

The Auslander bijections: How morphisms are determined by modules.

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Abstract. Let Λ be an artin algebra. In his seminal Philadelphia Notes published in 1978, M. Auslander introduced the concept of morphisms being determined by modules. Auslander was very passionate about these investigations (they also form part of the final chapter of the Auslander-Reiten-Smalø book and could and should be seen as its culmination), but the feedback until now seems to be somewhat meager. The theory presented by Auslander has to be considered as an exciting frame for working with the category of Λ -modules, incorporating all what is known about irreducible maps (the usual Auslander-Reiten theory), but the frame is much wider and allows for example to take into account families of modules — an important feature of module categories. What Auslander has achieved is a clear description of the poset structure of the category of Λ -modules as well as a blueprint for interrelating individual modules and families of modules. Auslander has subsumed his considerations under the heading of “morphisms being determined by modules”. Unfortunately, the wording in itself seems to be somewhat misleading, and the basic definition may look quite technical and unattractive, at least at first sight. This could be the reason that for over 30 years, Auslander’s powerful results did not gain the attention they deserve. The aim of this survey is to outline the general setting for Auslander’s ideas and to show the wealth of these ideas by exhibiting many examples.

1. Introduction.

There are two basic mathematical structures: groups and lattices, or, more generally, semigroups and posets. A first glance at any category should focus the attention to these two structures: to symmetry groups (for example the automorphism groups of the individual objects), as well as to the posets given by suitable sets of morphisms, for example by looking at inclusion maps (thus dealing with the poset of all subobjects of an object), or at the possible factorizations of morphisms. In this way, one distinguishes between local symmetries and global directedness.

The present survey deals with the category $\text{mod } \Lambda$ of finite length modules over an artin algebra Λ . Its aim is to report on the work of M. Auslander in his seminal Philadelphia Notes published in 1978. Auslander was very passionate about these investigations and they also form part of the final chapter of the Auslander-Reiten-Smalø book: there, they could (and should) be seen as a kind of culmination. It seems to be surprising that the feedback until now is quite meager. After all, the theory presented by Auslander has to be considered as an exciting frame for working with the category $\text{mod } \Lambda$, incorporating

what is called the Auslander-Reiten theory (to deal with the irreducible maps), but this frame is much wider and allows for example to take into account families of modules — an important feature of a module category. Indeed, many of the concepts which are relevant when considering the categories $\text{mod } \Lambda$ fit into the frame! What Auslander has achieved (but he himself may not have realized it) was a clear description of the poset structure of $\text{mod } \Lambda$ and of the interplay between families of modules.

Auslander’s considerations are subsumed under the heading of morphisms being determined by modules, but the wording in itself seems to be somewhat misleading, and the basic definition looks quite technical and unattractive. As a consequence, for over 30 years, the powerful results of Auslander did not gain the attention they deserve.

Here is a short summary: Let Λ be an artin algebra. The modules which we consider will be left Λ -modules of finite length, and maps (or morphisms) will be Λ -module homomorphisms, unless otherwise specified. Auslander asks for a description of the class of maps ending in a fixed module Y . Two maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ are said to be *right equivalent* provided there are maps $h: X \rightarrow X'$ and $h': X' \rightarrow X$ such that $f = f'h$ and $f' = fh'$. The right equivalence class of f will be denoted by $[f\rangle$. The object studied by Auslander is the **set of right equivalence classes of maps ending in Y** , we denote this set by

$$[\rightarrow Y\rangle$$

It is a poset (even a lattice) via the relation \leq which is defined as follows:

$$[f: X \rightarrow Y\rangle \leq [f': X' \rightarrow Y\rangle$$

provided there is a homomorphism $h: X \rightarrow X'$ with $f = f'h$, thus provided the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ & \searrow h & \nearrow f' \\ & X' & \end{array}$$

Looking at such maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$, we may (and often will) assume that f is *right minimal*, thus that there is no non-zero direct summand X' of X with $f(X') = 0$. Note that any right equivalence class contains a right minimal map, and if $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ are right minimal maps, then any $h: X \rightarrow X'$ with $f = f'h$ has to be an isomorphism.

Of course, to analyze the poset $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ is strongly related to a study of the contravariant Hom-functor $\text{Hom}(-, Y)$, however the different nature of these two mathematical structures should be stressed: $\text{Hom}(-, Y)$ is an additive functor whereas $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ is a poset, and it is the collection of these posets $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ which demonstrates the global directedness.

In general, the poset $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ is very large and does not satisfy any chain condition. But it is possible, and this is the main idea of Auslander, to write $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ as the filtered union of subsets ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$, where ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ is given by those maps f which are “right C -determined”. Since the concept of “right determination” looks (at least at first sight) technical and unattractive, let us first describe the set ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ only in the important case when C is a generator: in this case, ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ consists of the (right equivalence classes of the right minimal) maps f ending in Y with kernel in $\text{add } \tau C$ (we denote by $\tau = D \text{Tr}$ and

$\tau^- = \text{Tr } D$ the Auslander-Reiten translations). Here is the first main assertion:

$$(1) \quad [\rightarrow Y] = \bigcup_C {}^C[\rightarrow Y],$$

where C runs through all isomorphism classes of Λ -modules; or, in the formulation of Auslander: any map in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ is right determined by some module C .

The second main assertion describes these posets ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ as follows: There is a lattice isomorphism

$$(2) \quad \eta_{CY}: {}^C[\rightarrow Y] \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y),$$

where $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is considered as an $\text{End}(C)^{\text{op}}$ -module, and where $\mathcal{S}M$ denotes the submodule lattice of a module M . Actually, the map η_{CY} is easy to describe, namely $\eta_{CY}(f) = \text{Im Hom}(C, f)$ for f a morphism ending in Y . The essential assertion is the surjectivity of η_{CY} , thus to say that any submodule of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is of the form $\text{Im Hom}(C, f)$ for some f .

What is the relevance? As we have mentioned, usually the poset $[\rightarrow Y]$ itself will not satisfy any chain conditions, but all the posets ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ are of finite height and often can be displayed very nicely: according to (2) we deal with the submodule lattice $\mathcal{S}M$ of some finite length module M over an artin algebra (namely over $\Gamma(C) = \text{End}(C)^{\text{op}}$) and it is easy to see that any submodule lattice arises in this way. Of course, submodule lattices have interesting combinatorial features, but we should stress that we really are in the realm of algebraic geometry: Let us assume that Λ is a k -algebra where k is an algebraically closed field and M a finite-dimensional Λ -module. The submodule lattice $\mathcal{S}M$ comprises the varieties $\mathcal{S}_d M$ of all submodules of M with length d , and it is well-known that these are projective varieties (and conversely, any projective variety occurs in this way, as Reineke recently has pointed out). It seems curious that Auslander himself did not focus the attention to the geometrical point of view, but restricted his attention just to combinatorial features (for example to possible waists in submodule lattices). Note that the inclusion of ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ into $[\rightarrow Y]$ preserves meets, but usually not joins.

We end this summary by an outline in which way the Auslander bijection (2) incorporates the existence of minimal right almost split maps: We have to look at the special case where Y is indecomposable and $C = Y$ and to deal with the submodule $\text{rad}(Y, Y)$ of $\text{Hom}(Y, Y)$. The bijection (2) yields an element $f: X \rightarrow Y$ in $[\rightarrow Y]$ such that $\eta_{YY}(f) = \text{rad}(Y, Y)$ and to say that f is right Y -determined means that f is right almost split.

I. The setting.

2. The poset $[\rightarrow Y]$.

Let Y be a Λ -module. Let $\bigcup_X \text{Hom}(X, Y)$ be the class of all homomorphisms $f: X \rightarrow Y$ with arbitrary modules X (such homomorphisms will be said to be the homomorphisms *ending in* Y). We define a preorder \preceq on this class as follows: Given $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$, we write $f \preceq f'$ provided there is a homomorphism $h: X \rightarrow X'$ such that

$f = f'h$ (clearly, this relation is reflexive and transitive). As usual, such a preorder defines an equivalence relation (in our setting, we call it *right equivalence*) by saying that f, f' are *right equivalent* provided we have both $f \preceq f'$ and $f' \preceq f$, and it induces a poset relation \leq on the set $[\rightarrow Y]$ of right equivalence classes of homomorphisms ending in Y . Given a morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$, we denote its right equivalence class by $[f]$ and by definition $[f] \leq [f']$ if and only if $f \preceq f'$.

It should be stressed that $[\rightarrow Y]$ is a set, not only a class: namely, the isomorphism classes of Λ -modules form a set and for every module X , the homomorphisms $X \rightarrow Y$ form a set; we may choose a representative from each isomorphism class of Λ -modules and given a homomorphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$, then there is an isomorphism $h: X' \rightarrow X$ where X' is such a representative, and f is right equivalent to fh .

Recall that a map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be *right minimal* provided any direct summand X' of X with $f(X') = 0$ is equal to zero. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism and $X = X' \oplus X''$ such that $f(X'') = 0$ and $f|_{X'}: X' \rightarrow Y$ is right minimal, then $f|_{X'}$ is called a *right minimalisation* of f . The kernel of a right minimalisation of f will be called the *intrinsic kernel* of f , it is unique up to isomorphism.

Proposition 2.1. *Every right equivalence class $[f]$ in $[\rightarrow Y]$ contains a right minimal morphism, namely $[f']$, where f' is a right minimalisation of f . Given right minimal morphisms $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$, then f, f' are right equivalent if and only if there is an isomorphism $h: X \rightarrow X'$ such that $f = f'h$.*

Proof: Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a homomorphism ending in Y . Write $X = X_1 \oplus X_2$ such that $f(X_2) = 0$ and $f|_{X_1}: X_1 \rightarrow Y$ is right minimal. Let $u: X_1 \rightarrow X_1 \oplus X_2$ be the canonical inclusion, $p: X_1 \oplus X_2 \rightarrow X_1$ the canonical projection. Then $pu = 1_{X_1}$ and $f = fup$ (since $f(X_2) = 0$). We see that $fu \preceq f$ and $f = fup \preceq fu$, thus f and fu are right equivalent and $fu = f|_{X_1}$ is right minimal. If the right minimal morphisms $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ are right equivalent, then there are morphisms $h: X \rightarrow X'$ and $h': X' \rightarrow Y$ such that $f = f'h$ and $f' = fh'$. But $f = fh'h$ implies that $h'h$ is an automorphism, and $f' = f'hh'$ implies that hh' is an automorphism, thus h, h' have to be isomorphisms (see [ARS] I.2).

