

2. QUESTIONS ON §1.3.

Question 2.1. Let K be a field, and for each pair of $r \times c$ matrices A, B over K , let

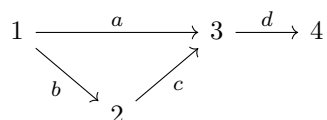
$$V[A, B] = K^c \xrightarrow[B]{A} K^r$$

a representation of the Kronecker quiver, here denoted Q .

- (1) Prove that any homomorphism of representations $\theta: V[(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}), (\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix})] \rightarrow V[(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}), (\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix})]$ is uniquely determined by an element $(a, b) \in K^2$. Compute $\ker(\theta)$ and $\text{cok}(\theta)$ when $(a, b) = (1, 0)$ and $(a, b) = (0, 1)$.
- (2) Prove that any endomorphism θ of the representation $V[(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}), (\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix})]$ is uniquely determined by an element $a \in K$. Prove that if $\theta^2 = \theta$ then either $\theta = 0$ or $\theta = 1$.
- (3) Let $V(\infty) = V[(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}), (\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \end{smallmatrix})]$ and $V(\lambda) = V[(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}), (\begin{smallmatrix} \lambda \end{smallmatrix})]$ for $\lambda \in K$. For $\mu \in K \cup \{\infty\}$ prove that $V(\mu)$ is not the direct sum of two non-zero representations, and prove that $V(\mu) \cong V(\eta)$ if and only if $\mu = \eta$.

Question 2.2. Provide some missing details to the Proposition at the bottom of page 12: prove that every morphism of representations gives rise to a morphism of left KQ -modules; and check that this assignment respects composition of morphisms, addition of morphisms, and identity morphisms.

Question 2.3. Let K be a field and let Q be the quiver



- (1) For each $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$: write down a K -basis for the projective KQ -module $P[i] = KQe_i$; identify which elements of this basis lie in $e_j P[i]$; draw a diagram of K -vector spaces depicting the representation of Q corresponding to $P[i]$; and calculate the dimension vector of this representation.
- (2) Write down what it means for a representation of Q to satisfy the relation $cb = a$. Give an example of a representation that satisfies this relation, and give an example that does not.