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Central extensions of null-filiform and naturally graded filiform non-Lie Leibniz algebras



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ABSTRACT

In this paper we describe central extensions of some nilpotent Leibniz algebras. Namely, central extensions of the Leibniz algebra with maximal index of nilpotency are classified. Moreover, non-split central extensions of naturally graded filiform non-Lie Leibniz algebras are described up to isomorphism. It is shown that k -dimensional central extensions ($k \geq 5$) of these algebras are split.

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1. Introduction

Central extensions play an important role in quantum mechanics: one of the earlier encounters is by means of Wigner's theorem which states that a symmetry of a quantum mechanical system determines an (anti-)unitary transformation of a Hilbert space.

Another area of physics where one encounters central extensions is the quantum theory of conserved currents of a Lagrangian. These currents span an algebra which is closely related to so called affine Kac–Moody algebras, which are the universal central extension of loop algebras.

Central extensions are needed in physics, because the symmetry group of a quantized system usually is a central extension of the classical symmetry group, and in the same way the corresponding symmetry Lie algebra of the quantum system is, in general, a central extension of the classical symmetry algebra. Kac–Moody algebras have been conjectured to be a symmetry groups of a unified superstring theory. The centrally extended Lie algebras play a dominant role in quantum field theory, particularly in conformal field theory, string theory and in M -theory.

In the theory of Lie groups, Lie algebras and their representations, a Lie algebra extension is an enlargement of a given Lie algebra g by another Lie algebra h . Extensions arise in several ways. There is a trivial extension obtained by taking a direct sum of two Lie algebras. Other types are split extension and central extension. Extensions may arise naturally, for instance, when forming a Lie algebra from projective group representations.

A central extension and an extension by a derivation of a polynomial loop algebra over finite-dimensional simple Lie algebra give a Lie algebra which is isomorphic with a non-twisted affine Kac–Moody algebra [2, Chapter 19]. Using the centrally extended loop algebra one may construct a current algebra in two spacetime dimensions. The Virasoro algebra is the universal central extension of the Witt algebra, the Heisenberg algebra is the central extension of a commutative Lie algebra [2, Chapter 18], [3,12].

During last 20 years Leibniz algebras are studied mainly to extend the classical results from Lie algebras. From structural point of view some classical analogues which are true for nilpotent Lie algebras are obtained. In particular, papers devoted to the study of naturally graded nilpotent Leibniz algebras are [1,4–7] and many others.

In the present paper we consider a notion of a central extension of Leibniz algebras, which is similar to the notion of a central extension of Lie algebras [11]. Here we consider central extensions of some nilpotent Leibniz algebras, such as null-filiform Leibniz algebra and naturally graded non-Lie filiform Leibniz algebras. In fact, the method of central extensions of Lie algebras is adapted for Leibniz algebras in [9]. In works [9,10] one-dimensional central extensions of the null-filiform Leibniz algebra and the naturally graded filiform Lie algebra are described. The difficulties of the description of one-dimensional central extensions of a naturally graded Lie algebra show that the further progress in description of filiform Lie algebras by using central extensions is too complicated. That is why in our study we restrict to non-Lie Leibniz algebras.

The main results of this paper consist of the classification of central extensions of null-filiform Leibniz algebras and naturally graded filiform non-Lie Leibniz algebras.

Throughout the paper all vector spaces and algebras are finite-dimensional over the field of complex numbers. Moreover, in the table of multiplication of an algebra the omitted products are assumed to be zero.

2. Preliminaries

Let \mathbb{F} be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0.

Definition 2.1. [8] An algebra L over a field \mathbb{F} is called a Leibniz algebra if for any elements $x, y, z \in L$ the so-called Leibniz identity is satisfied:

$$[x, [y, z]] = [[x, y], z] - [[x, z], y],$$

where $[-, -]$ is a multiplication in L .

Let L be a finite-dimensional Leibniz algebra. For this algebra we define sequence:

$$L^1 = L, \quad L^{k+1} = [L^k, L^1], \quad k \geq 1.$$

A Leibniz algebra L is called nilpotent if there exists $s \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $L^s = \{0\}$. The minimal number s possessing of such property is called index of nilpotency of the algebra L .

Definition 2.2. [1] A Leibniz algebra L of dimension n is called null-filiform if $\dim L^i = (n + 1) - i, 1 \leq i \leq n + 1$.

Evidently, by definition algebra being null-filiform is equivalent that it has maximal possible index of nilpotency.

Theorem 2.3. [1] *In arbitrary n -dimensional null-filiform Leibniz algebra there exists a basis $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ such that the table of multiplication of the algebra is of the following form:*

$$NF_n : [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1.$$

Definition 2.4. [1] A Leibniz algebra L is called filiform if $\dim L^i = n - i, 2 \leq i \leq n$.

Note that the nilindex of a filiform Leibniz algebras coincides with its dimension.

Let L be a Leibniz algebra of nilindex s . We put $L_i = L^i / L^{i+1}, 1 \leq i \leq s - 1$. Then we obtain a graded algebra $GrL = L_1 \oplus L_2 \oplus \dots \oplus L_{s-1}$, where $[L_i, L_j] \subseteq L_{i+j}$. An algebra L is called a naturally graded algebra if $L \cong GrL$.

In the following theorem we summarize the results of the works [1,13].

Theorem 2.5. *An arbitrary complex n -dimensional naturally graded filiform Leibniz algebra is isomorphic to one of the following pairwise non-isomorphic algebras:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_n^1 &: [e_1, e_1] = e_3, \quad [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\
 F_n^2 &: [e_1, e_1] = e_3, \quad [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, \quad 3 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\
 F_n^3 &: \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = -[e_1, e_i] = e_{i+1}, & 2 \leq i \leq n - 1 \\ [e_i, e_{n+1-i}] = -[e_{n+1-i}, e_i] = \alpha(-1)^{i+1}e_n, & 2 \leq i \leq n - 1, \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$ for even n and $\alpha = 0$ for odd n .

It is known that the set of filiform Leibniz algebras is decomposed into three disjoint classes, two families of non-Lie Leibniz algebras which arise from the algebras F_n^1 and F_n^2 and one family of algebras (which include filiform Lie algebras) arises from the Lie algebra F_n^3 [7].

Since further we consider only filiform non-Lie Leibniz algebras we omit the third family of algebras.

Theorem 2.6. *Any $(n + 1)$ -dimensional complex non-Lie filiform Leibniz algebra, whose naturally graded algebra is not a Lie algebra, belongs to one of the following two classes:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_n^1(\alpha_4, \alpha_5, \dots, \alpha_n, \theta) &: \begin{cases} [e_1, e_1] = e_3, \\ [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 2 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_1, e_2] = \sum_{k=4}^{n-1} \alpha_k e_k + \theta e_n, \\ [e_i, e_2] = \sum_{k=i+2}^n \alpha_{k+1-i} e_k, & 2 \leq i \leq n - 2, \end{cases} \\
 F_n^2(\beta_4, \beta_5, \dots, \beta_n, \gamma) &: \begin{cases} [e_1, e_1] = e_3, \\ [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 3 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_1, e_2] = \sum_{k=4}^n \beta_k e_k, \\ [e_2, e_2] = \gamma e_n, \\ [e_i, e_2] = \sum_{k=i+2}^n \beta_{k+1-i} e_k, & 3 \leq i \leq n - 2. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

Definition 2.7. An algebra L is called quasi-filiform if $L^{n-2} \neq \{0\}$ and $L^{n-1} = \{0\}$, where $\dim L = n$.

Let x be a nilpotent element of the set $L \setminus L^2$. For the nilpotent operator of right multiplication R_x we define a decreasing sequence $C(x) = (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k)$, which consists of the dimensions of Jordan blocks of the operator R_x . In the set of such sequences we con-

sider the lexicographic order, that is, $C(x) = (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k) \leq C(y) = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_s)$ if and only if there exists $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n_j = m_j$ for any $j < i$ and $n_i < m_i$.

Definition 2.8. The sequence $C(L) = \max_{x \in L \setminus L^2} C(x)$ is called characteristic sequence of the algebra L .

Definition 2.9. A quasi-filiform non-Lie Leibniz algebra L is called algebra of type I, if there exists an element $x \in L \setminus L^2$ such that the operator R_x has the form: $\begin{pmatrix} J_{n-2} & 0 \\ 0 & J_2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Combining the results of the papers [4] and [6] we have the following theorem.

