(y_i) D([y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}]) \{x_1, \ldots, x_n] \]

\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+j-1} D(x_j) [D(y_i) [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n] \]
\[
(3.1) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} D^2(y_i) [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] [x_1, \cdots, x_n] \\
= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} n \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} D(y_i) [y_1, \cdots, D(y_k), \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] [x_1, \cdots, x_n] \\
+ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+j-1} D(x_j) [D(y_i) [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n] \\
= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} D^2(y_i) [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] [x_1, \cdots, x_n] \\
+ \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{k+i-1} D(y_i) [D(y_k), x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_k, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] [x_1, \cdots, x_n] \\
+ \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{i=k+1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+k} D(y_i) [D(y_k), y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] [x_1, \cdots, x_n] \\
+ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+j-1} D(x_j) [D(y_i) [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n].
\]

On the other hand, for any \( 1 \leq k \leq n \), we have
\[
(3.3) \quad (-1)^{k-1} \left[ [y_k, x_1, \cdots, x_n], y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_{n+1} \right] \\
= (-1)^{k-1} \left[ D(y_k) [x_1, \cdots, x_n], y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_{n+1} \right] \\
+ \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j+k-1} \left[ D(x_j) [y_k, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_k, \cdots, x_n], y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_{n+1} \right] \\
= (-1)^{k-1} D(D(y_k) [x_1, \cdots, x_n], y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_{n+1}] \\
+ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (-1)^{i+j-1} D(x_j) \left[ y_k, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n \right] \left[ y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_{n+1} \right] \\
+ \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=k+1}^{n} (-1)^{j+k-1} D(y_i) \\
\cdot \left[ D(x_j) [y_k, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n], y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_{n+1} \right] \\
+ \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{j+i-1} D(y_i) \\
\cdot \left[ D(x_j) [y_k, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n], y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_{n+1} \right].
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&= (-1)^{k-1} D^2(y_k) [x_1, \ldots, x_n] [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+k-1} D(y_i) [D(y_k) [x_1, \ldots, x_n], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=k+1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+k} D(y_i) [D(y_k) [x_1, \ldots, x_n], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j+k-1} D^2(x_j) [y_k, x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n] [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=k+1}^{n+1} ((-1)^{i+j} D(y_i) \\
&\quad \cdot [D(x_j) [y_k, x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j+k-1} D(x_j) D[y_k, x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n] [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \\
&\quad = \frac{\varepsilon(y_k)}{6724}
\end{align*}
\]
We denote
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} \left[ [y_i, x_1, \ldots, x_n], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right] = \sum_{i=1} \hat{A}_i,
\]
where
\[
A_1 := \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} D^2(y_i) \left[ x_1, \ldots, x_n \right] [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}],
\]
\[
A_2 := \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{k+j-1} D^2(x_j) \left[ y_k, x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n \right] [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}],
\]
\[
A_3 := \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=j+1}^n (-1)^{j+i} \left[ y_i, x_1, \ldots, D(x_j), \ldots, D(x_k), \ldots, x_n \right] \left[ y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right]
\cdot [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}],
\]
\[
A_4 := \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=j+1}^n \sum_{l=i+1}^n \left( (-1)^{i+j} \left[ y_k, x_1, \ldots, D(x_j), D(x_i), \ldots, x_n \right] \right)
\cdot [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}],
\]
\[
A_5 := \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+k-1} \left[ D(y_k) \left[ x_1, \ldots, x_n \right], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right]
\]
\[
+ \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=k+1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+k} \left[ D(y_k) \left[ x_1, \ldots, x_n \right], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right]
\]
\[
A_6 := \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=k+1}^n \left( (-1)^{i+j} \left[ D(y_k), x_1, \ldots, D(x_j), \ldots, \hat{x}_i, \ldots, x_n \right] \right)
\cdot [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}],
\]
\[
A_7 := \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=k+1}^{n+1} \left( (-1)^{i+j} \left[ D(y_i) \right] \cdot [D(x_j) \left[ y_k, x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n \right], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right]
\]
\[
+ \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{l=j+1}^n \left( (-1)^{i+j} \left[ D(y_i) \right] \cdot [D(x_j) \left[ y_k, x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n \right], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_j, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right].
\]
By Eq (2.5), for fixed $j$, we have
\[ \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{k+j-1} D^2(x_j) \left[ y_k, x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n \right] [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}] = 0. \]

So, we obtain that $A_2 = 0$.

By Eq (2.3), for fixed $j$ and $k$, we have
\[ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^j y_i \left[ x_1, \ldots, D(x_j), \ldots, D(x_k), \ldots, x_n \right] [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, y_{n+1}] = 0. \]

So, we obtain that $A_3 = 0$.