Remark. Monomorphisms $X \rightarrow Y$ are always right minimal, and the right equivalence classes of monomorphisms ending in Y may be identified with the submodules of Y (here, we identify the right equivalence class of the monomorphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ with the image of Y).

Proposition 2.2. *The poset $[\rightarrow Y]$ is a lattice with zero and one. Given $f_1: X_1 \rightarrow Y$ and $f_2: X_2 \rightarrow Y$, say with pullback $g_1: X \rightarrow X_1, g_2: X \rightarrow X_2$, the meet of $[f_1]$ and $[f_2]$ is given by the map $g_1f_1: X \rightarrow Y$, the join of $[f_1]$ and $[f_2]$ is given by $[f_1, f_2]: X_1 \oplus X_2 \rightarrow Y$.*

Proof of the proposition (a trivial verification): Write $f = f_1g_1 = f_2g_2$. We have $f = f_1g_1 \preceq f_1$ and $f = f_2g_2 \preceq f_2$, thus $[f] \leq [f_1]$ and $[f] \leq [f_2]$. If $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism with $[f'] \leq [f_1]$ and $[f'] \leq [f_2]$, then $f' \preceq f_1$ and $f' \preceq f_2$, thus there are morphisms ϕ_i with $f' = f_i\phi_i$, for $i = 1, 2$. Since $f_1\phi_1 = f_2\phi_2$, the pullback property yields a morphism $\phi: X' \rightarrow X$ such that $\phi_i = g_i\phi$ for $i = 1, 2$. Thus $f' = f_1\phi_1 = f_1g_1\phi = f\phi$ shows that $f' \preceq f$, thus $[f'] \leq [f]$. This shows that $[f]$ is the meet of $[f_1]$ and $[f_2]$.

Second, denote the canonical inclusion maps $X_i \rightarrow X_1 \oplus X_2$ by u_i , for $i = 1, 2$, thus $[f_1, f_2]u_i = f_i$ and therefore $[f_i] \leq [[f_1, f_2]]$ for $i = 1, 2$. Assume that there is given a

morphism $g: X'' \rightarrow Y$ with $[f_i] \leq [g]$ for $i = 1, 2$. This means that there are morphisms $\psi_i: X_i \rightarrow X''$ such that $f_i = g\psi_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Let $\psi = [\psi_1, \psi_2]: X_1 \oplus X_2 \rightarrow X''$ (with $\psi u_i = \psi_i$). Then $[f_1, f_2] = g[\psi_1, \psi_2] = g\psi$ shows that $[f_1, f_2] \preceq g$, thus $[[f_1, f_2]] \leq [g]$. This shows that $[[f_1, f_2]]$ is the join of $[f_1]$ and $[f_2]$.

It is easy to check that the map $0 \rightarrow Y$ is the zero element of $[\rightarrow Y]$ and that the identity map $Y \rightarrow Y$ is its unit element.

It should be stressed that if $f_1: X_1 \rightarrow Y$ and $f_2: X_2 \rightarrow Y$ are right minimal, say with pullback $g_1: X \rightarrow X_1, g_2: X \rightarrow X_2$, then neither the map $f_1 g_1$ nor the direct sum map $[f_1, f_2]: X_1 \oplus X_2 \rightarrow Y$ will be right minimal, in general. Thus if one wants to work with right minimal maps, one has to right minimalise the maps in question. Here are corresponding examples:

Examples 1. Let Λ be the path algebra of the quiver

$$a \longleftarrow b$$

of type A_2 .

All path algebras of quivers considered in the paper will have coefficients in an arbitrary field k , unless we specify some further conditions. When dealing with the path algebra of a quiver Δ , and x is a vertex of Δ , we denote by $S(x)$ (or also just by x) the simple module corresponding to x , by $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ the projective cover or injective envelope of $S(x)$, respectively.

Take as maps f_1, f_2 the canonical projection $f_1 = f_2: P(b) \rightarrow S(b)$, this is a right minimal map. The pullback U of f_1 and f_2 is a submodule of $P(b) \oplus P(b)$ which is isomorphic to $S(a) \oplus P(b)$. Since any map $S(a) \rightarrow S(b)$ is zero, there is no right minimal map $U \rightarrow S(b)$.

Also, the map $[f_1, f_2]: P(b) \oplus P(b) \rightarrow S(b)$ is not right minimal, since we have $\dim \text{Hom}(P(b), S(b)) = 1$.

As we have seen, the poset $[\rightarrow Y]$ is a lattice. What will be important in the following discussion is the fact that we deal with a meet-semilattice (these are the posets such that any pair of elements has a meet). Note that all the semilattices which we deal with turn out to be lattices, however the poset maps to be considered will preserve meets, but usually not joins, thus we really work in the category of meet-semilattices.

General convention. The elements $[f]$ of $[\rightarrow Y]$ will sometimes be written as short exact sequences $K' \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y'$, with Y' a submodule of Y , so that the composition $X \rightarrow Y' \subseteq Y$ is a right minimal map f' which is right equivalent to f .

Examples 2. Failure of the chain conditions. Here are examples which show that in general $[\rightarrow Y]$ neither satisfies the ascending nor the descending chain condition. Let Λ be the Kronecker algebra, this is the path algebra of the quiver

$$a \longleftarrow\longleftarrow b$$

The Λ -modules are also called *Kronecker modules* (basic facts concerning the Kronecker modules will be recalled in section 12). Let $Y = S(b)$, the simple injective module.

We denote by Q_n the indecomposable preinjective module of length $2n + 1$ (thus $Q_0 = S(b) = Q(b)$, $Q_1 = Q(a)$). There is a chain of epimorphisms

$$\cdots \rightarrow Q_2 \xrightarrow{f_2} Q_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} Q_0 = Y,$$

thus we have the descending chain

$$\cdots [f_1 f_2 f_3] < [f_1 f_2] < [f_1] < [1_Y]$$

in $[\rightarrow Y]$.

Here, we can assume that all the kernels $f_n: Q_n \rightarrow Q_{n-1}$ are equal to R , where R is a fixed indecomposable module of length 2. Also, if the ground field k is infinite, then there is such a chain of epimorphisms such that all the kernels are pairwise different and of length 2. In the first case, the kernels of the maps $f_1 f_2 \cdots f_n$ are all indecomposable (namely of the form $R[n]$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$), in the second, they are direct sums of pairwise non-isomorphic modules of length 2.

In order to look at the ascending chain condition, let P_n be indecomposable preprojective of length $2n + 1$. For $i \geq 1$, there are epimorphisms $f_i: P_i \rightarrow Y$ and monomorphisms $u_i: P_i \rightarrow P_{i+1}$ such that $f_i u_{i-1} = f_{i-1}$. Thus, looking at the sequence of maps

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{u_1} P_2 \xrightarrow{u_2} \cdots \rightarrow Y$$

we obtain an ascending chain in $[\rightarrow Y]$.

$$[f_1] < [f_2] < [f_3] < \cdots$$

There are similar chains in $[\rightarrow Y]$ consisting of elements $[f: X \rightarrow Y]$ with X regular Kronecker modules.

3. Morphisms determined by modules: Auslander's First Theorem.

Here is the decisive definition. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism and C a module. Then f is said to be *right C -determined by C* (or right determined by C) provided the following condition is satisfied: given any morphism $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ such that $f'\phi$ factors through f for any $\phi: C \rightarrow X'$, then f' itself factors through f . Thus one deals with the following diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\phi} & X' \\ & \searrow \phi' & \downarrow f' \\ & & X \xrightarrow{f} Y \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} X' & & \\ \downarrow h & \searrow f' & \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

The existence of the dashed arrow ϕ' on the left for all possible maps $\phi: C \rightarrow X'$ shall imply the existence of the dashed arrow h on the right (of course, the converse implication

always holds true: If $f' = fh$ for some morphism h , then $f'\phi = f(h\phi)$ for all morphisms $\phi: C \rightarrow X'$.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism, let C, C' be modules.*

- (a) *Assume that $\text{add } C = \text{add } C'$. Then f is right C -determined if and only if f is right C' -determined.*
- (b) *If f is right C -determined, then f is also right $(C \oplus C')$ -determined.*

Proof. Trivial verification.

We denote by ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ the set of the right equivalence classes of the morphisms ending in Y which are right C -determined.

Proposition 3.2. *The subset ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ of $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ is closed under meets.*

Proof: Let $f_1: X_1 \rightarrow Y$ and $f_2: X_2 \rightarrow Y$ be right C -determined. As we know, the meet of $[f_1\rangle$ and $[f_2\rangle$ is given by forming the pullback of f_1 and f_2 . Thus assume that X is the pullback with maps $g_1: X \rightarrow X_1$ and $g_2: X \rightarrow X_2$ and let $f = f_1g_1 = f_2g_2$. We want to show that f is right C -determined. Thus, assume that there is given $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ such that for any $\phi: C \rightarrow X'$, there exists $\phi': C \rightarrow X$ such that $f'\phi = f\phi'$. Then we see that for any $\phi: C \rightarrow X'$, we have $f'\phi = f\phi = f_1(g_1\phi)$, thus $f'\phi$ factors through f_1 . Since f_1 is right C -determined, it follows that f' factors through f_1 , say $f' = f_1h_1$ for some $h_1: X' \rightarrow X_1$. Similarly, for any $\phi: C \rightarrow X'$, the morphism $f'\phi$ factors through f_2 and therefore $f' = f_2h_2$ for some $h_2: X' \rightarrow X_2$. Now $f_1h_1 = f' = f_2h_2$ implies that there is $h: X' \rightarrow X$ such that $g_1h = h_1$, and $g_2h = h_2$. Thus $f' = f_1h_1 = f_1g_1h = fh$ shows that f' factors through f .

We should stress that ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ usually is not closed under joins, see the examples at the end of the section. One of these examples is chosen in order to convince the reader that this is not at all a drawback, but an important feature if we want to work with lattices of finite height.

Theorem 3.3. *For any Λ -module Y , one has*

$$[\rightarrow Y\rangle = \bigcup_C {}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle,$$

where C runs through all the Λ -modules (or just through representatives of all multiplicity-free Λ -modules) and this is a filtered union of meet-semilattices.