Theorem 2.10. Let L be a naturally graded quasi-filiform Leibniz algebra of type I. Then it is isomorphic to the one of the following pairwise non-isomorphic algebras:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & NF_{n-2} \oplus \mathbb{C}^2; \quad F_{n-1}^1 \oplus \mathbb{C}; \\
 L_n^1 : & \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-3, \\ [e_1, e_{n-1}] = e_n + e_2, \\ [e_i, e_{n-1}] = e_{i+1}, & 2 \leq i \leq n-3. \end{cases} & L_n^2 : & \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-3, \\ [e_1, e_{n-1}] = e_n. \end{cases} \\
 L_n^{1,\lambda} : & \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-3 \\ [e_{n-1}, e_1] = e_n, \\ [e_1, e_{n-1}] = \lambda e_n, & \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases} & L_n^{2,\lambda} : & \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-3 \\ [e_{n-1}, e_1] = e_n, \\ [e_1, e_{n-1}] = \lambda e_n, & \lambda \in \{0, 1\} \\ [e_{n-1}, e_{n-1}] = e_n \end{cases} \\
 L_n^{3,\lambda} : & \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-3 \\ [e_{n-1}, e_1] = e_n + e_2, \\ [e_1, e_{n-1}] = \lambda e_n, & \lambda \in \{-1, 0, 1\} \end{cases} & L_n^{4,\lambda} : & \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-3 \\ [e_{n-1}, e_1] = e_n + e_2, \\ [e_{n-1}, e_{n-1}] = \lambda e_n, & \lambda \neq 0 \end{cases} \\
 L_n^{5,\lambda,\mu} : & \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-3 \\ [e_{n-1}, e_1] = e_n + e_2, \\ [e_1, e_{n-1}] = \lambda e_n, & (\lambda, \mu) = (1, 1) \text{ or } (2, 4) \\ [e_{n-1}, e_{n-1}] = \mu e_n, \end{cases} \\
 L_n^6 : & \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-3 \\ [e_{n-1}, e_1] = e_n, \\ [e_1, e_{n-1}] = -e_n, \\ [e_{n-1}, e_{n-1}] = e_2, \\ [e_{n-1}, e_n] = e_3. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

Central extensions of Leibniz algebras. It is remarkable that any nilpotent Leibniz algebra has non-trivial center. Let L be a Leibniz algebra over a field \mathbb{F} and $Z(L)$ be its center.

The central extension of a Leibniz algebra L by V is called a short exact sequence of Leibniz algebras

$$0 \longrightarrow V \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \widehat{L} \xrightarrow{\lambda} L \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $Im\epsilon = Ker\lambda$ and V is the center of the algebra \widehat{L} .

Two central extensions

$$0 \longrightarrow V \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \widehat{L} \xrightarrow{\lambda} L \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \longrightarrow V \xrightarrow{\epsilon'} \widehat{L}' \xrightarrow{\lambda'} L \longrightarrow 0$$

are called *equivalent* if there exists an isomorphism $\varphi : \widehat{L} \longrightarrow \widehat{L}'$ such that $\varphi \circ \epsilon = \epsilon'$, $\lambda' \circ \varphi = \lambda$.

A bilinear map $\theta : L \times L \longrightarrow V$ satisfying an identity

$$\theta(x, [y, z]) = \theta([x, y], z) - \theta([x, z], y),$$

for any elements $x, y, z \in L$ is called *central 2-cocycle*.

We denote by $ZL^2(L, V)$ the set of all central 2-cocycles from L to V . If for a linear map $\varphi : L \longrightarrow V$ we have $\theta(x, y) = \varphi([x, y])$, then θ is called *2-coboundary*. We denote by $BL^2(L, V)$ the set of all 2-coboundaries from L to V . The quotient space $HL^2(L, V) := ZL^2(L, V)/BL^2(L, V)$ is called *the 2-nd group of cohomology*.

For a given 2-cocycle θ on L we construct the associated central extension L_θ . By definition it is a vector space $L_\theta = L \oplus V$ with equipped multiplication:

$$[x + u, y + v] = [x, y]_L + \theta(x, y), \tag{1}$$

where $[\cdot, \cdot]_L$ is the bracket on L and $x, y \in L, u, v \in V$.

If $\theta_1 - \theta_2$ is a 2-coboundary, then θ_1 and θ_2 define the same central extension. In this case, θ_1 and θ_2 are called *cohomological*.

3. Classification of k -dimensional central extensions of null-filiform Leibniz algebras

In this section, we focus on k -dimensional central extensions of null-filiform Leibniz algebra. First, we compute a basis of $HL^2(NF_n, V)$.

Proposition 3.1. *Let L be the null-filiform Leibniz algebra and let $V = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \rangle$ be an abelian algebra. Then:*

- *A basis of $ZL^2(NF_n, V)$ is formed by the following cocycles*

$$\theta_{i,j}(e_i, e_1) = x_j, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad 1 \leq j \leq k$$

- A basis of $BL^2(NF_n, V)$ is formed by the following coboundaries

$$\theta_{i,j}(e_i, e_1) = x_j, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \quad 1 \leq j \leq k$$

- A basis of $HL^2(NF_n, V)$ is formed by the following cocycles

$$\theta_j(e_n, e_1) = x_j, \quad 1 \leq j \leq k$$

Proof. The proof follows directly from the definition of a cocycle. \square

Theorem 3.2. A k -dimensional central extension of an n -dimensional complex null-filiform Leibniz algebra is isomorphic to one of the following non-isomorphic algebras:

$$NF_n \oplus \mathbb{C}^k, \quad NF_{n+1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k-1}.$$

Proof. Let $\{e_1, e_3, \dots, e_n\}$ be a basis of NF_n and $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$ be a basis of V . From the definition of the product on central extension (1) we conclude that $\{e_1, e_3, \dots, e_n, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}$ forms a basis of the algebra $L = NF_n \oplus V$.

Applying Proposition 3.1, we get that the table of multiplication of the central extension of NF_n has the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_n, e_1] &= \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i x_i. \end{aligned}$$

If $\alpha_i = 0$ for all i with $1 \leq i \leq k$, then we obtain the algebra $NF_n \oplus \mathbb{C}^k$.

If there exists $\alpha_i \neq 0$ for some i , then setting $e_{n+1} = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i x_i$ we get the algebra $NF_{n+1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k-1}$. \square

4. Classification of k -dimensional central extensions of naturally graded non-Lie filiform Leibniz algebras

In this section we present the classification of k -dimensional central extensions of naturally graded non-Lie filiform Leibniz algebras. Let $V = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \rangle$ be an abelian algebra. First, we compute a basis of $HL^2(F_n^i, V)$ with $i = 1, 2$.

Proposition 4.1.

- The following cocycles

$$\theta_{i,j}(e_i, e_1) = x_j, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad \theta_{n+1,j}(e_1, e_2) = x_j, \quad \theta_{n+2,j}(e_2, e_2) = x_j$$

form a basis of $ZL^2(F_n^1, V)$ and $ZL^2(F_n^2, V)$;

- *The following coboundaries*
 - a) $\theta_{1,j}(e_1, e_1) = x_j, \theta_{1,j}(e_2, e_1) = x_j, \theta_{i,j}(e_{i+1}, e_1) = x_j, 2 \leq i \leq n - 2, 1 \leq j \leq k,$
form a basis of $BL^2(F_n^1, V),$
 - b) $\theta_{1,j}(e_1, e_1) = x_j, \theta_{i,j}(e_{i+1}, e_1) = x_j, 2 \leq i \leq n - 2, 1 \leq j \leq k,$ *form a basis of $BL^2(F_n^2, V);$*
- *Basis of the spaces $HL^2(F_n^1, V)$ and $HL^2(F_n^2, V)$ are formed by the following cocycles*

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{1,j}(e_2, e_1) = x_j, \quad \theta_{2,j}(e_n, e_1) = x_j, \quad \theta_{3,j}(e_1, e_2) = x_j, \\ \theta_{4,j}(e_2, e_2) = x_j, \quad 1 \leq j \leq k. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The proof is carried out by straightforward calculations. \square

One-dimensional central extensions. In this subsection we study the classification of one-dimensional central extensions of the algebras F_n^1 and F_n^2 .

Theorem 4.2. *An arbitrary one-dimensional central extension of the complex algebra F_n^1 is isomorphic to one of the following pairwise non-isomorphic algebras:*

$$F_n^1 \oplus \mathbb{C}; \quad F_{n+1}^1(0, \dots, 0, \alpha_4, \alpha_3), \quad \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \in \{0, 1\}; \quad L_{n+1}^{3,\lambda}; \quad L_{n+1}^{4,\lambda}; \quad L_{n+1}^{5,\lambda,\mu}; \quad L_{n+1}^1.$$

Proof. From [Proposition 4.1](#) and the construction of central extensions, we derive that the table of multiplication of one-dimensional extension of F_n^1 has the form:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_1, e_1] = e_3, \quad [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, \quad 3 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_2, e_1] = e_3 + \alpha_1 x, \quad [e_n, e_1] = \alpha_2 x, \quad [e_1, e_2] = \alpha_3 x, \quad [e_2, e_2] = \alpha_4 x. \end{aligned}$$

We distinguish the following cases:

- If $\alpha_i = 0$ for any i with $1 \leq i \leq 4$, then we get the algebra $F_n^1 \oplus \mathbb{C}$.
- If there exists i such that $\alpha_i \neq 0$, then we consider the cases.

Case 1. Let $\alpha_2 \neq 0$, then one can assume $\alpha_2 = 1$. Note that $\dim L^i = n + 1 - i$ for $2 \leq i \leq n + 1$. Consequently we have an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional filiform Leibniz algebra. Making the following change of basis $e'_2 = e_2 - \alpha_1 e_n$ and $e'_{n+1} = x$, we derive $\alpha_1 = 0$. Hence, in this case we obtain the family of algebras $F_{n+1}^1(0, 0, \dots, 0, \alpha_4, \alpha_3)$.