By Eq (2.5), for fixed $j$ and $t$, we have
\[ \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{k+j} x_t \left[ y_k, x_1, \ldots, D(x_j), D(x_k), \ldots, \hat{x}_i, \ldots, x_n \right] [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_t, \ldots, y_{n+1}] = 0. \]

So, we obtain that $A_4 = 0$.

By Eq (2.9), for fixed $i$ and $k$, we have
\[
\begin{align*}
(-1)^{k+i-1} D(y_i) & \left[ D(y_k) \left[ x_1, \ldots, x_n \right], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right] \\
+ (-1)^{i+k} D(y_k) & \left[ D(y_i) \left[ x_1, \ldots, x_n \right], y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right] \\
= & (-1)^{k+i-1} D(y_i) \left[ D(y_k), y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right] [x_1, \ldots, x_n] \\
+ (-1)^{i+k} D(y_k) & \left[ D(y_i), y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right] [x_1, \ldots, x_n].
\end{align*}
\]

Thus, we obtain
\[ A_5 = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{k+i-1} D(y_i) \left[ D(y_k), y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right] [x_1, \ldots, x_n] \\
+ \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{t=k+1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+k} D(y_i) \left[ D(y_k), y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_i, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1} \right] [x_1, \ldots, x_n]. \]

By Eq (2.3), for fixed $j$ and $k$, we have
\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+j} x_t & \left[ D(y_k), x_1, \ldots, D(x_j), \ldots, \hat{x}_i, \ldots, x_n \right] \\
= & (-1)^{k-1} D(y_k) \left[ x_1, \ldots, D(x_j), \ldots, x_n \right] + (-1)^{k+j-1} D(x_j) \left[ D(y_k), x_1, \ldots, x_n \right] \\
= & (-1)^{k+j} D(y_k) \left[ D(x_j), x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n \right] + (-1)^{k+j-1} D(x_j) \left[ D(y_k), x_1, \ldots, x_n \right].
\end{align*}
\]

Thus, we get
\[ A_6 = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+j} D(y_k) \left[ D(x_j), x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n \right] [y_1, \ldots, \hat{y}_k, \ldots, y_{n+1}] \]
\[+ \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+j-1} D(x_j) [D(y_k, x_1, \cdots, x_n)] [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_j, \cdots, y_{n+1}] .\]

By Eq (2.4), for fixed \( j \) and \( i \), we have
\[\sum_{k=i+1}^{n+1} (-1)^{k+j-1} D(y_i) [D(x_j) [y_k, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n]] [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] \]
\[+ \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{k+j} D(y_i) [D(x_j) [y_k, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n]] [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_k, \cdots, y_{n+1}] \]
\[= (-1)^{i+j-1} D(y_i) [D(x_j) [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n] .\]

So, we obtain
\[A_\gamma = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+j-1} D(y_i) [D(x_j) [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n] .\]

By Eq (2.9), we have
\[(-1)^{i+j} D(y_i) [D(x_j) [y_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n]] [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}] \]
\[+ (-1)^{i+j-1} D(y_i) [D(x_j) [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n] \]
\[= (-1)^{i+j-1} D(y_i) [D(x_j) [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n] .\]

So, we get
\[A_6 + A_\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+j-1} D(x_j) [D(y_i) [y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n] .\]

Thus, we have
\[\sum_{i=1}^{7} A_i = A_1 + A_5 + A_6 + A_\gamma = [[y_1, \cdots, y_{n+1}], x_1, \cdots, x_n] .\]

Therefore, \((L, \mu_{n+1})\) is an \((n + 1)\)-Lie algebra.

Now, we can prove Conjecture 1.1 for strong transposed Poisson \(n\)-Lie algebras.

**Theorem 3.2.** With the notations in Theorem 3.1, \((L, \cdot, \mu_{n+1})\) is a strong transposed Poisson \((n + 1)\)-Lie algebra.

**Proof.** For convenience, we denote \(\mu_{n+1} (x_1, \cdots, x_{n+1}) := [x_1, \cdots, x_{n+1}] .\) According to Theorem 3.1, we only need to prove Eqs (2.2) and (2.8).

**Proof of Eq (2.2).** By Eq (3.3), we have
\[\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} [x_1, \cdots, h x_i, \cdots, x_{n+1}] .\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&= D(hx_1) [x_2, \ldots, x_{n+1}] + \sum_{j=2}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} D(x_j) [hx_1, x_2, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
& \quad - D(hx_2) [x_1, x_3, \ldots, x_{n+1}] + \sum_{j=1, j \neq 2}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} D(x_j) [x_1, hx_2, x_3, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
& \quad + \cdots + (-1)^n D(hx_n) [x_1, \ldots, x_n] + \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{j-1} D(x_j) [x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_n, hx_{n+1}] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} D(hx_i) [x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_i, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
& \quad + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} D(x_j) [x_1, \ldots, h x_i, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} h D(x_i) [x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_i, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
& \quad + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} x_i D(h) [x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_i, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
& \quad + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} D(x_j) [x_1, \ldots, h x_i, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
&\overset{(2.3)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i-1} h D(x_i) [x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_i, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} D(x_j) [x_1, \ldots, h x_i, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
&\overset{(3.3)}{=} h [x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}] + \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} D(x_j) [x_1, \ldots, h x_i, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
&\overset{(2.2)}{=} h [x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}] + nh \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{j-1} D(x_j) [x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
&\overset{(3.3)}{=} h [x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}] + nh [x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}] \\
&= (n + 1) h [x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}].
\end{align*}
\]
Proof of Eq (2.8). By Eq (3.3), we have