Proof. By definition, the sets ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ are subsets of $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$. By 3.1 (a), we know that ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ only depends on $\text{add } C$, thus we may restrict to look at representatives of multiplicity-free Λ -modules C . Assertion 3.1 (b) asserts that both ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ and ${}^{C'}[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ are contained in ${}^{C \oplus C'}[\rightarrow Y\rangle$, thus we deal with a filtered union. According to 3.2, we deal with embeddings of meet-semilattices. The essential assertion of Theorem 3.3 is that any morphism is determined by some module, this is Auslander's First Theorem. A discussion of this assertion and its proof follows.

There is a precise formula which yields for f the smallest possible module $C(f)$ which right determines f . We call it the *minimal right determiner of f* , any other right determiner of f will have $C(f)$ as a direct summand.

We need another definition. An indecomposable projective module P is said to *almost factor through f* , provided there is a commutative diagram of the following form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{rad } P & \xrightarrow{\iota} & P \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \eta \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

where ι is the inclusion map, such that the image of η is not contained in the image of f . Let us mention the following: *If the indecomposable projective module P almost factors through f , then $P/\text{rad } P$ embeds into the cokernel $\text{Cok}(f)$.* Namely, given a map $\eta: P \rightarrow Y$ such that the image of η is not contained in the image of f , as well as the commutative diagram above, we may complete the diagram by adding the cokernels of the horizontal maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{rad } P & \xrightarrow{\iota} & P & \longrightarrow & P/\text{rad } P & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \eta & & \downarrow \eta' & & \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \longrightarrow & \text{Cok}(f) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Since the image of η is not contained in the image of f , we see that η' is non-zero, thus $P/\text{rad } P$ is a submodule of $\text{Cok}(f)$.

Theorem 3.4 (Determiner formula of Auslander-Reiten-Smalø). *Let f be a morphism ending in Y . Let $C(f)$ be the direct sum of the indecomposable modules of the form $\tau^- K$, where K is an indecomposable direct summand of the intrinsic kernel of f and of the indecomposable projective modules which almost factor through f , one from each isomorphism class. Then f is right C -determined if and only if $C(f) \in \text{add } C$.*

The theorem suggests to call $C(f)$ a *minimal right determiner of f* . For the proof of 3.4, see [ARS] and also [R9].

Corollary 3.5. *Any morphism f is right C -determined by some C , for example by the module*

$$\tau^- \text{Ker}(f) \oplus P(\text{soc } \text{Cok}(f)).$$

Proof. We have to show that $C(f)$ is a direct summand of $\tau^- \text{Ker}(f) \oplus P(\text{soc } \text{Cok}(f))$. The intrinsic kernel of f is a direct summand of $\text{Ker}(f)$, thus if K is an indecomposable direct summand of the intrinsic kernel of f , then $\tau^- K$ is a direct summand of $\tau^- \text{Ker}(f)$. Now assume that S is a simple module such that $P(S)$ almost factors through f . Then S is a submodule of $\text{Cok}(f)$, thus $P(S)$ is a direct summand of $P(\text{soc } \text{Cok}(f))$.

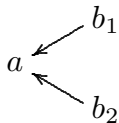
Corollary 3.6 (Auslander's First Theorem). *The module $\tau^- \text{Ker}(f) \oplus \Lambda$ right determines f .*

Corollary 3.7. *Let P be a projective module and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a right minimal morphism. Then f is right P -determined if and only if f is a monomorphism and the socle of the cokernel of f is generated by P .*

This is an immediate consequence of the determiner formula: First, assume that f is right P -determined. Then the intrinsic kernel of f has to be zero. Since we assume that f is right minimal, f must be a monomorphism. If S is a simple submodule of the cokernel of f , then $P(S)$ almost factors through f , thus $P(S)$ is a direct summand of P . This shows that the socle of the cokernel of f is generated by P . Conversely, assume that f is a monomorphism and the socle of the cokernel of f is generated by P . Since f is a monomorphism, $C(f)$ is the direct sum of all indecomposable projective modules P' which almost factor through f . Such a module P' is the projective cover of a simple submodule of $\text{Cok}(f)$. Since P generates the socle of the cokernel of f , it follows that P' is a direct summand of P . Thus $C(f)$ is in $\text{add } P$, therefore f is right P -determined.

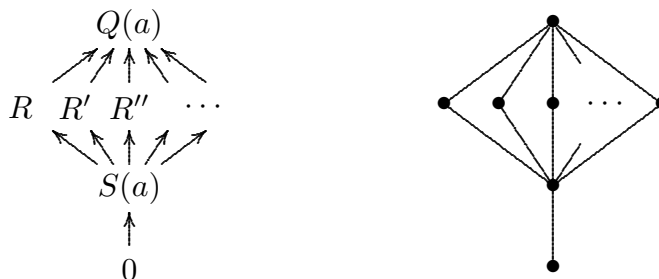
Corollary 3.8. *A right minimal morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a monomorphism if and only if it is right Λ -determined.*

Example 3. *The subset ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ of $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ is usually not closed under joins, as the following example shows: Let Λ be the path algebra of the quiver of type \mathbb{A}_3 with two sources, namely of*



Let $f_i: P(b_i) \rightarrow Q(a)$ be non-zero maps for $i = 1, 2$, these are monomorphisms, thus they are right Λ -determined. The join of $[f_1\rangle$ and $[f_2\rangle$ in $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ is given by the map $[f_1, f_2]: P(b_1) \oplus P(b_2) \rightarrow Q(a)$. Clearly, this map is right minimal, but it is not injective. Thus $[f_1, f_2]$ is not right Λ -determined.

Example 4. This example indicates that in general, it may not be advisable to ask for closure under joins. Consider again the Kronecker algebra Λ as exhibited in example 2. Let $Y = Q(a)$ and $C = \Lambda$, thus all the maps in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ are given by inclusion maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$, where X is a submodule of Y . In fact, we may identify ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ with the submodule lattice of Y , it is a lattice of height 3 which looks as follows:



Here, the modules R, R', R'', \dots are the indecomposable representations of length 2, one from each isomorphism class and all the arrows are inclusion maps.

The join in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ of two different maps f_1, f_2 in the height 2 layer is just the identity map $Y \rightarrow Y$, whereas the join of f_1, f_2 in $[\rightarrow Y]$ is the direct sum map $[f_1, f_2]: R_1 \oplus R_2 \rightarrow Y$. More generally, if there are given n pairwise different regular modules R_1, \dots, R_n of length 2 with inclusion maps $f_i: R_i \rightarrow Y$, then the join in $[\rightarrow Y]$ is the direct sum map $[f_1, \dots, f_n]: R_1 \oplus \dots \oplus R_n \rightarrow Y$. Let us stress that all these direct sum maps are right minimal (thus here we deal with a cofork as defined in section 11). Thus, if the base field k is infinite, the smallest subposet of $[\rightarrow Y]$ closed under meets and joins and containing the inclusion maps $R \rightarrow Y$ with R regular of length 2 will have infinite height.

Proposition 3.9. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism. If C' is an indecomposable direct summand of $C(f)$, then $\text{Hom}(C', Y) \neq 0$.*

Proof. By definition, there are two kinds of indecomposable direct summands of $C(f)$, the non-projective ones are of the form τ^-K' , where K' is an indecomposable direct summand of the intrinsic kernel of f , the remaining ones are the indecomposable projective modules which almost factor through f . Of course, if P is an indecomposable projective module which almost factors through f , then $\text{Hom}(P, Y) \neq 0$.

Thus, we have to consider a module of the form $C' = \tau^-K'$ with K' an indecomposable direct summand of the intrinsic kernel K of f and note that K' cannot be injective. Let us denote by $u: K \rightarrow X$ and $u': K' \rightarrow K$ the inclusion maps. Since u' is split mono, there is $r: K \rightarrow K'$ with $ru' = 1_{K'}$. Let $0 \rightarrow K' \xrightarrow{\mu} M \xrightarrow{\epsilon} C' \rightarrow 0$ be the Auslander-Reiten sequence starting with K' . Since the composition uu' is not split mono, there is a map $\phi: M \rightarrow X$ with $\phi\mu = uu'$. Thus, there is the following commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K' & \xrightarrow{\mu} & M & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & C' & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & u' \downarrow & & \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \phi' & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \xrightarrow{u} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & & \end{array}$$

If we assume that $\phi' = 0$, then $f\phi = 0$, thus ϕ factors through the kernel of f , say $\phi = u\phi''$. Consequently, $uu' = \phi\mu = u\phi''\mu$. But u is injective, thus $u' = \phi''\mu$ and therefore $1_{K'} = ru' = r\phi''\mu$. But this means that μ is split mono, a contradiction. It follows that $\phi' \neq 0$, thus $\text{Hom}(C', Y) \neq 0$.

Remark. Proposition 3.9 asserts that all the indecomposable direct summands C' of the minimal right determiner $C(f)$ of a map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ satisfy $\text{Hom}(C', Y) \neq 0$. Actually, according to [ARS], Proposition XI.2.4 (see also [R9]), such a module C' is equipped with a distinguished non-zero map $C' \rightarrow Y$ which is said to “almost factor through” f . At the beginning of this section we gave a corresponding definition in the special case when C' is projective.

4. The Auslander bijection. Auslander’s Second Theorem.

Let C, Y be objects. Let $\Gamma(C) = \text{End}(C)^{\text{op}}$. We always will consider $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ as a $\Gamma(C)$ -module. For any module M , we denote by $\mathcal{S}M$ the set of all submodules (it is a lattice with respect to intersection and sum of submodules).

Define

$$\eta_{CY}: \bigcup_X \text{Hom}(X, Y) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}(\text{Hom}(C, Y))$$

by $\eta_{CY}(f) = \text{Im Hom}(C, f) = f \cdot \text{Hom}(C, X)$ for $f: X \rightarrow Y$ (note that $f \cdot \text{Hom}(C, X)$ clearly is a $\Gamma(C)$ -submodule).

Here is a reformulation of the definition of η_{CY} .

Proposition 4.1. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$. Then $\eta_{CY}(f)$ is the set of all $h \in \text{Hom}(C, Y)$ which factor through f . This subset of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is a $\Gamma(C)$ -submodule.*

Proof. We have mentioned already, that $\eta_{CY}(f)$ is a $\Gamma(C)$ -submodule of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$. Also, if $h \in \eta_{CY}(f) = f \text{Hom}(C, X)$, then h factors through f . And conversely, if h factors through f , then h belongs to $f \text{Hom}(C, X) = \eta_{CY}(f)$.