In the work [\[7\]](#), the authors show that instead of the general change of basis in the family $F_{n+1}^1(\alpha_4, \alpha_5, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}, \theta)$ it is sufficient to consider the following change of basis:

$$\begin{aligned} e'_1 = Ae_1 + Be_2, \quad e'_2 = (A + B)e_2 + B(\alpha_3 - \alpha_4)e_n, \\ e'_3 = A(A + B)e_3 + (AB\alpha_3 + B^2\alpha_4)e_{n+1}, \quad e'_i = A^{i-2}(A + B)e_i, \\ 4 \leq i \leq n + 1, \quad A + B \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

From $[e'_1, e'_2] = \alpha'_3 e'_{n+1}$ and $[e'_2, e'_2] = \alpha'_4 e'_{n+1}$, we obtain

$$\alpha'_3 = \frac{A\alpha_3 + B\alpha_4}{A^{n-1}}, \quad \alpha'_4 = \frac{(A + B)\alpha_4}{A^{n-1}}.$$

Consider the following subcases.

- a) $\alpha_4 = 0$. Then $\alpha'_4 = 0$ and $\alpha'_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{A^{n-2}}$.
 If $\alpha_3 = 0$, then $\alpha'_3 = 0$. Otherwise, putting $A = \sqrt[n-2]{\alpha_3}$ we have that $\alpha'_3 = 1$.
 Therefore, we have $F_{n+1}^1(0, \dots, 0, 0, \alpha_3)$, where $\alpha_3 \in \{0, 1\}$.
- b) $\alpha_4 \neq 0$. Putting $B = \frac{A^{n-1} - A\alpha_4}{\alpha_4}$, we obtain $\alpha'_4 = 1$ and $\alpha'_3 = \frac{\alpha_3 - \alpha_4 + A^{n-2}}{A^{n-2}}$.
 If $\alpha_3 = \alpha_4$, then $\alpha'_3 = 1$, otherwise, putting $A = \sqrt[n-2]{\alpha_4 - \alpha_3}$, we get $\alpha'_3 = 0$.
 Therefore, we obtain the algebras $F_{n+1}^1(0, \dots, 0, 1, \alpha_3)$, where $\alpha_3 \in \{0, 1\}$.
 Thus, we have $F_{n+1}^1(0, \dots, 0, \alpha_4, \alpha_3)$, where $\alpha_3, \alpha_4 \in \{0, 1\}$.

Case 2. Let $\alpha_2 = 0$. Taking the change of basis

$$e'_1 = e_1, \quad e'_i = e_{i+1}, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n - 1, \quad e'_n = e_2, \quad e'_{n+1} = x,$$

we get the algebra

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2, \\ [e_n, e_1] &= e_2 + \alpha_1 e_{n+1}, & [e_1, e_n] = \alpha_3 e_{n+1}, \quad [e_n, e_n] = \alpha_4 e_{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that this algebra is an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional quasi-filiform Leibniz algebra.

- **Case 2.1.** $\alpha_1 \neq 0$.
 If $\alpha_4 = 0$, then we get the algebra which is isomorphic to $L_{n+1}^{3,\lambda}$.
 If $\alpha_3 = 0, \alpha_4 \neq 0$, then the obtained algebra is isomorphic to $L_{n+1}^{4,\lambda}$.
 If $\alpha_3 \neq 0, \alpha_4 \neq 0$, then the derived algebra is isomorphic to $L_{n+1}^{5,\lambda,\mu}$.
- **Case 2.2.** $\alpha_1 = 0$. Take the change of basis

$$e'_1 = e_1 + e_n, \quad e'_2 = 2e_2 + (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4)e_{n+1}, \quad e'_i = 2e_i, \quad 3 \leq i \leq n, \quad e'_{n+1} = e_{n+1}.$$

Then we obtain the algebra

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2, \\ [e_n, e_1] &= e_2 + (\alpha_4 - \alpha_3)e_{n+1}, & [e_1, e_n] = 2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_4)e_{n+1}, \quad [e_n, e_n] = 4\alpha_4 e_{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

We can consider $\alpha_3 = \alpha_4 \neq 0$ because in other case we are $\alpha_1 \neq 0$. Therefore, we may assume that $\alpha_3 = \alpha_4 \neq 0$. Making the change of basis

$$e'_i = e_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \quad e'_n = e_1 - e_n, \quad e'_{n+1} = -4\alpha_3 e_{n+1},$$

we deduce the algebra L_{n+1}^1 .

Note that in the case 1 the obtained algebras are filiform and in the case 2 are quasi-filiform. \square

The next theorem describes one-dimensional central extensions of the algebra F_n^2 .

Theorem 4.3. *An arbitrary one-dimensional central extension of the algebra F_n^2 is isomorphic to one of the following pairwise non-isomorphic algebras:*

$$F_n^2 \oplus \mathbb{C}; \quad F_{n+1}^2; \quad F_{n+1}^2(0, \dots, 0, 0, 1); \quad F_{n+1}^2(0, \dots, 0, 1, 0); \quad L_{n+1}^{1,\lambda}; \quad L_{n+1}^{2,\lambda}; \quad L_{n+1}^2.$$

Proof. From Proposition 4.1 and from the construction of the central extensions, we derive that the table of multiplication of one-dimensional extension of F_n^2 has the form:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_1, e_1] &= e_3, & [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 3 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ [e_2, e_1] &= \alpha_1 x, & [e_n, e_1] &= \alpha_2 x, & [e_1, e_2] &= \alpha_3 x, & [e_2, e_2] &= \alpha_4 x. \end{aligned}$$

If $\alpha_i = 0$ for any i with $1 \leq i \leq 4$, then we get a split algebra $F_n^2 \oplus \mathbb{C}$.

If $\alpha_i \neq 0$ for some i , then we consider the possible cases.

Case 1. Let $\alpha_2 \neq 0$ be. We can assume $\alpha_2 = 1$. Since $\dim L^i = n + 1 - i$ for $2 \leq i \leq n + 1$, we have an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional filiform Leibniz algebra. Making the change $e'_2 = e_2 - \alpha_1 e_n$ and $e'_{n+1} = x$, we obtain $\alpha_1 = 0$. So, in this case we get the family $F_{n+1}^2(0, 0, \dots, 0, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$.

Arguing similarly as in the proof of Theorem 4.2, we obtain the following pairwise non-isomorphic algebras:

$$F_{n+1}^2, \quad F_{n+1}^2(0, \dots, 0, 1, 0), \quad F_{n+1}^2(0, \dots, 0, 0, 1).$$

Case 2. Let $\alpha_2 = 0$. Making the following change of basis:

$$e'_1 = e_1, \quad e'_i = e_{i+1}, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n-1, \quad e'_n = e_2, \quad e'_{n+1} = x,$$

we get the family of algebras

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\ [e_n, e_1] &= \alpha_1 e_{n+1}, & [e_1, e_n] &= \alpha_3 e_{n+1}, & [e_n, e_n] &= \alpha_4 e_{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that these algebras are $(n + 1)$ -dimensional quasi-filiform Leibniz algebras of type I.

- **Case 2.1.** Let $\alpha_1 \neq 0$. We can assume $\alpha_1 = 1$.

If $\alpha_4 = 0$, then the obtained algebra is isomorphic to the algebra $L_{n+1}^{1,\lambda}$.

If $\alpha_4 \neq 0$, then the derived algebra is isomorphic to the algebra $L_{n+1}^{2,\lambda}$.

- **Case 2.2.** Let $\alpha_1 = 0$. Take the change of basis

$$e'_1 = e_1 + e_n, \quad e'_2 = e_2 + (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4)e_{n+1}, \quad e'_i = e_i, \quad 3 \leq i \leq n + 1.$$

Then we obtain the following family of algebras:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2, \\ [e_n, e_1] &= \alpha_4 e_{n+1}, & [e_1, e_n] = (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4)e_{n+1}, \quad [e_n, e_n] = \alpha_4 e_{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that if $\alpha_4 \neq 0$, then we are in conditions of the case $\alpha_1 \neq 0$. Therefore, we assume that $\alpha_4 = 0$ and $\alpha_3 \neq 0$. Then making the change of basis $e'_{n+1} = \alpha_3 e_{n+1}$, we get L^2_{n+1} . \square

Two-dimensional central extensions. This subsection is devoted to the study of classification of two-dimensional non-split central extensions of the algebras F_n^1 and F_n^2 .

