

Existence and non-existence of AR-sequences

L1

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Plan

- §1 Setting and definitions
- §2 Existence of AR-sequences
- §3 Non-existence of AR-sequence
- §4 Hereditary case and AR-quiv.

§1 Setting and definitions

K field, $K = \bar{K}$

Q infinite, connected quiv, locally finite.

KQ : path category

objects: vertices

morphisms: Linear combinations of paths between two fixed vertices.

$I \subset KQ$ ideal s.t.

• KQ/I is hom-finite.

• $I \subseteq (KQ^+)^2$

• Elements in KQ^+/I are nilpotent.

$$\text{Rep}(Q, I) = \text{Fun}(KQ/I, \text{mod } K) \subset \text{Rep}(Q, I) = \text{Fun}(KQ/I, \text{Mod } K)$$

Remarks: • $\text{rep}(Q, I)$ abelian,
has finite direct sums

• $\text{Rep}(Q, I)$ abelian,
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• $I=0$, Q is intervall-finite, that is $\forall x, y \in Q_0 : Q(x, y) < \infty$
finitely many paths.

Definition/Proposition: Let $x \in Q_0$

1) P_x indec. projective, in $\text{rep}(Q, I)$ (because of hom-finiteness)

↳ because of assumptions on I .

2) I_x indec. injective in $\text{rep}(Q, I)$.

3) $M \in \text{rep}(Q, I)$ is finitely generated if \exists epim.

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^n P_{x_i} \xrightarrow{f_M} M \rightarrow 0$$

If $\text{Ker } f_M$ is finitely generated, then M is called finitely presented.

4) $M \in \text{rep}(Q, I)$ is finitely co-generated if \exists mono

$$0 \rightarrow M \xrightarrow{g_M} \bigoplus_{i=1}^m I_{y_i}$$

If $\text{Coker } g_M$ is finitely co-generated, then M is finitely co-presented.

Prop: M finite dimensional

$\Leftrightarrow M$ fin. gen. and fin. cogen.

\exists AR-seq. in $\text{rep}(Q, I)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & N' & \text{non-split} & \\
 & & & & \swarrow & \downarrow & \\
 0 & \rightarrow & L & \rightarrow & M & \rightarrow & N \rightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \swarrow & & \text{ses, non-split} \\
 & & L' & & & &
 \end{array}$$

1) [Aus] If N is indec., non-projective and finitely presented, then \exists

$$0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{AR-seq.}$$

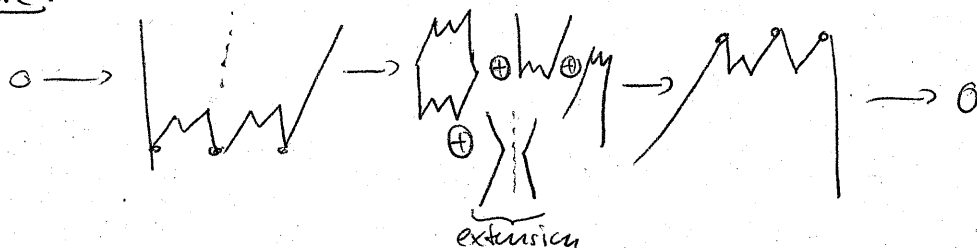
2) If L is indec., non-injective and finitely co-presented, then \exists

$$0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{AR-seq.}$$

Remark: 1) fin dim \Rightarrow fin presented \Rightarrow fin. generated
 $\not\Leftarrow$ $\not\Leftarrow$

2) If Q has no infinite paths, then they are all equivalent.

picture:

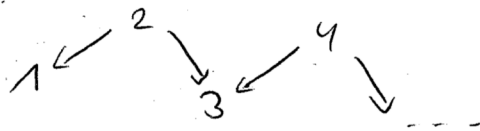


Ex 3 Non-existence of AR-sequences

3

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Ex:



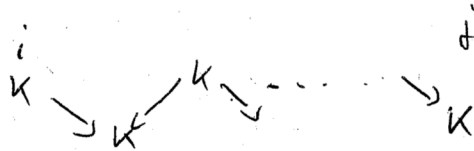
$$I=0$$

$$M = \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ & & K & & K & & K \\ & \swarrow & & \searrow & \swarrow & & \searrow \\ K & & & & & & \dots \end{array}$$

$$\text{End}(M) = K$$

Is there an AR-sequence ending in M ?

Indec representations $M(i,j)$ $1 \leq i \leq j \leq \infty$



$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} M(1,ji) \xrightarrow{M(3,\infty)} M(1,\infty) \rightarrow 0$$

f.m. dim.

$$\Rightarrow u=1 \quad 0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M(1,m) \oplus M(3,\infty) \rightarrow M(1,\infty) \rightarrow 0$$

$(\dim L = \infty)$ $\Leftrightarrow \dim L < \infty$

Thm [P. 2012] The only AR-seq in $\text{rep}(Q, I)$ are the ones mentioned previously.

Conjecture [Krause, 14]

R ring. If $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ AR-sequence $\Rightarrow N$ finitely presented.

Ex 4 $\text{rep}(Q, I=0)$

[Bautista, Liu, -] AR-quiv of $\text{rep}^f(Q)$

AR-quiver of $\text{rep}(Q)$: Γ_Q

Vertices \longleftrightarrow iso classes of indec reps

arrows : $M \rightarrow N$

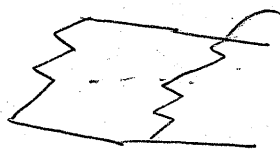
$$\hookrightarrow \# = \dim_k \left(\frac{\text{rad}(M, N)}{\text{rad}^2(M, N)} \right)$$

$\text{rep}(Q)$ is a hereditary category.

Then: AR-components of Γ_Q are as follows

- Preprojective component

$\mathbb{N}Q^{\text{op}}$

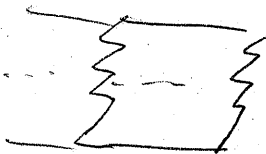


same section

either all of $\mathbb{N}Q^{\text{op}}$ or a piece of it as in the picture

- Preinjective component

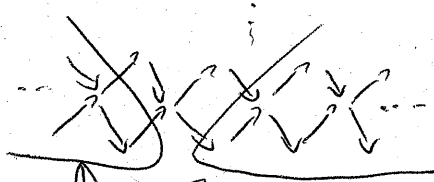
$\mathbb{N}^-Q^{\text{op}}$



either all of it or a piece of it.

- other "regular" components:

\mathbb{Z}/A_{∞}



\mathbb{N}/A_{∞}

\mathbb{N}^-/A_{∞}

finite wing



other components that do not contain meshes.

Conjecture: Components of the last type are all full subquivers of $\dots \rightarrow \dots$

Thm: Conjecture holds if \mathcal{Q} is noetherian
and artinian

(fin. gen. \Leftrightarrow fin pres.
fin cogm \Leftrightarrow fin copres)

L5

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