Lemma 4.2. *If $X = X_0 \oplus X_1$ and $f(X_0) = 0$, then $\eta_{CY}(f) = \eta_{CY}(f|X_1)$.*

Proof: Let $X = X_0 \oplus X_1$ and write $f = [f_0 \ f_1] = [0 \ f_1]$ with $f_i: X_i \rightarrow Y$. Then, for $\phi_i: C \rightarrow X_i$, we have $[0 \ f_1] \begin{bmatrix} \phi_0 \\ \phi_1 \end{bmatrix} = f_1 \phi_1$. Thus

$$\eta_{CY}(f) = f \text{Hom}(C, X_0 \oplus X_1) = f_1 \text{Hom}(C, X_1) = \eta_{CY}(f_1).$$

In particular: *If f_1 is a right minimal version of f , then $\eta_{CY}(f) = \eta_{CY}(f_1)$.* Altogether, we see that η_{CY} is constant on right equivalence classes, thus we can define $\eta_{CY}([f]) = \eta_{CY}(f)$ and obtain in this way a map

$$\eta_{CY}: [\rightarrow Y] \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\text{Hom}(C, Y)).$$

Of special interest is the restriction of η_{CY} to ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$.

Proposition 4.3. *Let C, Y be modules. The map*

$$\eta_{CY}: {}^C[\rightarrow Y] \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \text{Hom}(C, Y).$$

is injective and preserves meets. As a consequence, it preserves and reflects the ordering.

Proof (trivial verification): First, let us show that η_{CY} is injective. Consider maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ such that $f \text{Hom}(C, X) = f' \text{Hom}(C, X')$. Since f is right C -determined and $f' \text{Hom}(C, X') \subseteq f \text{Hom}(C, X)$, we see that $f' \in f \text{Hom}(X', X)$. Since f' is right C -determined and $f \text{Hom}(C, X) \subseteq f' \text{Hom}(C, X')$, we see that $f \in f' \text{Hom}(X, X')$. But this means that $f' \preceq f \preceq f'$, thus $[f] = [f']$.

Next, consider the following pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{g_1} & X_1 \\ g_2 \downarrow & & \downarrow f_1 \\ X_2 & \xrightarrow{f_2} & Y \end{array}$$

such that f_1, f_2 both are right C -determined. Let $f = f_1g_1 = f_2g_2$, thus the meet of $[f_1]$ and $[f_2]$ is $[f]$. Now $f = f_1g_1$ shows that $f \text{Hom}(C, X) \subseteq f_1 \text{Hom}(C, X_1)$. Similarly, $f = f_2g_2$ shows that $f \text{Hom}(C, X) \subseteq f_2 \text{Hom}(C, X_2)$. Both assertions together yield

$$f \text{Hom}(C, X) \subseteq f_1 \text{Hom}(C, X_1) \cap f_2 \text{Hom}(C, X_2).$$

Conversely, take an element in $f_1 \text{Hom}(C, X_1) \cap f_2 \text{Hom}(C, X_2)$, say $f_1\phi_1 = f_2\phi_2$ with $\phi_i: C \rightarrow X_i$, for $i = 1, 2$. The pullback property yields a morphism $\phi: C \rightarrow X$ such that $g_i\phi = \phi_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Therefore $f_1\phi_1 = f_1g_1\phi = f\phi$ belongs to $f \text{Hom}(C, X)$. Thus,

$$f_1 \text{Hom}(C, X_1) \cap f_2 \text{Hom}(C, X_2) \subseteq f \text{Hom}(C, X),$$

and therefore

$$f_1 \text{Hom}(C, X_1) \cap f_2 \text{Hom}(C, X_2) = f \text{Hom}(C, X),$$

In general, assume that L, L' are posets with meets and $\eta: L \rightarrow L'$ is a set-theoretical map which preserves meets. Then $a \leq b$ in L implies $\eta(a) \leq \eta(b)$ in L' . Namely, $a \leq b$ gives $a \wedge b = a$, thus $\eta(a) \wedge \eta(b) = \eta(a)$ and therefore $\eta(a) \leq \eta(b)$. Conversely, if a, b are arbitrary elements in L with $\eta(a) \leq \eta(b)$, let $c = a \wedge b$. Then $\eta(c) = \eta(a) \wedge \eta(b) = \eta(a)$. Thus, if η is injective, then $c = a$, and $a \wedge b = a$ implies $a \leq b$. Altogether, we see that η_{CY} preserves and reflects the ordering.

Auslander's second theorem (as established in [A1]) asserts:

Theorem 4.4 (Auslander). *The map $\eta_{CY}: [\rightarrow Y] \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\text{Hom}(C, Y))$ is surjective.*

Altogether we see: *The map η_{CY} defined by $\eta_{CY}(f) = \text{Im Hom}(C, f)$ yields a lattice isomorphism*

$$\eta_{CY}: {}^C[\rightarrow Y] \longrightarrow \mathcal{S} \text{Hom}(C, Y).$$

Better: *The composition*

$${}^C[\rightarrow Y] \subseteq [\rightarrow Y] \xrightarrow{\eta_{CY}} \mathcal{S}_{\Gamma(C)} \text{Hom}(C, Y)$$

of the inclusion map and the map η_{CY} defined by $\eta_{CY}(f) = \text{Im Hom}(C, f)$ is a lattice isomorphism.

Convention. In the following, several examples of Auslander bijections will be presented. When looking at the submodule lattice \mathcal{SM} of a module M , we usually will mark the elements of \mathcal{SM} (or some of the elements) by bullets \bullet and connect comparable elements by a solid lines. Here, going upwards corresponds to the inclusion relation.

For the corresponding lattices ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$, we often will mark an element $[f: X \rightarrow Y]$ (with f a right minimal map) by just writing X and we will connect neighboring pairs

$[f: X \rightarrow Y] \leq [f': X' \rightarrow Y]$ by drawing an (upwards) arrow $X \rightarrow Y$. On the other hand, sometimes it seems to be more appropriate to refer to the right minimal map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ with kernel K' and image Y' by using the exact sequence notation $K' \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y'$.

Note that the lattice $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ has two distinguished elements, namely $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ itself as well as its zero submodule. Under the bijection η_{CY} the total submodule $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ correspond to the identity map 1_Y of Y , this is not at all exciting. But of interest seems to be the map $\eta_{CY}^{-1}(0)$.

Corollary 4.5. *The poset ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ has a zero element, namely $\eta_{CY}^{-1}(0)$.*

In general it seems to be quite difficult to describe a map f such that $[f] \in {}^C[\rightarrow Y] = \eta_{CY}^{-1}(0)$. But one should be aware that such a map f does exist: any pair C, Y of Λ -modules yields uniquely (up to right equivalence) a map f ending in Y , namely the right minimal, right C -determined map f with $\eta_{CY}(f) = 0$. Here is a further reformulation: *Given modules C and Y , there is a unique submodule Y' of Y which is minimal with respect of having an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y' \rightarrow 0$ such that the composition $X \rightarrow Y' \subseteq Y$ is right C -determined.* The submodule Y' is the largest submodule of Y such that $\mathcal{P}(C, Y') = 0$.

Let us insert a direct proof that $\mathcal{P}(C, Y_1) = 0 = \mathcal{P}(C, Y_2)$ for submodules Y_1, Y_2 of Y implies that also $\mathcal{P}(C, Y_1 + Y_2) = 0$. Thus, assume that $\psi: C \rightarrow Y_1 + Y_2$ belongs to $\mathcal{P}(C, Y_1 + Y_2)$, this means that there is a projective module P and maps $\psi': C \rightarrow P$, $\psi'': P \rightarrow Y_1 + Y_2$ with $\psi = \psi''\psi'$. Now lift ψ'' to a map $\beta: P \rightarrow Y_1 \oplus Y_2$; thus ψ'' is the composition of β and the projection map $Y_1 \oplus Y_2 \rightarrow Y_1 + Y_2$ and ψ is the composition of $\beta\psi'$ and the projection map $Y_1 \oplus Y_2 \rightarrow Y_1 + Y_2$. But the two components of $\beta\psi'$ are maps in $\mathcal{P}(C, Y_i)$; if they are both zero, then also $\psi = 0$.

The special case $C = {}_\Lambda\Lambda$. It is worthwhile to draw the attention to the special case when $C = {}_\Lambda\Lambda$.

Proposition 4.6. *The special case of the Auslander bijection $\eta_{\Lambda Y}$ is the obvious identification of both ${}^\Lambda[\rightarrow Y]$ and $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(\Lambda, Y)$ with $\mathcal{S}Y$.*

Proof. First, consider ${}^\Lambda[\rightarrow Y]$: The determiner formula asserts: a right minimal morphism is right Λ -determined if and only if it is a monomorphism. Thus ${}^\Lambda[\rightarrow Y]$ is just the set of right equivalence classes of monomorphisms ending in Y , and the map $f \mapsto \text{Im}(f)$ yields an identification between the set of right equivalence classes of monomorphisms ending in Y and the submodules of Λ .

Next, we deal with $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(\Lambda, Y)$. Note that $\Gamma({}_\Lambda\Lambda) = \text{End}({}_\Lambda\Lambda)^{\text{op}} = \Lambda$ and there is a canonical identification $\epsilon: \text{Hom}(\Lambda, Y) \simeq Y$ (given by $\epsilon(h) = h(1)$ for $h \in \text{Hom}(\Lambda, Y)$), thus $\mathcal{S}\epsilon: \mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(\Lambda, Y) \simeq \mathcal{S}Y$ (with $\mathcal{S}\epsilon(U) = \{h(1) \mid h \in U\}$ for U a submodule of $\text{Hom}(\Lambda, Y)$).