First, we consider two-dimensional central extensions of the algebra F_n^1 . From [Proposition 4.1](#) and from the definition of central extensions, we conclude that the table of multiplication of two-dimensional central extension of F_n^1 has the form:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_1, e_1] &= e_3, & [e_2, e_1] &= e_3 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \beta_1 x_2, \\ [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 3 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_n, e_1] &= \alpha_2 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2, & [e_1, e_2] &= \alpha_3 x_1 + \beta_3 x_2, \quad [e_2, e_2] = \alpha_4 x_1 + \beta_4 x_2. \end{aligned}$$

Let us take the following change of basis

$$e'_1 = e_1, \quad e'_2 = e_3, \quad e'_i = e_{i+1}, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n - 1, \quad e'_n = e_2, \quad e_{n+1} = x_1, \quad e_{n+2} = x_2.$$

Then we obtain:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2, \\ [e_n, e_1] &= e_2 + \alpha_1 e_{n+1} + \beta_1 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_{n-1}, e_1] &= \alpha_2 e_{n+1} + \beta_2 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_n] &= \alpha_3 e_{n+1} + \beta_3 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_n, e_n] &= \alpha_4 e_{n+1} + \beta_4 e_{n+2}. \end{aligned} \right.$$

Theorem 4.4. *An arbitrary two-dimensional non-split central extension of the algebra F_n^1 is isomorphic to one of the following pairwise non-isomorphic algebras:*

- $L(1, 0, 0, 0), L(1, 1, 0, 0), L(0, 1, 0, 0), L(0, 1, 1, 0), L(1, 0, 0, \beta_4), \beta_4 \neq 0, L(0, 1, -1, 0), L(0, 1, 1, 1), L(0, 1, 2, 4)$, where

$$L(\alpha_3, \alpha_4, \beta_3, \beta_4) \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_1] = e_2 + e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] = \alpha_3 e_n + \beta_3 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] = \alpha_4 e_n + \beta_4 e_{n+2}, \end{cases}$$

- $M(1, \beta_4), \beta_4 \neq 1, M(0, 0), M(0, 1), M(0, 2), M(2, 1), M(2, 2), M(1, 1),$ where

$$M(\alpha_4, \beta_4) : \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\ [e_n, e_1] = e_2 + e_{n+1}, \\ [e_1, e_n] = e_{n+2}, \\ [e_n, e_n] = \alpha_4 e_{n+1} + \beta_4 e_{n+2}, \end{cases}$$

- $L_{n+2}^1, L_{n+2}^{3,\lambda}, L_{n+2}^{4,\lambda}, L_{n+2}^{5,\lambda,\mu}$ and the algebra

$$L^* : \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] = e_2 + e_{n+2}, \\ [e_i, e_{n+1}] = e_{i+1}, & 2 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] = e_n. \end{cases}$$

Proof. We distinguish the following cases:

Case 1. Let $(\alpha_2, \beta_2) \neq (0, 0)$. Without loss of generality, one can assume $\alpha_2 \neq 0$ and $[e_{n-1}, e_1] = e_{n+1}$. Making the change $e'_n = e_n - \alpha_1 e_{n-1}$, we obtain $\alpha_1 = 0$. Setting $e'_n = e_{n+1}, e'_{n+1} = e_n$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_1] &= e_2 + \beta_1 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] &= \alpha_3 e_n + \beta_3 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] &= \alpha_4 e_n + \beta_4 e_{n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

Case 1.1. Let $\beta_i = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq 4$. Then we get a split central extension.

Case 1.2. Let $\beta_1 \neq 0$. Putting $e'_{n+2} = \beta_1 e_{n+2}$, we can assume that $\beta_1 = 1$.

Since $\dim L^2 = n$ and $\dim L^i = n + 1 - i$ for $3 \leq i \leq n$, we have an $(n + 2)$ -dimensional quasi-filiform Leibniz algebra with characteristic sequence equal to $C(L) = (n, 2)$.

Let us take the general change of basis:

$$e'_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n+2} A_i e_i, \quad e'_{n+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n+2} B_i e_i.$$

Then we express the new basic elements $\{e'_1, e'_2, \dots, e'_{n+2}\}$ via the basic elements $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{n+2}\}$. Then for e'_2 we have

$$e'_2 = [e'_1, e'_1] = A_1(A_1 + A_{n+1})e_2 + A_1 \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} A_i e_{i+1} + (A_1 A_{n-1} + A_1 A_{n+1} \alpha_3 + A_{n+1}^2 \alpha_4) e_n + (A_1 A_{n+1} + A_1 A_{n+1} \beta_3 + A_{n+1}^2 \beta_4) e_{n+2}.$$

Further, we obtain the expressions for e'_t with $3 \leq t \leq n$, namely:

$$e'_t = A_1^{t-1}(A_1 + A_{n+1})e_t + A_1^{t-1} \sum_{i=2}^{n-t+1} A_i e_{i+t-1}, \quad 3 \leq t \leq n-1,$$

$$e'_n = A_1^{n-1}(A_1 + A_{n+1})e_n.$$

Therefore, $A_1(A_1 + A_{n+1}) \neq 0$.

From the equations $[e'_{n-1}, e'_{n+1}] = A_1^{n-2}(A_1 + A_{n+1})B_1 e_n = 0$ we derive $B_1 = 0$. Since $e'_{n+2} = [e'_{n+1}, e'_1] - e'_2$, we deduce

$$e'_{n+2} = (A_1 B_{n+1} - A_1(A_1 + A_{n+1}))e_2 + A_1 \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} (B_i - A_i)e_{i+1} + [(A_1 B_{n-1} + A_{n+1} B_{n+1} \alpha_4) - (A_1 A_{n-1} + A_1 A_{n+1} \alpha_3 + A_{n+1}^2 \alpha_4)]e_n + [(A_1 B_{n+1} + A_{n+1} B_{n+1} \beta_4) - (A_1 A_{n+1} + A_1 A_{n+1} \beta_3 + A_{n+1}^2 \beta_4)]e_{n+2}.$$

Take into account that in new basis $[e'_{n+2}, e'_1] = 0$, we derive the restrictions:

$$B_{n+1} = A_1 + A_{n+1}, \quad B_i = A_i, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n-2.$$

Considering the products

$$[e'_1, e'_{n+1}] = \alpha'_3 e'_n + \beta'_3 e'_{n+2}, \quad [e'_{n+1}, e'_{n+1}] = \alpha'_4 e'_n + \beta'_4 e'_{n+2},$$

we derive the expressions for the new parameters:

$$\alpha'_3 = \frac{A_1^2 \alpha_3 + A_1 A_{n+1} \alpha_4 + A_{n+1} B_{n+1} (\alpha_3 \beta_4 - \alpha_4 \beta_3) + A_1 (A_{n-1} - B_{n-1}) \beta_3 + A_{n+1} (A_{n-1} - B_{n-1}) \beta_4}{A_1^{n-1} (A_1 + A_{n+1} \beta_4 - A_{n+1} \beta_3)}, \tag{1}$$

$$\alpha'_4 = \frac{B_{n+1} (A_1 \alpha_4 + A_{n+1} (\alpha_3 \beta_4 - \alpha_4 \beta_3) + (A_{n-1} - B_{n-1}) \beta_4)}{A_1^{n-1} (A_1 + A_{n+1} \beta_4 - A_{n+1} \beta_3)}, \tag{2}$$

$$\beta'_3 = \frac{(A_1 \beta_3 + A_{n+1} \beta_4) B_{n+1}}{A_1 (A_1 + A_{n+1} \beta_4 - A_{n+1} \beta_3)}, \tag{3}$$

$$\beta'_4 = \frac{\beta_4 B_{n+1}^2}{A_1 (A_1 + A_{n+1} \beta_4 - A_{n+1} \beta_3)}, \tag{4}$$

with condition

$$A_1(A_1 + A_{n+1})(A_1 + A_{n+1} \beta_4 - A_{n+1} \beta_3) \neq 0.$$

Consider now the possible cases.

Case 1.2.1. Let $\beta_4 = 0$. Then $\beta'_4 = 0$ and we obtain that β_3 is nullity invariant, that is, $\beta'_3 = 0$ if and only if $\beta_3 = 0$. Thus, we can distinguish two cases.

a) Let $\beta_3 = 0$.

a.1) $\alpha_4 = 0$. Then $\alpha'_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{A_1^{n-2}}$, $\alpha'_4 = 0$.

If $\alpha_3 = 0$, then $\alpha'_3 = 0$. Otherwise, putting $A_1 = \sqrt[n-2]{\alpha_3}$. Hence, we obtain $\alpha'_3 = 1$. In this subcase we get the algebras $L_{n+2}^{3,0}$ and $L(1, 0, 0, 0)$.

a.2) $\alpha_4 \neq 0$. Then $\alpha'_3 = \frac{A_1\alpha_3 + A_{n+1}\alpha_4}{A_1^{n-1}}$, $\alpha'_4 = \frac{(A_1 + A_{n+1})\alpha_4}{A_1^{n-1}}$. Note that the nullity of the following expression $\alpha'_3 - \alpha'_4 = \frac{\alpha_3 - \alpha_4}{A_1^{n-2}}$ is invariant.

If $\alpha_3 - \alpha_4 = 0$, then putting $A_{n+1} = \frac{A_1^{n-1} - A_1\alpha_4}{\alpha_4}$, we have $\alpha'_3 = \alpha'_4 = 1$ and the algebra $L(1, 1, 0, 0)$.

If $\alpha_3 - \alpha_4 \neq 0$, then choosing $A_{n+1} = -\frac{A_1\alpha_3}{\alpha_4}$ and $A_1 = \sqrt[n-2]{\alpha_4 - \alpha_3}$, we obtain $\alpha'_3 = 0$, $\alpha'_4 = 1$. Therefore, we get the algebra $L(0, 1, 0, 0)$.

b) Let $\beta_3 \neq 0$. Then putting

$$A_{n-1} - B_{n-1} = -\frac{A_1^2\alpha_3 + A_1A_{n+1}\alpha_4 - A_{n+1}B_{n+1}\alpha_4\beta_3}{A_1\beta_3}$$

we obtain

$$\alpha'_3 = 0, \quad \alpha'_4 = \frac{(A_1 + A_{n+1})\alpha_4}{A_1^{n-1}}, \quad \beta'_3 = \frac{(A_1 + A_{n+1})\beta_3}{A_1 - A_{n+1}\beta_3}.$$

From the last expression we deduce that

$$\beta'_3 + 1 = \frac{A_1(\beta_3 + 1)}{A_1 - A_{n+1}\beta_3}$$

is nullity invariant.