\[ y_1 \left[ h y_2, x_1, \cdots, x_n \right] - y_2 \left[ h y_1, x_1, \cdots, x_n \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i-1} h x_i \left[ y_1, y_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n \right] =
\]

\[ y_1 y_2 D(h) \left[ x_1, \cdots, x_n \right] + y_1 h D(y_2) \left[ x_1, \cdots, x_n \right] - y_1 D(x_1) \left[ h y_2, x_2, \cdots, x_n \right] + h y_1 D(x_2) \left[ x_1, \cdots, x_n \right] + \cdots + \left( -1 \right)^n y_1 D(x_n) \left[ h y_2, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1} \right]
\]

\[ -y_2 y_1 D(h) \left[ x_1, \cdots, x_n \right] - y_2 h D(y_1) \left[ x_1, \cdots, x_n \right] + y_2 D(x_1) \left[ h y_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \right] - h y_1 D(x_2) \left[ x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1} \right] + \cdots + \left( -1 \right)^{n-1} y_2 D(x_n) \left[ h y_1, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1} \right]
\]

\[ + h x_1 D(y_1) \left[ y_2, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1} \right] - h x_1 D(y_2) \left[ y_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \right] + h x_2 D(y_3) \left[ y_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n-1} \right] + \cdots + \left( -1 \right)^{n-1} h x_1 D(x_n) \left[ y_1, y_2, x_2, \cdots, x_{n-1} \right]
\]

\[ -y_2 h D(y_1) \left[ x_1, \cdots, x_n \right] + h x_1 D(y_1) \left[ y_2, x_2, \cdots, x_n \right]
\]

\[ + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \left( -1 \right)^{i-1} h x_i D(y_1) \left[ y_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n \right]
\]

\[ + y_1 h D(y_2) \left[ x_1, \cdots, x_n \right] - y_2 h D(y_1) \left[ x_1, \cdots, x_n \right]
\]

\[ + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \left( -1 \right)^{i-1} h x_i D(y_2) \left[ y_1, x_2, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n \right]
\]

\[ -y_1 D(x_1) \left[ h y_2, x_2, \cdots, x_n \right] + y_2 D(x_1) \left[ h y_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \right]
\]

\[ + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \left( -1 \right)^{i-1} h x_i D(x_1) \left[ y_1, y_2, x_2, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n \right]
\]

\[ + y_1 D(x_2) \left[ h y_2, x_1, x_3, \cdots, x_n \right] - y_2 D(x_2) \left[ h y_1, x_1, x_3, \cdots, x_n \right]
\]

\[ + h x_1 D(x_2) \left[ y_1, y_2, x_3, \cdots, x_n \right] + \sum_{i=3}^{n} \left( -1 \right)^{i-1} h x_i D(x_2) \left[ y_1, y_2, x_1, x_3, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n \right]
\]

\[ \cdots + \left( -1 \right)^n y_1 D(x_n) \left[ h y_2, x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1} \right] - y_2 h D(y_1) \left[ x_1, \cdots, x_n \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left( -1 \right)^{n-j-1} h x_j D(x_n) \left[ y_1, y_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_{n-1} \right]
\]

\[ = A_1 + A_2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} B_i,
\]

where

\[ A_1 := -y_2 h D(y_1) \left[ x_1, \cdots, x_n \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( -1 \right)^{i-1} h x_i D(y_1) \left[ y_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n \right],
\]
Similarly, we have that

\[ A_2 := y_1 hD(y_2) [x_1, \cdots, x_n] + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i hD_i(y_2) [y_1, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n], \]

and, for any 1 \( \leq i \leq n,

\[ B_i := (-1)^i y_1 D(x_i) [hy_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n] + (-1)^i y_2 D(x_i) [hy_1, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n] \]

\[ + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{i-j} hD_j(y_2) [y_1, y_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n] \]

\[ + \sum_{j=i+1}^n (-1)^{i+1} hD_j(y_2) [y_1, y_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n]. \]

By Eq (2.3), we have

\[ A_1 = hD(y_1)^n \left( -y_2 [x_1, \cdots, x_n] + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} x_i [y_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n] \right) = 0. \]