The Auslander bijection $\eta_{\Lambda, Y}$ attaches to $f: X \rightarrow Y$ the submodule $f\text{Hom}(\Lambda, X)$ and there is the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 {}^\Lambda[\rightarrow Y] & \xrightarrow{\eta_{\Lambda Y}} & \mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(\Lambda, Y) & & \text{Hom}(\Lambda, Y) \\
 & \searrow \text{Im} & \swarrow \mathcal{S}\epsilon & & \downarrow \epsilon \\
 & & \mathcal{S}Y & & Y
 \end{array}$$

Namely, for $f: X \rightarrow Y$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{S}\epsilon)\eta_{\Lambda Y}(f) &= (\mathcal{S}\epsilon)(f \operatorname{Hom}(\Lambda, X)) \\ &= \{fh(1) \mid h \in \operatorname{Hom}(\Lambda, X)\} = \{f(x) \mid x \in X\} = \operatorname{Im}(f). \end{aligned}$$

As a consequence, we see that *all possible submodule lattices $\mathcal{S}Y$ occur as images under the Auslander bijections.*

Remark. Both objects ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ and $\mathcal{S}\operatorname{Hom}(C, Y)$ related by the Auslander bijection η_{CY} concern morphisms ending in Y . Of course, in Proposition 3.9 we have seen already that all the indecomposable direct summands C' of the minimal right determiner $C(f)$ of a map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ satisfy $\operatorname{Hom}(C', Y) \neq 0$.

Looking at ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$, we deal with morphisms ending in Y and right C -determined. Looking at $\operatorname{Hom}(C, Y)$, we deal with maps ending in Y and starting in C . One should be aware that a right minimal map ending in Y and right C -determined usually will **not** start at C , thus the relationship between the elements of ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ and the submodules of $\operatorname{Hom}(C, Y)$ is really of interest! Note however that in case we deal with a map $f: C \rightarrow Y$ which is right C -determined (and starts in C), then

$$\eta_{CY}(f) = f \operatorname{Hom}(C, C)$$

is just the $\Gamma(C)$ -submodule of $\operatorname{Hom}(C, Y)$ generated by f .

5. Neighbors in ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$, composition factors of $\operatorname{Hom}(C, Y)$.

The height of the lattice ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ is just the length of a maximal chain of non-invertible maps

$$X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X_0 = Y$$

such that all the compositions $X_i \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow X_0 = Y$ are right minimal and right C -determined. Of course, using η_{CY} we see that the lattices ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ and $\mathcal{S}\operatorname{Hom}(C, Y)$ have the same height. We want to study the relationship in more detail.

The Auslander bijection asserts that the lattice ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ is a modular lattice of finite height, thus there is a Jordan-Hölder Theorem for ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$; it can be obtained from the corresponding Jordan-Hölder Theorem for the submodule lattice $\mathcal{S}\operatorname{Hom}(C, Y)$. Here we are going to formulate the assertions for ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ explicitly.

Let $h_i: X_i \rightarrow X_{i-1}$ be maps, where $1 \leq i \leq t$, with composition $f = h_1 \dots h_t$. The sequence (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_t) is called a *right C -factorization of f of length t* provided the maps h_i are non-invertible and the compositions $f_i = h_i \cdots h_1$ are right minimal and right C -determined, for $1 \leq i \leq t$. It sometimes may be helpful to deal also with right C -factorizations of length 0; by definition these are just the identity maps (or, if you prefer, the isomorphisms).

If (h_1, \dots, h_t) is a right C -factorization of a map f , then any integer sequence $0 = i(0) < i(1) < \cdots < i(s) = t$ defines a sequence of maps $(h'_1, h'_2, \dots, h'_s)$ with $h'_j =$

$h_{i(j-1)+1} \cdots h_{i(j)}$ for $1 \leq j \leq s$. We use the following lemma inductively, in order to show that $(h'_1, h'_2, \dots, h'_s)$ is again a right C -factorization of f and we say that (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_t) is a *refinement* of $(h'_1, h'_2, \dots, h'_s)$. In particular, any right C -factorization (h_1, \dots, h_t) of f is a refinement of f .

Lemma 5.1. *If (h_1, \dots, h_t) is a right C -factorization of length $t \geq 2$, then*

$$(h_1, \dots, h_{i-1}, h_i h_{i+1}, h_{i+2}, \dots, h_t)$$

is a right C -factorization (of length $t - 1$).

Proof: We only have to check that $h_i h_{i+1}$ cannot be invertible. Assume $h_i h_{i+1}$ is invertible. Then h_i is a split epimorphism. Since $f_i = h_i \cdots h_1$ is right minimal, it follows that h_i is invertible, a contradiction.

We say that a right C -factorization (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_t) is *maximal* provided it does not have a refinement of length $t + 1$.

Proposition 5.2. *Any right C -factorization (h_1, \dots, h_t) has a refinement which is a maximal right C -factorization and all maximal right C -factorizations of (h_1, \dots, h_t) have the same length.*

In particular, any right minimal right C -determined map f has a refinement which is a maximal right C -factorization, say (h_1, \dots, h_t) and its length t will be called the C -length of f , we write $|f|_C$ for the C -length of f .

There is the following formula:

Proposition 5.3. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be right minimal and right C -determined. Then*

$$|f|_C = |\mathrm{Hom}(C, Y)| - |\eta_{CY}(f)|,$$

where $|\mathrm{Hom}(C, Y)|$ denotes the length of the $\Gamma(C)$ -module $\mathrm{Hom}(C, Y)$ and $|\eta_{CY}(f)|$ the length of its $\Gamma(C)$ -submodule $\eta_{CY}(f)$.

Corollary 5.4. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be right minimal and right C -determined. Then $|f|_C = 1$ if and only if $\eta_{CY}(f)$ is a maximal $\Gamma(C)$ -submodule of $\mathrm{Hom}(C, Y)$.*

If we denote by ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1$ the set of right equivalence classes of the maps ending in Y which have C -length 1, and by $\mathcal{S}_m \mathrm{Hom}(C, Y)$ the set of maximal submodules of $\mathrm{Hom}(C, Y)$, then 5.4 asserts that the restriction of η_{CY} furnishes a bijection

$${}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1 \xrightarrow{1:1} \mathcal{S}_m \mathrm{Hom}(C, Y).$$

Let $f = hf'$ and f' be right minimal, right C -determined maps. We say that the pair (f, f') is a pair of C -neighbors provided $|f|_C = |f'|_C + 1$. Note that the pair (f, f') in ${}^C[\rightarrow$

$Y\rangle$ is a pair of C -neighbors provided $[f] < [f']$ and there is no f'' with $[f] < [f''] < [f']$ (of course, it is the condition $[f] < [f']$ which implies that there is a map h with $f = f'h$).

Let us assume that $f = f'h$, where f' is right minimal and right C -determined. It can happen that h is also right minimal and right C -determined, but $f = f'h$ is not right C -determined. Also it can happen that both maps f' and $f = f'h$ are right minimal and right C -determined, whereas h is not right C -determined. Here are corresponding examples.

Examples 5. We consider the path algebra Λ of the linearly directed quiver Δ of type \mathbb{A}_3

$$a \xleftarrow{\alpha} b \xleftarrow{\beta} c .$$

Let $X = Q(a), X' = Q(b), Y = Q(c) = S(c)$. There are non-zero maps

$$Q(a) \xrightarrow{h} Q(b) \xrightarrow{f'} S(c) ,$$

and we let $f = f'h$. All three maps f', h, f are surjective and right minimal. The kernel of f' is the simple module $S(b)$, the kernel of h is the simple module $S(a)$ and the kernel of f is $P(b)$.

First, let $C = S(b) \oplus S(c)$, thus $\tau C = S(a) \oplus S(b)$ and both f' and h are right C -determined, whereas f is not right C -determined.

Second, let $C = Q(b) \oplus S(c)$, thus $\tau C = P(b) \oplus S(b)$. Then both f and f' are right C -determined, whereas h is not right C -determined.

Let $Y = \bigoplus Y_i$ with pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules Y_i . Then the lattice ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ has height $\sum |\text{Hom}(C, Y_i)|$.

Proof. This is a direct consequence of the Auslander bijection: the subsets $\text{Hom}(C, Y_i)$ of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ are actually $\Gamma(C)$ -submodules and the length of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is $\sum |\text{Hom}(C, Y_i)|$ and

We always can assume that C is multiplicity-free and supporting, here supporting means that $\text{Hom}(C_i, Y) \neq 0$ for any indecomposable direct summand C_i of C .

If C is a module, let $\Gamma(C) = \text{End}(C)^{\text{op}}$. Note that the indecomposable projective $\Gamma(C)$ -modules are of the form $\text{Hom}(C, C_0)$, where C_0 is an indecomposable direct summand of C , thus the simple $\Gamma(C)$ -modules are of the form $\text{top Hom}(C, C_0)$.

Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ such that (f, f') is a pair of neighbors. We say that (f, f') is of type C_0 where C_0 is an indecomposable direct summand of C , provided there is a map $\phi: C_0 \rightarrow X'$ such that $f'\phi$ does not factor through f . Such a summand C_0 must exist, since otherwise f' would factor through f , due to the fact that f is right C_0 -determined. The following proposition shows that C_0 is uniquely determined.

Proposition 5.5. *If (f, f') is of type C_0 , then $\eta_{CY}(f')/\eta_{CY}(f)$ is isomorphic to the simple $\Gamma(C)$ -module $\text{top Hom}(C, C_0)$.*

Corollary 5.6. *The type of a pair of neighbors in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ is well-defined.*

Proof of the proposition. Let $\phi: C_0 \rightarrow X'$ be a map such that $f'\phi$ does not factor through f . We obtain a homomorphism of $\Gamma(C)$ -modules

$$\text{Hom}(C, f'\phi): \text{Hom}(C, C_0) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(C, Y)$$

which maps into $f' \text{Hom}(C, X')$ (since the image consists of the maps $f'\phi\psi$ with $\psi: C \rightarrow C_0$). We claim that $\text{Hom}(C, f'\phi)$ does not map into $f \text{Hom}(C, X)$. Assume, for the contrary, that $\text{Hom}(C, f'\phi)$ maps into $f \text{Hom}(C, X)$. Choose $m: C_0 \rightarrow C$ and $e: C \rightarrow C_0$ with $em = 1$. By assumption, the element $\text{Hom}(C, f'\phi)(e) = f'\phi e$ belongs to $f \text{Hom}(C, X)$, thus there is $\phi': C \rightarrow X$ with $f'\phi e = f\phi'$ and therefore

$$f'\phi = f'\phi em = f\phi' m$$

shows that $f'\phi$ factor through f , a contradiction.

Thus, the image of $\text{Hom}(C, f'\phi)$ is a $\Gamma(C)$ -submodule of $\text{Im Hom}(C, f')$ which is not contained in $\text{Im}(C, f')$ and which is an epimorphic image of the projective module $\text{Hom}(C, C_0)$. Since we know that $\text{Im Hom}(C, f)$ is a maximal submodule of $\text{Im Hom}(C, f')$, it follows that

$$\text{Im Hom}(C, f') / \text{Im Hom}(C, f) \simeq \text{top Im Hom}(C, f'\phi) \simeq \text{top Hom}(C, C_0).$$

This is what we wanted to show.