We distinguish the following subcases:

b.1) $\beta_3 \neq -1$. Putting $A_{n+1} = \frac{A_1(1-\beta_3)}{2\beta_3}$, we obtain $\beta'_3 = 1$, $\alpha'_4 = \frac{(\beta_3+1)\alpha_4}{2A_1^{n-2}\beta_3}$.

If $\alpha_4 = 0$, then $\alpha'_4 = 0$ and we have the algebra $L_{n+2}^{3,1}$.

If $\alpha_4 \neq 0$, then choosing $A_1 = \sqrt[n-2]{\frac{(\beta_3+1)\alpha_4}{2\beta_3}}$, we obtain $\alpha'_4 = 1$ and the algebra $L(0, 1, 1, 0)$.

b.2) $\beta_3 = -1$. It implies $\beta'_3 = -1$, $\alpha'_4 = \frac{(A_1 + A_{n+1})\alpha_4}{A_1^{n-1}}$.

If $\alpha_4 = 0$, then $\alpha'_4 = 0$ and the algebra $L_{n+2}^{3,-1}$ is obtained.

If $\alpha_4 \neq 0$, then setting $A_{n+1} = \frac{A_1^{n-1} - A_1\alpha_4}{\alpha_4}$, we get $\alpha'_4 = 1$ and the algebra $L(0, 1, -1, 0)$.

Case 1.2.2. Let $\beta_4 \neq 0$. We have either $(\beta_3, \beta_4) = (0, \beta_4)$ with $\beta_4 \neq 0$ or $(\beta_3, \beta_4) = (1, 1)$ or $(\beta_3, \beta_4) = (2, 4)$, as it had in the case of naturally graded quasi-filiform Leibniz algebras (see the proof of Theorem 9 in [6]).

a) Let $(\beta_3, \beta_4) = (0, \beta_4)$ with $\beta_4 \neq 0$. Then from the expressions (1)–(4) we get

$$\alpha'_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{A_1^{n-1}}, \quad \alpha'_4 = \frac{A_1\alpha_4 + (A_{n-1} - B_{n-1})\beta_4}{A_1^{n-1}}, \quad A_{n+1} = 0.$$

Taking $A_{n-1} - B_{n-1} = -\frac{A_1\alpha_4}{\beta_4}$, we obtain $\alpha'_4 = 0$.

If $\alpha_3 = 0$, then we have $\alpha'_3 = 0$ and we obtain the algebra $L_{n+2}^{4,\lambda}$ with $\lambda \neq 0$.

If $\alpha_3 \neq 0$, choosing $A_1 = \sqrt[n-1]{\alpha_3}$, we have $\alpha'_3 = 1$ and the algebra $L(1, 0, 0, \beta_4)$, $\beta_4 \neq 0$.

b) Let $(\beta_3, \beta_4) = (1, 1)$. Then expressions (1)–(4) imply

$$\alpha'_3 = \frac{A_1\alpha_3 + A_{n-1} - B_{n-1}}{A_1^{n-1}}, \quad \alpha'_4 = \frac{A_1\alpha_4 + (A_{n-1} - B_{n-1})}{A_1^{n-1}}, \quad A_{n+1} = 0.$$

Setting $A_{n-1} - B_{n-1} = -A_1\alpha_3$, we deduce $\alpha'_3 = 0$ and $\alpha'_4 = \frac{\alpha_4 - \alpha_3}{A_1^{n-2}}$.

Note that the following expression

$$\alpha'_3 - \alpha'_4 = \frac{\alpha_3 - \alpha_4}{A_1^{n-2}}$$

is nullity invariant.

If $\alpha_3 - \alpha_4 = 0$, then we obtain $\alpha'_4 = 0$ and the algebra $L_{n+2}^{5,1,1}$.

If $\alpha_3 - \alpha_4 \neq 0$, then choosing $A_1 = \sqrt[n-2]{\alpha_4 - \alpha_3}$, we have $\alpha'_4 = 1$ and the algebra $L(0, 1, 1, 1)$.

c) Let $(\beta_3, \beta_4) = (2, 4)$. Then we have:

$$\alpha'_3 = \frac{A_1\alpha_3 + 2(A_{n-1} - B_{n-1})}{A_1^{n-1}}, \quad \alpha'_4 = \frac{A_1\alpha_4 + 4(A_{n-1} - B_{n-1})}{A_1^{n-1}}, \quad A_{n+1} = 0.$$

Putting $A_{n-1} - B_{n-1} = -\frac{A_1\alpha_3}{2}$, we derive $\alpha'_3 = 0$ and $\alpha'_4 = \frac{\alpha_4 - 2\alpha_3}{A_1^{n-2}}$.

It is easy to check that the following expression:

$$2\alpha'_3 - \alpha'_4 = \frac{2\alpha_3 - \alpha_4}{A_1^{n-2}}$$

is nullity invariant.

If $\alpha_3 - 2\alpha_4 = 0$, then we have $\alpha'_4 = 0$ and the algebra $L_{n+2}^{5,2,4}$.

If $\alpha_3 - 2\alpha_4 \neq 0$, then choosing $A_1 = \sqrt[n-2]{\alpha_4 - 2\alpha_3}$, we obtain $\alpha'_4 = 1$ and the algebra $L(0, 1, 2, 4)$.

Case 1.3. Let $\beta_1 = 0$. Let us make the following change of basis:

$$\begin{aligned} e'_1 &= e_1 + (\alpha_4 - \alpha_3)e_{n-1} + e_{n+1}, \quad e'_2 = 2e_2 + 2\alpha_4e_n + (\beta_3 + \beta_4)e_{n+2}, \\ e'_i &= 2e_i, \quad 3 \leq i \leq n+1, \quad e'_{n+2} = e_{n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

Then the table of multiplication of the algebra has the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\
 [e_{n+1}, e_1] &= e_2 + (\beta_4 - \beta_3)e_{n+2}, & [e_1, e_{n+1}] = (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4)e_n + 2(\beta_3 + \beta_4)e_{n+2}, \\
 [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] &= 2\alpha_4e_n + 4\beta_4e_{n+2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We have $\beta_3 = \beta_4 \neq 0$. Indeed, if $\beta_3 \neq \beta_4$, then we are in the case of $\beta_1 \neq 0$.

Putting $e'_{n+2} = (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4)e_n + 4\beta_3e_{n+2}$ we obtain an $(n + 2)$ -dimensional quasi-filiform Leibniz algebra with $C(L) = (n, 1, 1)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\
 [e_{n+1}, e_1] &= e_2, \\
 [e_1, e_{n+1}] &= e_{n+2}, \\
 [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] &= \alpha_4e_n + e_{n+2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Taking the general change of generator basis elements and applying similar arguments as in **Case 1.2** we derive the expression for the new parameter:

$$\alpha'_4 = \frac{\alpha_4}{A_1^{n-2}}.$$

Since α_4 is nullity invariant, we can easily get that α_4 is equal either to 0 or to 1. Therefore, we have the algebras:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_1] &= e_2, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] &= e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] &= e_{n+2}, \end{aligned} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_1] &= e_2, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] &= e_n + e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] &= e_{n+2}. \end{aligned} \right.$$

The following change of basis:

$$e'_i = e_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad e'_{n+1} = e_1 - e_{n+1}, \quad e'_{n+2} = -e_{n+2}$$

leads to the algebras L^1_{n+2} and L^* .

Case 2. Let $(\alpha_2, \beta_2) = (0, 0)$ and $(\alpha_1, \beta_1) \neq (0, 0)$. Without loss of generality, we might assume that $\alpha_1 \neq 0$. Therefore, taking $e'_{n+1} = e_2 + \alpha_1e_{n+1} + \beta_1e_{n+2}$, we get $[e_n, e_1] = e_2 + e_{n+1}$.

Thus, we have the table of multiplications:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2, \\
 [e_n, e_1] &= e_2 + e_{n+1}, \\
 [e_1, e_n] &= \alpha_3e_{n+1} + \beta_3e_{n+2}, \\
 [e_n, e_n] &= \alpha_4e_{n+1} + \beta_4e_{n+2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\dim L^2 = n$, $\dim L^i = n + 1 - i$, $3 \leq i \leq n$.