Similarly, we have that \( A_2 = 0. \)

By Eq (2.8), for any 1 \( \leq i \leq n, \) we have

\[ B_i = (-1)^i D(x_i) (y_1 [hy_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n] - y_2 [hy_1, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n]) \]

\[ + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{i-j} hD_j(y_2) [y_1, y_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n] \]

\[ + \sum_{j=i+1}^n (-1)^{i+1} hD_j(y_2) [y_1, y_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, \hat{x}_j, \cdots, x_n] \]

\[ = 0. \]

Thus, we get

\[ y_1 [hy_2, x_1, \cdots, x_n] - y_2 [hy_1, x_1, \cdots, x_n] + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} hD_i(y_2) [y_1, y_2, x_1, \cdots, \hat{x}_i, \cdots, x_n] = 0. \]

The proof is completed.

**Example 3.1.** The commutative associative algebra \( L = k[x_1, x_2, x_3], \) together with the bracket

\[ [x, y] := x \cdot D_1(y) - y \cdot D_1(x), \forall x, y \in L. \]

gives a transposed Poisson algebra \((L, \cdot, [-, -]),\) where \( D_1 = \partial_{x_1} \) ([2, Proposition 2.2]). Note that the transposed Poisson algebra \((L, \cdot, [-, -])\) is strong according to Remark 2.5. Now, let \( D_2 = \partial_{x_2}; \) one can check that \( D_2 \) is a derivation of \((L, \cdot, [-, -]).\) Then, there exists a strong transposed Poisson 3-Lie algebra defined by

\[ [x, y, z] := D_2(x)(yD_1(z) - zD_1(y)) + D_2(y)(zD_1(x) - xD_1(z)) + D_2(z)(xD_1(y) - yD_1(x)), \forall x, y, z \in L. \]
We note that \([x_1, x_2, x_3] = x_3\), which is non-zero. The strong condition can be checked as follows: For any \(h, y_1, y_2, z_1, z_2 \in L\), by a direct calculation, we have

\[
y_1[hy_2, z_1, z_2] = y_1z_1hD_1(z_2)D_2(y_2) - y_1z_2hD_1(z_1)D_2(y_2) + y_1y_2z_1D_1(z_2)D_2(h) - y_1y_2z_2D_1(z_1)D_2(h) - y_1y_2hD_1(z_1)D_2(z_2) - y_1z_1hD_1(y_2)D_2(z_2) - y_1y_2z_1D_1(h)D_2(z_2),
\]

\[
-y_2[hy_1, z_1, z_2] = -y_2z_1hD_1(z_2)D_2(y_1) + y_2z_2hD_1(z_1)D_2(y_1) - y_1y_2z_1D_1(z_2)D_2(h) + y_1y_2z_2D_1(z_1)D_2(h) + y_1y_2hD_1(z_1)D_2(z_2) + y_2z_1hD_1(y_1)D_2(z_2) + y_1y_2z_1D_1(h)D_2(z_2),
\]

\[
hz_1[y_1, y_2, z_2] = hy_2z_1D_1(z_2)D_2(y_1) - hz_1z_2D_1(y_2)D_2(y_1) - hy_1z_1D_1(z_2)D_2(y_2) + hy_2z_1D_1(y_1)D_2(z_2) - hy_2z_1D_1(y_2)D_2(z_2) - hy_2z_1D_1(y_1)D_2(z_2),
\]

\[
-hz_2[y_1, y_2, z_1] = -hy_2z_2D_1(z_1)D_2(y_1) + hz_1z_2D_1(y_2)D_2(y_1) + hy_1z_2D_1(z_2)D_2(y_2) - hz_1z_2D_1(y_1)D_2(z_2) - hy_1z_2D_1(z_2)D_2(z_1) + hz_2z_2D_1(y_1)D_2(z_1).
\]

Thus, we get

\[
y_1[hy_2, z_1, z_2] - y_2[hy_1, z_1, z_2] + hz_1[y_1, y_2, z_2] - hz_2[y_1, y_2, z_1] = 0.
\]

4. Conclusions

We have studied transposed Poisson \(n\)-Lie algebras. We first established an important class of identities for transposed Poisson \(n\)-Lie algebras, which were subsequently used throughout the paper. We believe that the identities developed here will be useful in investigations of the structure of transposed Poisson \(n\)-Lie algebras in the future. Then, we introduced the notion of a strong transposed Poisson \(n\)-Lie algebra and derived an \((n + 1)\)-Lie algebra from a strong transposed Poisson \(n\)-Lie algebra with a derivation. Finally, we proved the conjecture of Bai et al. [2] for strong transposed Poisson \(n\)-Lie algebras.

Use of AI tools declaration

The authors declare that they have not used artificial intelligence tools in the creation of this article.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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