We note the following: *If (f, f') is a pair of neighbors and $f = f'h$, then h may be neither injective nor surjective.* Let us exhibit an example with $f' = 1_Y$.

Example 6. As in the examples 5, let Δ be the linearly directed quiver of type \mathbb{A}_3 and take now as Λ the path algebra of Δ modulo the zero relation $\alpha\beta$.

Let $Y = P(c)$ and $C = S(b)$, then

$$S(b)[\rightarrow P(c)] \leftrightarrow \mathcal{S} \text{Hom}(S(b), P(c))$$

are lattices with precisely two elements: in $S^{(2)}[\rightarrow P(3)]$, there is the right equivalence class of the identity map $f' = 1_{P(c)}$ as well as the right equivalence class of any non-zero map $f: P(b) \rightarrow P(c)$. Note that f is right minimal and right $S(b)$ -determined, and it is neither mono nor epi.

For an arbitrary projective module C , there is the following description of the C -length of a right minimal, right C -determined morphism f . Here, we denote by $[M : S]$ the Jordan-Hölder multiplicity of the simple module S in the module M , this is the number of factors in a composition series of M which are isomorphic to S .

Proposition 5.7. *Let C be projective. The right minimal, right C -determined maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$ are up to right equivalence just the inclusion maps of submodules X of Y such that the socle of Y/X is generated by C .*

If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is right minimal and right C -determined, then f is injective and

$$|f|_C = \sum_{P(S)|C} [\text{Cok}(f) : S].$$

The minimal element $\eta_{CY}^{-1}(0)$ of ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ is the inclusion map $X \rightarrow Y$, where X is the intersection of the kernels of all maps $Y \rightarrow Q(S)$, where S is a simple module with $P(S)$ a direct summand of C .

Proof. Let \mathcal{Q} be the set of modules $Q(S)$, where S is a simple module with $P(S)$ a direct summand of C . Let X be the intersection of the kernels of all maps $Y \rightarrow Q$ with $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$. Since Y is of finite length, there are finitely many maps $g_i: Y \rightarrow Q(S_i)$ with $Q(S_i) \in \mathcal{Q}$, say $1 \leq i \leq m$, such that $X = \bigcap_{i=1}^m \text{Ker}(g_i)$. Then Y/X embeds into $\bigoplus_{i=1}^m Q(S_i)$, thus its socle is generated by C . It follows that the inclusion map $X \rightarrow Y$ is right C -determined. On the other hand, if $X' \rightarrow Y$ is right minimal and right C -determined, then it is a monomorphism, thus we can assume that it is an inclusion map. In addition, we know that the socle of Y/X' is generated by C , thus Y/X' embeds into a finite direct sum of modules in \mathcal{Q} . It follows that X' is the intersection of some maps $Y \rightarrow Q$, where $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$, thus $X \subseteq X'$.

Of course, it follows that for $C = {}_{\Lambda}\Lambda$, and any inclusion map $X \rightarrow Y$ (such a map is right minimal and right Λ -determined), the ${}_{\Lambda}\Lambda$ -length of f is precisely the length of Y/X .

Proposition 5.8. *Assume that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ are epimorphisms with $f = f'h$. Then we have the following commutative diagram with exact rows:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K' & \longrightarrow & X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \uparrow h' & & \uparrow h & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

If f is right minimal and h' is a split epimorphism, then also f' is right minimal.

Remark. Observe that it is not enough to assume that h' is an epimorphism. As an example, take the indecomposable injective Kronecker module $X = Q_1$ of length 3, let K be a submodule of length 2, and $K' = K/\text{soc}$. Then $Q_1 \rightarrow Q_1/K$ is right minimal. But the induced sequence is just the short exact sequence $K/\text{soc} \rightarrow Q_1/\text{soc} \rightarrow Y$ which splits.

Proof of 5.8. Denote the kernel of h' by K'' , thus we can assume that $K = K' \oplus K''$ such that h' is the canonical projection $K \rightarrow K'$ with kernel K'' . Assume that $X' = U \oplus V$, where U is contained in the kernel of f' , thus $U \subseteq K'$. Since $X' = X/K''$, there are submodule U', V' of X' both containing K'' such that $U' + V' = X'$ and $U' \cap V' = K''$, with $U = U'/K''$ and $V = V'/K''$.

Consider $U'' = U' \cap K'$, this is a submodule of the kernel K of f . Also, $U' = K'' + U''$ (using the modular law). Thus we have $U'' \cap V' = U' \cap K' \cap V' \subseteq K' \cap K'' = 0$ and

$U'' + V' = U'' + V' + K'' = U' + V' = X$. This shows that U'' is a direct summand of X which is contained in the kernel of f . Since f is right minimal, we see that $U'' = 0$. Since $U' = K'' + U'' = K''$, it follows that $U = 0$.

Corollary 5.9. *Let C be a module. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a right minimal right C -determined epimorphism with $|f|_C = 1$. Then the kernel of f is indecomposable.*

Proof: Let $K = \tau C$. The kernel of f has to be non-zero, thus assume it is decomposable, say equal to $K_1 \oplus K_2$ with non-zero modules $K_1, K_2 \in \text{add } K$. The canonical projection $p_1: K_1 \oplus K_2 \rightarrow K_1$ yields a commutative diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K_1 \oplus K_2 & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow p_1 & & \downarrow p'_1 & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K_1 & \longrightarrow & X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

Since f is right minimal and p_1 is a split epimorphism, proposition 5.8 asserts that f' is right minimal. Since f' is also right C -determined, we see that $|f|_C \geq 2$, a contradiction.

Proposition 5.10. *Let C be indecomposable and non-projective and let $K = \tau C$. If*

$$\epsilon: \quad 0 \longrightarrow K^t \longrightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \longrightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence, then $[f)$ belongs to ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]^1$ if and only if $t = 1$ and the equivalence class $[\epsilon]$ is a non-zero element of the $\Gamma(K)$ -socle of $\text{Ext}^1(Y, K)$.

Proof. First, assume that $[f)$ belongs to ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]^1$. According to 5.9, we must have $t = 1$. Also, since f is not split epi, we see that $[\epsilon]$ is a non-zero element of $\text{Ext}^1(Y, K)$. Assume that $[\epsilon]$ does not belong to the $\Gamma(K)$ -socle of $\text{Ext}^1(Y, K)$. Then there is a nilpotent endomorphism ϕ of K such that the induced exact sequence does not split. Thus there is a commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \phi \downarrow & & \phi' \downarrow & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0, \end{array}$$

with the upper row being the sequence ϵ . Since the lower sequence does not split, the map f' is right minimal. The kernel shows that f' is also C -determined. Since ϕ' is not invertible, the factorization $f = f'\phi'$ shows that (ϕ', f') is a C -factorization of f of length at least 2, thus $|f|_C \geq 2$, a contradiction. This shows that $[\epsilon]$ belongs to the $\Gamma(K)$ -socle of $\text{Ext}^1(Y, K)$.

Conversely, assume that $t = 1$ and $[\epsilon]$ is a non-zero element of the $\Gamma(K)$ -socle of $\text{Ext}^1(Y, K)$. Now f is right minimal, right C -determined, and not an isomorphism, thus $|f|_C \geq 1$. Assume that $|f|_C \geq 2$, thus there is a C -factorization (h_1, h_2) of f . Since $f = h_2 h_1$ is surjective, also h_2 is surjective. Since h_2 is right minimal, right C -determined

and not invertible, its kernel has to be of the form K^t for some $t \geq 1$. Thus there is a commutative diagram with exact rows of the following form

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & h'_1 \downarrow & & h_1 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K^t & \longrightarrow & X' & \xrightarrow{h_2} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0, \end{array}$$

where again the upper row is ϵ . Write $h'_1 = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_t)$ with endomorphisms $\phi_i: K \rightarrow K$. If all ϕ_i belong to the radical of $\Gamma(K)$, then all the sequences induced from ϵ by the maps ϕ_i split, thus also the lower sequence splits, since it is induced from ϵ by h'_1 . Thus, at least one of the maps ϕ_i has to be invertible and therefore h'_1 is a split monomorphism.

If $t > 1$, then the lower sequence splits off a sequence $0 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{1} K \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0$, but this means that h_2 is not right minimal. Thus $t = 1$. But then h'_1 is an automorphism, thus h_1 is invertible, a contradiction. This shows that $|f|_C = 1$.

We say that an epimorphism f is *epi-irreducible*, provided for any factorization $f = f'f''$ with f'' a proper epimorphism, the map f' is a split epimorphism (the dual concept of mono-irreducible maps has been considered in [R6]).

Proposition 5.11. *Let C be indecomposable, non-projective and let $K = \tau C$. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is an epi-irreducible epimorphism with kernel $K = \tau C$, then f belongs to $C[\rightarrow Y]^1$.*

Proof. According to 5.10, we have to show that the given exact sequence

$$\epsilon: \quad 0 \longrightarrow K \longrightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \longrightarrow 0$$

belongs to the $\Gamma(K)$ -socle of $\text{Ext}^1(Y, K)$. Thus, let ϕ be a non-invertible endomorphism of K , write it in the form $\phi = \phi'\phi''$ with ϕ'' epi and ϕ' mono. Consider the exact sequence induced from ϵ by ϕ''

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \phi'' \downarrow & & f'' \downarrow & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0, \end{array}$$

Since ϕ'' is a proper epimorphism, also f'' is a proper epimorphism, thus f' is a split epimorphism. But this implies that also the exact sequence induced from ϵ by ϕ splits.

We will need some basic facts concerning the Gabriel-Roiter measure of finite length modules, see [R6]. The Gabriel-Roiter measure of a module M will be denoted by $\gamma(M)$. We recall that any indecomposable module M which is not simple has a Gabriel-Roiter submodule M' , this is a certain indecomposable submodule of M and the embedding $M' \rightarrow M$ is called a *Gabriel-Roiter inclusion*. Recall that a Gabriel-Roiter inclusion $M' \rightarrow M$ is mono-irreducible: this means that for any proper submodule M'' of M with $M' \subseteq M''$,

the inclusion $M' \subseteq M''$ splits. As a consequence, given any nilpotent endomorphism f of M/M' , the sequence induced from $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M/M' \rightarrow 0$ using f splits. Also, it follows that the cokernel M/M' of a Gabriel-Roiter inclusion is indecomposable (and not projective).