Case 2.1. Let $\beta_3 \neq 0$. Putting $e'_{n+2} = \alpha_3 e_{n+1} + \beta_3 e_{n+2}$, we can assume $\alpha_3 = 0$, $\beta_3 = 1$. Then we have the family of algebras:

$$M(\alpha_4, \beta_4) : \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2, \\ [e_n, e_1] = e_2 + e_{n+1}, \\ [e_1, e_n] = e_{n+2}, \\ [e_n, e_n] = \alpha_4 e_{n+1} + \beta_4 e_{n+2}. \end{cases}$$

Similar to **Case 1.2** we get the expressions for the new parameters

$$\alpha'_4 = \frac{B_n^2 \alpha_4}{A_1^2 + A_1 A_n \beta_4 + A_1 A_n \alpha_4 + A_n^2 \alpha_4},$$

$$\beta'_4 = \frac{B_n(A_1 \beta_4 + A_n \alpha_4)}{A_1^2 + A_1 A_n \beta_4 + A_1 A_n \alpha_4 + A_n^2 \alpha_4},$$

with the restriction

$$A_1(A_1 + A_n)(A_1^2 + A_1 A_n \beta_4 + A_1 A_n \alpha_4 + A_n^2 \alpha_4) \neq 0.$$

Consider the following:

- Let $\alpha_4 = 0$. Then $\alpha'_4 = 0$ and $\beta'_4 = \frac{(A_1 + A_n)\beta_4}{A_1 + A_n \beta_4}$.
 If $\beta_4 = 0$, then we obtain the algebra $M(0, 0)$.
 If $\beta_4 \neq 0$, then we have $\beta'_4 = \frac{(A_1 + A_n)\beta_4}{A_1 + A_n \beta_4}$. Note that the expression $\beta'_4 - 1 = \frac{A_1(\beta_4 - 1)}{A_1 + A_n \beta_4}$ implies nullity invariant. Therefore the assumption $\beta_4 = 1$ deduces the algebra $M(0, 1)$ and in opposite assumption (that is, $\beta_4 \neq 1$), choosing $A_n = \frac{A_1(\beta_4 - 2)}{\beta_4}$, we obtain $\beta'_4 = 2$ and the algebra $M(0, 2)$.
- Let $\alpha_4 \neq 0$. The following expressions:

$$\alpha'_4 - \beta'_4 = \frac{A_1(A_1 + A_n)(\alpha_4 - \beta_4)}{A_1^2 + A_1 A_n \beta_4 + A_1 A_n \alpha_4 + A_n^2 \alpha_4},$$

$$\beta'_4 - 1 = \frac{A_1^2(\beta_4 - 1)}{A_1^2 + A_1 A_n \beta_4 + A_1 A_n \alpha_4 + A_n^2 \alpha_4}$$

give us nullity invariants.

- a) $\alpha_4 - \beta_4 \neq 0$ and $\beta_4 \neq 1$. Putting $A_n = \frac{A_1(1 - \alpha_4)}{\alpha_4 - \beta_4}$, we obtain the algebra $M(1, \beta_4)$, where $\beta_4 \neq 1$.
- b) $\alpha_4 - \beta_4 \neq 0$ and $\beta_4 = 1$. Setting $A_n = \frac{(\alpha_4 - 2)A_1}{\alpha_4}$, we have $\alpha'_4 = 2$ and the algebra $M(2, 1)$.
- c) $\alpha_4 - \beta_4 = 0$ and $\beta_4 \neq 1$. Choosing $A_n = \frac{A_1(-\alpha_4 + \sqrt{2\alpha_4^2 - 2\alpha_4})}{\alpha_4}$, we get $\alpha'_4 = 2$ and the algebra $M(2, 2)$.
- d) $\alpha_4 - \beta_4 = 0$ and $\beta_4 = 1$. Then we obtain $\alpha'_4 = \beta'_4 = 1$ and the algebra $M(1, 1)$.

Case 2.2. Let $\beta_3 = 0$ and $\beta_4 \neq 0$. Let us take the change of basis as follows:

$$e'_1 = A_1 e_1 + A_n e_n, \quad e'_n = (A_1 + A_n) e_n, \quad \text{with } A_1(A_1 + A_n) \neq 0.$$

Similar to **Case 1.2** we get $e'_{n+1} = [e'_n, e'_1] - e'_2 = (A_1^2 + A_1 A_n \alpha_4 - A_1 A_n \alpha_3) e_{n+1} + A_1 A_n \beta_4 e_{n+2}$. On the other hand, we have $[e'_1, e'_n] = (A_1 + A_n)(A_1 \alpha_3 + A_n \alpha_4) e_{n+1} + (A_1 + A_n) A_n \beta_4 e_{n+2}$.

Consider the determinant:

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_1^2 + A_1 A_n \alpha_4 - A_1 A_n \alpha_3 & A_1 A_n \beta_4 \\ (A_1 + A_n)(A_1 \alpha_3 + A_n \alpha_4) & (A_1 + A_n) A_n \beta_4 \end{vmatrix} \\ = A_1 A_n (A_1 + A_n) \beta_4 (A_1 - A_n \alpha_3 - A_1 \alpha_3) \neq 0.$$

Therefore, we conclude that e'_{n+1} and $[e'_1, e'_n]$ are lineally independent. Therefore, we are in the conditions of **Case 2.1**.

Case 2.3. Let $(\alpha_1, \beta_1) = (0, 0)$. Taking the following change of basis:

$$e'_1 = e_1 + e_n, \quad e'_2 = 2e_2 + (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4) e_{n+1} + (\beta_3 + \beta_4) e_{n+2}, \\ e'_i = 2e_i, \quad 3 \leq i \leq n, \quad e'_{n+1} = e_{n+1}, \quad e'_{n+2} = e_{n+2},$$

we obtain the family of algebras:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2, \\ [e_n, e_1] &= e_2 + (\alpha_4 - \alpha_3) e_{n+1} + (\beta_4 - \beta_3) e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_n] &= 2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_4) e_{n+1} + 2(\beta_3 + \beta_4) e_{n+2}, \\ [e_n, e_n] &= 4\alpha_4 e_{n+1} + 4\beta_4 e_{n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $(\alpha_1, \beta_1) = (0, 0)$, we can assume that $(\alpha_3, \beta_3) = (\alpha_4, \beta_4)$. Making the change $e'_{n+1} = 4\alpha_3 e_{n+1} + 4\beta_3 e_{n+2}$, we obtain a split algebra. \square

Now, we study the two-dimensional non-split central extensions of the algebra F_n^2 . From [Proposition 4.1](#) and definition of central extension, we conclude that the table of multiplication of two-dimensional central extension of the algebra F_n^2 has the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_1, e_1] &= e_3, & [e_2, e_1] &= \alpha_1 x_1 + \beta_1 x_2, \\ [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 3 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_n, e_1] &= \alpha_2 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2, & [e_1, e_2] &= \alpha_3 x_1 + \beta_3 x_2, \quad [e_2, e_2] = \alpha_4 x_1 + \beta_4 x_2. \end{aligned}$$

It we take the change of basis

$$e'_1 = e_1, \quad e'_2 = e_3, \quad e'_i = e_{i+1}, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n - 1, \quad e'_n = e_2, \quad e'_{n+1} = x_1, \quad e'_{n+2} = x_2,$$

then its multiplication has the following form:

$$\begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2, \\ [e_n, e_1] = \alpha_1 e_{n+1} + \beta_1 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_{n-1}, e_1] = \alpha_2 e_{n+1} + \beta_2 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_n] = \alpha_3 e_{n+1} + \beta_3 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_n, e_n] = \alpha_4 e_{n+1} + \beta_4 e_{n+2}. \end{cases}$$

Theorem 4.5. *An arbitrary two-dimensional non-split central extension of the algebra F_n^2 is isomorphic to one of the following pairwise non-isomorphic algebras:*

- $N(1, 0, 0, 0)$, $N(0, \alpha_4, \beta_3, 0)$, $\alpha_4 \in \{0, 1\}$, $\beta_3 \neq 0$, $N(1, 0, 0, 1)$, $N(0, 1, 0, 0)$, $N(0, 1, 1, 1)$, where

$$N(\alpha_3, \alpha_4, \beta_3, \beta_4) : \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_1] = e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] = \alpha_3 e_n + \beta_3 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] = \alpha_4 e_n + \beta_4 e_{n+2}, \end{cases}$$

- $R(0, 0, 1, 0)$, $R(0, 0, 1, 1)$, $R(0, 1, 1, \beta_4)$, $\beta_4 \in \mathbb{C}$, $R(1, 0, 0, 1)$ where

$$R(\alpha_3, \alpha_4, \beta_3, \beta_4) : \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2, \\ [e_n, e_1] = e_{n+1}, \\ [e_1, e_n] = \alpha_3 e_{n+1} + \beta_3 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_n, e_n] = \alpha_4 e_{n+1} + \beta_4 e_{n+2}, \end{cases}$$

- $L_{n+2}^{1,\lambda}$, $L_{n+2}^{2,\lambda}$, L_{n+2}^2 and the algebra

$$N^* : \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] = e_{n+2}, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] = e_n. \end{cases}$$

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of [Theorem 4.4](#). \square

Three-dimensional central extensions. In this subsection we study three-dimensional non-split central extensions of the algebras F_n^1 and F_n^2 .

