

Abstract

The class of conservative algebras was introduced in 1972 by I. Kantor. Roughly speaking, it is a class of algebras satisfying a "quasiidentity" of degree 4. The class of conservative algebras includes many important varieties of algebras, such as associative algebras, Lie algebras, Leibniz algebras, Zinbiel algebras, Jordan algebras, etc. Conservative algebras and superalgebras have some similar properties to many well-known varieties of algebras. For example, they admit the Tits-Koecher-Kantor construction (TKK construction); each conservative algebra (and superalgebra) could be embedded in a suitable universal conservative algebra (or superalgebra). We will talk about some old and new results from this topic.