Of course, we may use duality and consider a Gabriel-Roiter submodule U of DM , the corresponding projection $M = D^2M \rightarrow DU$ will be called a *co-Gabriel-Roiter projection*. By duality, a co-Gabriel-Roiter projection is an epi-irreducible epimorphism with (non-injective) indecomposable kernel.

Corollary 5.12. *Let M be an indecomposable module which is not simple and let $f: M \rightarrow Y$ be a co-Gabriel-Roiter projection, say with kernel K . Let $C = \tau^-K$. Then f is right minimal, right C -determined and $|f|_C = 1$, thus $[f]$ belongs to ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1$.*

Remark. If M is indecomposable and not simple, we also may consider a Gabriel-Roiter submodule U of M , say with projection $p: M \rightarrow M/U = Y'$ and consider $C' = \tau^-U$. Then p is right minimal and right C' -determined, however in general there is not a fixed number t such that $[p]$ belongs to ${}^{C'}[\rightarrow Y']^t$ or to ${}^{C'}[\rightarrow Y']_t$. A typical example is example 8 presented in the next section. The two modules $P(b)$ and $\tau^-S(a)$ both have $P(a)$ as a Gabriel-Roiter submodule with factor module $S(b)$. Let $C' = \tau^-P(a)$. The projection $P(b) \rightarrow S(b)$ belongs to ${}^{C'}[\rightarrow S(b)]^2 = {}^{C'}[\rightarrow S(b)]_0$ whereas the projection $\tau^-S(a) \rightarrow S(b)$ belongs to ${}^{C'}[\rightarrow S(b)]^1 = {}^{C'}[\rightarrow S(b)]_1$.

6. Epimorphisms in $[\rightarrow Y]$.

The set of right equivalence classes $[f]$ where f is an epimorphism is obviously a coideal of the lattice $[\rightarrow Y]$, we denote it by $[\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}}$. Since the pullback of an epimorphism is again an epimorphism, we see that $[\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}}$ is closed under meets. Also, for any module C , the subset ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}}$ of ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ consisting of the right equivalence classes of all right C -determined epimorphisms ending in Y is a coideal which is closed under meets. Since ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ is a lattice of finite height, we see that ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}}$ has a unique minimal element, say $[f_0]$ and our first aim will be to describe $\eta_{CY}(f_0)$.

Before we deal with this question, let us point out in which way the projectivity or non-projectivity of indecomposable direct summands of C are related to the fact that right minimal right C -determined morphisms f are mono or epi. If f is a monomorphism, then f is right minimal and right Λ -determined (see 3.8), thus right C -determined for some projective module C . Conversely, if C is projective, then any right minimal, right C -determined morphism is a monomorphism (see 3.7). Namely, if K is an indecomposable direct summand of the kernel of f , where f is right minimal, then K is not injective and τ^-K is a direct summand of any module C such that f is right C -determined. Of course, since K is not injective, τ^-K is an indecomposable non-projective module. One should be aware that a morphism may be right C -determined for some module C without any indecomposable projective direct summand, without being surjective.

Example 7. As in example 6, we take as Λ the path algebra of the linearly directed quiver Δ of type \mathbb{A}_3 , modulo the zero relation $\alpha\beta$. Again, let $Y = P(c)$ and $C = S(b)$. As we have mentioned already, the non-zero maps $f: P(b) \rightarrow P(c)$ are not surjective, but

right $S(b)$ -determined, and, of course, $S(b)$ is not projective. (As we will see below, it is essential for this feature that the kernel of f has injective dimension at least 2; for a general discussion of maps which are not surjective, but right C -determined by a module C without any indecomposable projective direct summands, we refer to [R9]).

The submodule $\mathcal{P}(C, Y)$ of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$. Recall that $\mathcal{P}(C, Y)$ denotes the set of morphisms $C \rightarrow Y$ which factor through a projective module. Note that $\mathcal{P}(C, Y)$ is a $\Gamma(C)$ -submodule of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$.

Proposition 6.1. *Assume that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is right C -determined. Then f is surjective if and only if $\eta_{CY}(f) \supseteq \mathcal{P}(C, Y)$.*

Proof. One direction is a trivial verification: First assume that f is surjective. Let h belong to $\mathcal{P}(C, Y)$, thus $h = h_2 h_1$ where $h_1: C \rightarrow P$ and $h_2: P \rightarrow Y$ with P projective. Since f is surjective and P is projective, there is $h'_2: P \rightarrow X$ such that $h_2 = f h'_2$. Thus shows that $h = h_2 h_1 = f h'_2 h_1$ belongs to $f \text{Hom}(C, X) = \eta_{CY}(f)$.

The converse is more interesting, here we have to use that f is right C -determined. We assume that $\eta_{CY}(f) \supseteq \mathcal{P}(C, Y)$. Let $p: P(Y) \rightarrow Y$ be a projective cover of Y . Consider an arbitrary morphism $\phi: C \rightarrow P(Y)$. The composition $p\phi$ belongs to $\mathcal{P}(C, Y)$, thus to $\eta_{CY}(f) = f \text{Hom}(C, X)$. Since f is right C -determined, it follows that p itself factors through f , say $p = f p'$ for some $p': P(Y) \rightarrow X$. Now the composition $f p' = p$ is surjective, there f has to be surjective.

Let us denote by ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}}$ the subset of ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ given by all elements $[f]$ with f an epimorphism.

Proposition 6.2. *The restriction of the Auslander bijection η_{CY} yields a poset isomorphism*

$${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}(\text{Hom}(C, Y)/\mathcal{P}(C, Y)) = \underline{\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}}(C, Y)$$

such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^C[\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}} & \longrightarrow & \underline{\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}}(C, Y) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ {}^C[\rightarrow Y] & \xrightarrow{\eta_{CY}} & \mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y) \end{array}$$

Here, the vertical maps are the canonical inclusions.

Proof: It is well-known that given a module M and a submodule M' , then the lattice of submodules of the factor module M/M' is canonically isomorphic to the lattice of the submodules U of M satisfying $M' \subseteq U$. This is the vertical map on the right.

More generally, dealing with a morphism f which is right C -determined, we can recover the image of f as follows:

Proposition 6.3. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be right C -determined. Then one recovers the image of f as the largest submodule Y' of Y (with inclusion map $u: Y' \rightarrow Y$) such that $u\mathcal{P}(C, Y') \subseteq f \operatorname{Hom}(C, X)$.*

Proof. Let Y' be the image of f with inclusion map u and $uf' = f$ (with f' surjective). First of all, we show that $u\mathcal{P}(C, Y') \subseteq f \operatorname{Hom}(C, X)$. Let $\phi': C \rightarrow \Lambda$ and $\phi'': \Lambda \rightarrow Y'$ (the maps $\phi''\phi'$ obtained in this way generate $\mathcal{P}(C, Y')$ additively). We want to show that $u\phi''\phi'$ factors through f . Since $f': X \rightarrow Y'$ is surjective, there is $\psi: \Lambda \rightarrow X$ such that $\phi'' = f'\psi$ (since Λ is projective). Thus $u\phi''\phi' = uf'\psi\phi' = f\psi\phi'$. Thus $u\phi''\phi'$ factors through f .

On the other hand, let $u'': Y'' \rightarrow Y$ be a submodule of Y such that $u''\mathcal{P}(C, Y'') \subseteq f \operatorname{Hom}(C, X)$. Let $p: P(Y'') \rightarrow Y''$ be a projective cover. Consider the map $f' = u''p: P(Y'') \rightarrow Y$. It has the property that for all maps $\phi: C \rightarrow P(Y'')$ the composition $f'\phi$ factors through f (namely $f'\phi = u''p\phi$ belongs to $u''\mathcal{P}(C, Y'') \subseteq f \operatorname{Hom}(C, X)$). But f is right C -determined, thus we conclude that f' factors through α , say $f' = f\phi'$ for some $\phi': C \rightarrow P(Y'')$. Thus the image Y'' of f' is contained in the image Y' of f . This is what we wanted to prove.

We recover in this way Proposition 6.1. Namely, if f is surjective, then Y is the image of f , thus Y is one of the submodule Y' with $u\mathcal{P}(C, Y') \subseteq f \operatorname{Hom}(C, X)$, thus $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) \subseteq f \operatorname{Hom}(C, Y)$. Conversely, if $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) \subseteq f \operatorname{Hom}(C, Y)$, then Y is one of the submodules Y' with $u\mathcal{P}(C, Y') \subseteq f \operatorname{Hom}(C, X)$ and therefore the image of f contains Y , thus is equal to Y . This shows: *If f is right C -determined, then f is surjective if and only if $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) \subseteq f \operatorname{Hom}(C, X)$.*

Corollary 6.4. *Let C, Y be modules.*

- (a) *All maps in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ are epimorphisms if and only if $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) = 0$.*
- (b) *$\mathcal{P}(C, Y) = \operatorname{Hom}(C, Y)$ if and only if the only element $[f]$ in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ with f surjective is the right equivalence class of the identity map $Y \rightarrow Y$, if and only if any surjective map ending in Y with kernel in $\operatorname{add} \tau C$ splits.*

Kernels with injective dimension at most 1.

Proposition 6.5. *Let K be a module and $C = \tau^-K$. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *The injective dimension of K is at most 1.*
- (ii) *If Y is any module, then all maps in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ are epimorphisms.*
- (iii) *We have $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) = 0$ for all modules Y .*

Proof. Recall from [R4, 2.4] that K has injective dimension at most 1 if and only if $\operatorname{Hom}(C, \Lambda) = 0$. Thus, if K has injective dimension at most 1 and Y is an arbitrary module, then $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) = 0$, this shows that (i) implies (iii). Conversely, assume the condition (iii), thus $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) = 0$ for all modules Y . If the injective dimension of K would be at least 2, then $\operatorname{Hom}(C, \Lambda) \neq 0$. But $\mathcal{P}(C, \Lambda) = \operatorname{Hom}(C, \Lambda)$. This contradiction shows that (iii) implies (i). For the equivalence of (ii) and (iii) see 6.4 (a).

Corollary 6.6. *Let Λ be hereditary and C a module without any indecomposable projective direct summand. Then any right C -determined morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is an epimorphism.*

Proof. Let $K = \tau C$. Since C has no indecomposable projective direct summand, it follows that $C = \tau^{-1}K$. Since Λ is hereditary, the injective dimension of any module is at most 1. Since the injective dimension of K is at most 1, it follows from the proposition that all right C -determined maps are epimorphisms.