From [Proposition 4.1](#) and definition of central extension, we conclude that the table of multiplication of three-dimensional central extension of the algebra F_n^1 has the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [e_1, e_1] &= e_3, \\
 [e_2, e_1] &= e_3 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \beta_1 x_2 + \gamma_1 x_3, \\
 [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 3 \leq i \leq n-1, \\
 [e_n, e_1] &= \alpha_2 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \gamma_2 x_3, \\
 [e_1, e_2] &= \alpha_3 x_1 + \beta_3 x_2 + \gamma_3 x_3, \\
 [e_2, e_2] &= \alpha_4 x_1 + \beta_4 x_2 + \gamma_4 x_3.
 \end{aligned}$$

Making the change of basis

$$e'_1 = e_1, e'_i = e_{i+1}, 2 \leq i \leq n-1, e'_n = e_2, e'_{n+j} = x_j, 1 \leq j \leq 3,$$

we obtain

$$\begin{cases}
 [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\
 [e_n, e_1] = e_2 + \alpha_1 e_{n+1} + \beta_1 e_{n+2} + \gamma_1 e_{n+3}, \\
 [e_{n-1}, e_1] = \alpha_2 e_{n+1} + \beta_2 e_{n+2} + \gamma_2 e_{n+3}, \\
 [e_1, e_n] = \alpha_3 e_{n+1} + \beta_3 e_{n+2} + \gamma_3 e_{n+3}, \\
 [e_n, e_n] = \alpha_4 e_{n+1} + \beta_4 e_{n+2} + \gamma_4 e_{n+3}.
 \end{cases}$$

Theorem 4.6. *An arbitrary three-dimensional non-split central extension of the algebra F_n^1 is isomorphic to one of the following pairwise non-isomorphic algebras:*

- $P(0, 0, 0), P(1, 0, 0), P(0, 0, 1), P(1, 0, 1), P(0, 0, 2), P(1, 0, 2), P(0, 1, \gamma_4), \gamma_4 \neq 1, P(0, 2, 1), P(0, 2, 2), P(0, 1, 1)$, where

$$P(\alpha_4, \beta_4, \gamma_4) : \begin{cases}
 [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\
 [e_{n+1}, e_1] = e_2 + e_{n+2}, \\
 [e_1, e_{n+1}] = e_{n+3}, \\
 [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] = \alpha_4 e_n + \beta_4 e_{n+2} + \gamma_4 e_{n+3},
 \end{cases}$$

•

$$P^* : \begin{cases}
 [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\
 [e_n, e_1] = e_2 + e_{n+1}, \\
 [e_1, e_n] = e_{n+2}, \\
 [e_n, e_n] = e_{n+3}.
 \end{cases}$$

Proof. Consider the following cases:

Case 1. $(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2) \neq (0, 0, 0)$. Without loss of generality, one can assume that $\alpha_2 \neq 0$ and $[e_{n-1}, e_1] = e_{n+1}$. Taking $e'_n = e_n - \alpha_1 e_{n-1}$, we get $\alpha_1 = 0$.

Making the following change of basis:

$$e'_i = e_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \quad e'_n = e_{n+1}, \quad e'_{n+1} = e_n, \quad e'_{n+2} = e_{n+2}, \quad e'_{n+3} = e_{n+3},$$

we transform the table of multiplication to the form:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_1] &= e_2 + \beta_1 e_{n+2} + \gamma_1 e_{n+3}, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] &= \alpha_3 e_n + \beta_3 e_{n+2} + \gamma_3 e_{n+3}, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] &= \alpha_4 e_n + \beta_4 e_{n+2} + \gamma_4 e_{n+3}. \end{aligned}$$

If $\beta_i = 0$ or $\gamma_i = 0$ for any i , then we obtain a split Leibniz algebra. Therefore, we consider the case of $\beta_i \neq 0$ and $\gamma_j \neq 0$ for some i and j .

Case 1.1. $(\beta_1, \gamma_1) \neq (0, 0)$. Without loss of generality, one can assume that $\beta_1 \neq 0$ and $[e_{n+1}, e_1] = e_2 + e_{n+2}$. Hence, we have the following algebra:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_1] &= e_2 + e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] &= \alpha_3 e_n + \beta_3 e_{n+2} + \gamma_3 e_{n+3}, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] &= \alpha_4 e_n + \beta_4 e_{n+2} + \gamma_4 e_{n+3}, \end{aligned}$$

with $(\gamma_3, \gamma_4) \neq (0, 0)$.

- $\gamma_3 \neq 0$. Then we may assume $[e_1, e_{n+1}] = e_{n+3}$ (by replacing $e'_{n+3} = \alpha_3 e_n + \beta_3 e_{n+2} + \gamma_3 e_{n+3}$). Thus, we have the family of algebras:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_1] &= e_2 + e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] &= e_{n+3}, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] &= \alpha_4 e_n + \beta_4 e_{n+2} + \gamma_4 e_{n+3}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking the general base change and applying similar arguments as in **Case 1.2** of [Theorem 4.4](#) we obtain the expressions for the new parameters:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha'_4 &= \frac{(A_1 + A_{n+1})(A_1 \alpha_4 + (A_{n-1} - B_{n-1})\beta_4)}{A_1^{n-2}(A_1^2 + A_1 A_{n+1} \beta_4 + A_1 A_{n+1} \gamma_4 + A_{n+1}^2 \beta_4)}, \\ \beta'_4 &= \frac{(A_1 + A_{n+1})^2 \beta_4}{A_1^2 + A_1 A_{n+1} \beta_4 + A_1 A_{n+1} \gamma_4 + A_{n+1}^2 \beta_4}, \\ \gamma'_4 &= \frac{(A_1 + A_{n+1})(A_1 \gamma_4 + A_{n+1} \beta_4)}{A_1^2 + A_1 A_{n+1} \beta_4 + A_1 A_{n+1} \gamma_4 + A_{n+1}^2 \beta_4}, \end{aligned}$$

with restriction

$$A_1(A_1 + A_{n+1})(A_1^2 + A_1A_{n+1}\beta_4 + A_1A_{n+1}\gamma_4 + A_{n+1}^2\beta_4) \neq 0.$$

Consider all possible cases.

a) $\beta_4 = 0$. Then $\beta'_4 = 0$.

a.1) $\gamma_4 = 0$. Then $\alpha'_4 = \frac{(A_1 + A_{n+1})\alpha_4}{A_1^{n-1}}$.

If $\alpha_4 = 0$, then $\alpha'_4 = 0$, otherwise, putting $A_{n+1} = \frac{A_1^{n-1} - A_1\alpha_4}{\alpha_4}$, we get $\alpha'_4 = 1$, and the algebras $P(0, 0, 0)$, $P(1, 0, 0)$.

a.2) $\gamma_4 \neq 0$. It is remarkable that the following expression $\gamma'_4 - 1 = \frac{A_1(\gamma_4 - 1)}{A_1 + A_{n+1}\gamma_4}$ deduces nullity invariant.

If $\gamma_4 = 1$, then $\alpha'_4 = \frac{\alpha_4}{A_1^{n-2}}$, $\gamma'_4 = 1$.

If $\alpha_4 = 0$, then we have the algebra $P(0, 0, 1)$ and when $\alpha_4 \neq 0$, putting $A_1 = \sqrt[n-2]{\alpha_4}$, we get the algebra $P(1, 0, 1)$.

If $\gamma_4 \neq 1$, then choosing $A_{n+1} = \frac{A_1(\gamma_4 - 2)}{\gamma_4}$, we deduce $\gamma'_4 = 2$ and $\alpha'_4 = \frac{2\alpha_4}{\gamma_4 A_1^{n-2}}$. In the case of $\alpha_4 = 0$, we have the algebra $P(0, 0, 2)$. In the opposite case (that is $\alpha_4 \neq 0$) choosing $A_1 = \sqrt[n-2]{\frac{2\alpha_4}{\beta_4}}$, we have $\alpha'_4 = 1$ and the algebra $P(1, 0, 2)$.

b) $\beta_4 \neq 0$. Putting $A_{n-1} - B_{n-1} = -\frac{A_1\alpha_4}{\beta_4}$ we deduce $\alpha'_4 = 0$. The equalities

$$\beta'_4 - \gamma'_4 = \frac{A_1(A_1 + A_{n+1})(\beta_4 - \gamma_4)}{A_1^2 + A_1A_{n+1}\beta_4 + A_1A_{n+1}\gamma_4 + A_{n+1}^2\beta_4},$$

$$\gamma'_4 - 1 = \frac{A_1^2(\gamma_4 - 1)}{A_1^2 + A_1A_{n+1}\beta_4 + A_1A_{n+1}\gamma_4 + A_{n+1}^2\beta_4},$$

add two more nullity invariants.

Consider the following subcases:

b.1) $\beta_4 - \gamma_4 \neq 0$ and $\gamma_4 \neq 1$. Choosing $A_{n+1} = \frac{A_1(1 - \beta_4)}{\beta_4 - \gamma_4}$, we get $\beta'_4 = 1$, $\gamma'_4 = \frac{\beta_4\gamma_4 - \gamma_4^2 + \beta_4 - \beta_4^2}{\beta_4(1 - \gamma_4)}$ and the algebra $P(0, 1, \gamma_4)$, where $\gamma_4 \neq 1$.

b.2) $\beta_4 - \gamma_4 \neq 0$ and $\gamma_4 = 1$. Setting $A_{n+1} = \frac{(\beta_4 - 2)A_1}{\beta_4}$ we derive $\alpha'_4 = 2$, $\gamma'_4 = 1$ and the algebra $P(0, 2, 1)$.

b.3) $\beta_4 - \gamma_4 = 0$ and $\gamma_4 \neq 1$. Putting $A_{n+1} = \frac{A_1(-\beta_4 + \sqrt{2\beta_4^2 - 2\beta_4})}{\beta_4}$, we obtain $\beta'_4 = 2$ and the algebra $P(0, 2, 2)$.

b.4) $\beta_4 - \gamma_4 = 0$ and $\gamma_4 = 1$. Then we get $\beta'_4 = \gamma'_4 = 1$ and the algebra $P(0, 1, 1)$.

• $\gamma_3 = 0$. It implies $\gamma_4 \neq 0$. Thus, we have the following family of algebras:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_1] &= e_2 + e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] &= \alpha_3 e_n + \beta_3 e_{n+2}, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] &= \alpha_4 e_n + \beta_4 e_{n+2} + \gamma_4 e_{n+3}. \end{aligned}$$

Let us take the general change of generator basis elements:

$$e'_1 = A_1e_1 + A_{n+1}e_{n+1}, \quad e'_{n+1} = (A_1 + A_{n+1})e_{n+1}, \quad \text{with } A_1(A_1 + A_{n+1}) \neq 0.$$

Similar to above we derive:

$$e'_2 = [e'_1, e'_1] = A_1(A_1 + A_{n+1})e_2 + (A_1A_{n+1}\alpha_3 + A_{n+1}^2\alpha_4)e_n + (A_1A_{n+1} + A_1A_{n+1}\beta_3 + A_{n+1}^2\beta_4)e_{n+2} + A_{n+1}^2\gamma_4e_{n+3}$$

and

$$e'_t = A_1^{t-1}(A_1 + A_{n+1})e_t, \quad 3 \leq t \leq n.$$

Since $e'_{n+2} = [e'_{n+1}, e'_1] - e'_2$, then

$$e'_{n+2} = (A_1A_{n+1}\alpha_4 - A_1A_{n+1}\alpha_3)e_n + (A_1^2 + A_1A_{n+1}\beta_4 - A_1A_{n+1}\beta_3)e_{n+2} + A_1A_{n+1}\gamma_4e_{n+3}.$$

We have

$$[e'_1, e'_{n+1}] = (A_1 + A_{n+1})(A_1\alpha_3 + A_{n+1}\alpha_4)e_n + (A_1 + A_{n+1})(A_1\beta_3 + A_{n+1}\beta_4)e_{n+2} + (A_1 + A_{n+1})A_{n+1}\gamma_4e_{n+3}.$$

Consider

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_1^2 + A_1A_{n+1}\beta_4 - A_1A_{n+1}\beta_3 & A_1A_{n+1}\gamma_4 \\ (A_1 + A_{n+1})(A_1\beta_3 + A_{n+1}\beta_4) & (A_1 + A_{n+1})A_{n+1}\gamma_4 \end{vmatrix} = A_1A_{n+1}(A_1 + A_{n+1})\gamma_4(A_1 - A_{n+1}\beta_3 - A_1\beta_3) \neq 0.$$

Therefore, we conclude that e'_{n+2} and $[e'_1, e'_{n+1}]$ are lineally independent, which satisfy the conditions of the case $\gamma_3 \neq 0$.

Case 1.2. $(\beta_1, \gamma_1) = (0, 0)$. Note that $\beta_3\gamma_4 - \beta_4\gamma_3 \neq 0$, because otherwise the algebra is split.

Let us make the following change of basis:

$$e'_1 = e_1 + (\alpha_4 - \alpha_3)e_{n-1} + e_{n+1}, \quad e'_2 = 2e_2 + 2\alpha_4e_n + (\beta_3 + \beta_4)e_{n+2} + (\gamma_3 + \gamma_4)e_{n+3},$$

$$e'_i = 2e_i, \quad 3 \leq i \leq n + 1, \quad e'_{n+2} = e_{n+2}, \quad e'_{n+3} = e_{n+3}.$$

Then we obtain the following family of algebras:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\
 [e_{n+1}, e_1] &= e_2 + (\beta_4 - \beta_3)e_{n+2} + (\gamma_4 - \gamma_3)e_{n+3}, \\
 [e_1, e_{n+1}] &= (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4)e_n + 2(\beta_3 + \beta_4)e_{n+2} + 2(\gamma_3 + \gamma_4)e_{n+3}, \\
 [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] &= 2\alpha_4e_n + 4\beta_4e_{n+2} + 4\gamma_4e_{n+3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The assumption $(\beta_1, \gamma_1) = (0, 0)$ implies $\beta_3 = \beta_4 \neq 0$ and $\gamma_3 = \gamma_4 \neq 0$. But this is a contradiction with the restriction $\beta_3\gamma_4 - \beta_4\gamma_3 \neq 0$.

Case 2. $(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2) = (0, 0, 0)$ and $\det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ \alpha_3 & \beta_3 & \gamma_3 \\ \alpha_4 & \beta_4 & \gamma_4 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$. Without loss of generality we can assume that $\alpha_1\beta_3\gamma_4 \neq 0$, from which we have the algebra P^* . \square

Now, we present three-dimensional central extensions of the algebra F_n^2 .

Theorem 4.7. *Three-dimensional non-split central extension of the algebra F_n^2 is isomorphic to one of the following pairwise non-isomorphic algebras:*

- $Q(0, 0, 0, 1, 0), Q(1, 0, 0, 1, 0), Q(0, 0, 0, 1, 1), Q(1, 0, 0, 1, 1), Q(0, 0, 1, 1, \gamma_4), \gamma_4 \in \mathbb{C}; Q(0, 1, 0, 0, 1)$, where

$$Q(\alpha_4, \beta_3, \beta_4, \gamma_3, \gamma_4) : \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_1] = e_{n+2}, \\ [e_1, e_{n+1}] = \beta_3e_{n+2} + \gamma_3e_{n+3}, \\ [e_{n+1}, e_{n+1}] = \alpha_4e_n + \beta_4e_{n+2} + \gamma_4e_{n+3}, \end{cases}$$

•

$$Q^* : \begin{cases} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n - 2, \\ [e_n, e_1] = e_{n+1}, \\ [e_1, e_n] = e_{n+2}, \\ [e_n, e_n] = e_{n+3}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. The proof is carried out similar to the proof of [Theorem 4.6](#). \square

Four-dimensional central extensions. This subsection is devoted to the classification of four-dimensional non-split central extensions of the algebras F_n^1 and F_n^2 .

Analogously, the table of multiplication of three-dimensional central extension of the algebra F_n^1 has the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [e_1, e_1] &= e_3, \\
 [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 3 \leq i \leq n-1, \\
 [e_2, e_1] &= e_3 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \beta_1 x_2 + \gamma_1 x_3 + \delta_1 x_4, \\
 [e_n, e_1] &= \alpha_2 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \gamma_2 x_3 + \delta_2 x_4, \\
 [e_1, e_2] &= \alpha_3 x_1 + \beta_3 x_2 + \gamma_3 x_3 + \delta_3 x_4, \\
 [e_2, e_2] &= \alpha_4 x_1 + \beta_4 x_2 + \gamma_4 x_3 + \delta_4 x_4.
 \end{aligned}$$

Making the change of basis

$$\begin{aligned}
 e'_1 &= e_1, \quad e'_i = e_{i+1}, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n-1, \\
 e'_n &= e_2, \quad e'_{n+1} = x_1, \quad e'_{n+2} = x_2, \quad e'_{n+3} = x_3, \quad e'_{n+4} = x_4,
 \end{aligned}$$

we deduce

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\
 [e_n, e_1] &= e_2 + \alpha_1 e_{n+1} + \beta_1 e_{n+2} + \gamma_1 e_{n+3} + \delta_1 e_{n+4}, \\
 [e_{n-1}, e_1] &= \alpha_2 e_{n+1} + \beta_2 e_{n+2} + \gamma_2 e_{n+3} + \delta_2 e_{n+4}, \\
 [e_1, e_n] &= \alpha_3 e_{n+1} + \beta_3 e_{n+2} + \gamma_3 e_{n+3} + \delta_3 e_{n+4}, \\
 [e_n, e_n] &= \alpha_4 e_{n+1} + \beta_4 e_{n+2} + \gamma_4 e_{n+3} + \delta_4 e_{n+4}.
 \end{aligned} \right.$$

Theorem 4.8. *Four-dimensional non-split central extension of the algebra F_n^1 is isomorphic to the following algebra:*

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 [e_i, e_1] &= e_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\
 [e_{n-1}, e_1] &= e_{n+2}, \\
 [e_n, e_1] &= e_2 + e_{n+1}, \\
 [e_1, e_n] &= e_{n+3}, \\
 [e_n, e_n] &= e_{n+4}.
 \end{aligned} \right.$$

Proof. Note that $\det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 & \delta_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \gamma_2 & \delta_2 \\ \alpha_3 & \beta_3 & \gamma_3 & \delta_3 \\ \alpha_4 & \beta_4 & \gamma_4 & \delta_4 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$. Otherwise we get a split Leibniz algebra.

Without loss of generality, one can assume $\alpha_1 \beta_2 \gamma_3 \delta_4 \neq 0$. Thus, we obtain the algebra of the theorem. \square

Similar to the case of F_n^1 , we obtain the following result:

Theorem 4.9. *Four-dimensional non-split central extension of the algebra F_n^2 is isomorphic to the following algebra:*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [e_i, e_1] = e_{i+1}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\ [e_{n-1}, e_1] = e_{n+2}, \\ [e_n, e_1] = e_{n+1}, \\ [e_1, e_n] = e_{n+3}, \\ [e_n, e_n] = e_{n+4}. \end{array} \right.$$

Finally, we present the description of k -dimensional ($k \geq 5$) central extensions of naturally graded filiform non-Lie Leibniz algebras. In fact, all of them are split.

Theorem 4.10. *A k -dimensional ($k \geq 5$) central extension of the algebras F_n^1 and F_n^2 is a split algebra.*

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