Of course, we also can show directly that $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) = 0$. Namely, let $g: C \rightarrow Y$ be in $\mathcal{P}(C, Y)$. Then $g = g_2 g_1$ with $g_1: C \rightarrow P$, where P is a projective module. The image P' of g_1 is a submodule of P , thus, since Λ is hereditary, the module P' is also projective. Thus, we have a surjective map $C \rightarrow P'$ with P' projective. Such a map splits. This shows that P' is isomorphic to a direct summand of C . It follows that $P' = 0$ and therefore $g = 0$.

Riedtmann-Zwara degenerations. Recall that M' is a Riedtmann-Zwara degeneration of M if and only if there is an exact sequence of the form

$$0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow K \oplus M \rightarrow M' \rightarrow 0,$$

or, equivalently, if and only if there is an exact sequence of the form

$$0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \oplus L \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0;$$

(in both sequences we can assume that the maps $K \rightarrow K$ and $L \rightarrow L$, respectively, are in the radical).

In terms of the Auslander bijection, we may deal with these data in several different ways: namely, we may look at the right equivalence classes of both $[M \rightarrow M']$ and $[K \oplus M \rightarrow M']$ in $[\rightarrow M']$ as well as at the right equivalence class $[M' \rightarrow M]$ in $[\rightarrow M]$. In case we deal with $[K \oplus M \rightarrow M']$, one should be aware that this map $[K \oplus M \rightarrow M']$ is the join of the two maps $[K \rightarrow M']$ and $[M \rightarrow M']$ in $[\rightarrow M']$.

In addition, we also may concentrate on the possible maps $K \rightarrow K$ and $L \rightarrow L$ (sometimes called steering maps).

When dealing with epimorphisms in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$, Riedtmann-Zwara degenerations play a decisive role, as the following proposition shows:

Proposition 6.7. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ be epimorphisms with isomorphic kernels. If $[f] \leq [f']$, then X' is a Riedtmann-Zwara degeneration of X .*

Proof. Let $h: X \rightarrow X'$ with $f = f'h$. Let $u: K \rightarrow X$ and $u': K \rightarrow X'$ be the kernel maps. Since $f = f'h$, there is $h': K \rightarrow K$ such that $u'h' = hu$, thus we deal with the following commutative diagram with exact sequences:

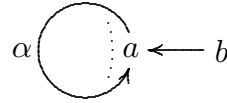
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \xrightarrow{u} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & h' \downarrow & & h \downarrow & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \xrightarrow{u'} & X & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

The diagram shows that the lower exact sequence is induced from the upper one by h' . But this means that the following sequence is exact:

$$0 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} u \\ -h' \end{bmatrix}} K \oplus X \xrightarrow{[h \ u']} X' \rightarrow 0.$$

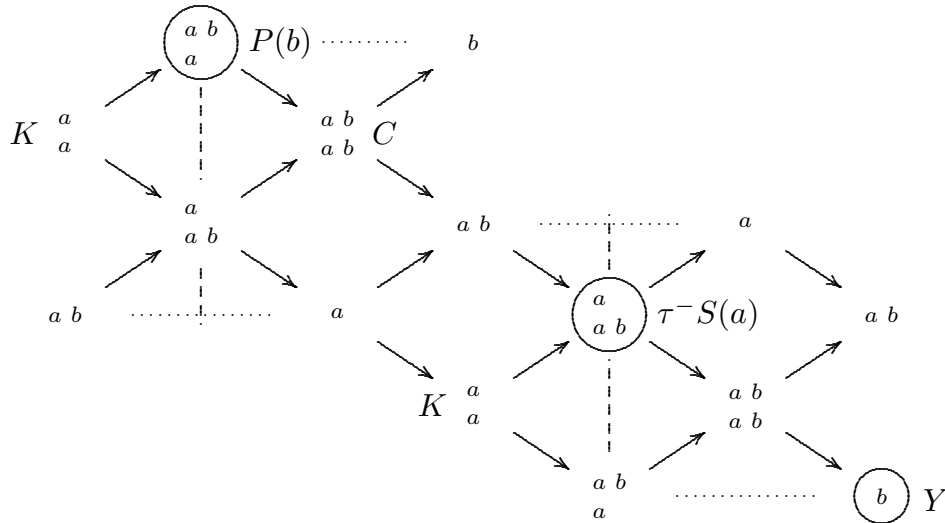
This is a Riedtmann-Zwara sequence, thus X' is a Riedtmann-Zwara degeneration of X .

Example 8. Let Λ be given by the quiver with one loop α at the vertex a and an arrow $b \rightarrow a$, with the relation $\alpha^2 = 0$.



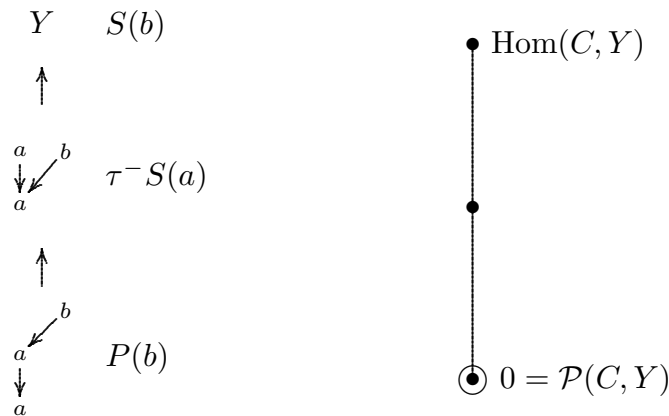
Let $K = P(a)$ and $Y = S(b)$, thus $\dim \text{Ext}^1(Y, K) = 2$. The module $C = \tau^{-1}K$ is of length 4 with socle a and top $b \oplus b$, thus $\dim \text{Hom}(C, Y) = 2$. Note that $\Gamma(C) = \text{End}(C)^{\text{op}} = k[t]/t^2$ and that $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ as a $\Gamma(C)$ -module is cyclic.

The universal cover of the Auslander-Reiten quiver of Λ looks as follows:



The region in-between the dashed lines is a fundamental domain of the Auslander-Reiten quiver of Λ ; the Auslander-Reiten quiver of Λ is obtained by identifying these lines in order to form a Moebius strip.

The encircled vertices in the Auslander-Reiten quiver yield ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$. Here is ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ as well as $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$:



7. Modules K with semisimple endomorphism ring.

We start with a well-known characterization of such modules.

Lemma 7.1. *Let K be a module. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *The endomorphism ring of K is semisimple.*
- (ii) *There are pairwise orthogonal bricks K_1, \dots, K_n such that $\text{add } K = \text{add}\{K_1, \dots, K_n\}$.*

Proposition 7.2. *Let K be a module with semisimple endomorphism ring. Let $f = f'h$, where f, f' are right minimal epimorphisms with kernels in $\text{add } K$. Then h is surjective and its kernel belongs to $\text{add } K$.*

Proof. By assumption, there is a commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \xrightarrow{u} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow h' & & \downarrow h & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K' & \xrightarrow{u'} & X & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

with inclusion maps u, u' such that both K, K' belong to $\text{add } K$. Since K, K' belong to $\text{add } K$ and the endomorphism ring of K is semisimple, there is a submodule K'' of K' such that $K' = \text{Im}(h') \oplus K''$. Let us denote by $u'': K'' \rightarrow K'$ the inclusion map and by $q': K' \rightarrow K'/\text{Im}(h') = K''$ the canonical projection, thus $q'u'' = 1_{K''}$. Now $q': K' \rightarrow K''$ is the cokernel of h' , and we can identify K'' and we can complete the diagram above by inserting the cokernels of h and h' as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \xrightarrow{u} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow h' & & \downarrow h & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K' & \xrightarrow{u'} & X & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow q' & & \downarrow q & & & & \\ & & K'' & \xlongequal{\quad} & K'' & & & & \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \\ & & 0 & & 0 & & & & \end{array}$$

Since $qu' = q'$, we see that $qu'u'' = q'u'' = 1_{K''}$, thus K'' is a direct summand of X which lies inside the kernel of f' . Since we assume that f' is right minimal, it follows that $K'' = 0$, thus h' is surjective. Therefore also h is surjective.

On the other hand, the kernel of h can be identified with the kernel of h' , and again using that K, K' belong to $\text{add } K$ and that the endomorphism ring of K is semisimple, we see that the kernel of h belongs to $\text{add } K$.

Proposition 7.3. *Let K be a module and assume that the endomorphism ring of K is semisimple. Let $C = \tau^- K$ and assume that $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) = 0$. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is right minimal and right C -determined, then f is surjective and*

$|f|_C = \mu(\text{Ker}(f))$

where $\mu(M)$ is the Krull-Remak-Schmidt number (the number of direct summands when M is written as a direct sum of indecomposable modules).

Also, $\eta_{CY}^{-1}(0)$ is given by the universal extension from below

$$0 \rightarrow K' \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow 0$$

with $K' \in \text{add } K$.

Proof. Since we assume that $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) = 0$, all right minimal right C -determined maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$ are surjective, and the kernel of such a map is in $\text{add } K$. Let $|f|_C = n$ and consider a (maximal) chain

$$X_n \xrightarrow{h_n} X_{n-1} \xrightarrow{h_{n-1}} \cdots \xrightarrow{h_2} X_1 \xrightarrow{h_1} X_0 = Y$$

of non-invertible maps such that the compositions $f_t = h_1 \cdots h_t$ for $1 \leq t \leq n$ are right minimal and right C -determined. Now all the maps f_t are right minimal epimorphisms with kernels in $\text{add } K$, thus, according to proposition 7.2, also the maps h_t are epimorphisms with kernels K_t in $\text{add } K$. Since we assume that the endomorphism ring of K is semisimple, we see that the kernel of f_t is just $\bigoplus_{i=1}^t K_i$. Now let $K_t = K' \oplus K''$ be a direct decomposition with K' indecomposable, and let $h: X_t \rightarrow X_t/K'$ be the canonical projection. Since K' is contained in the kernel of h_t , we can factor h_t through h and obtain a map $h'_t: X_t/K' \rightarrow X_{t-1}$ with kernel X'' such that $h_t = h'_t h$. Altogether we have obtained a refinement

$$X_n \xrightarrow{h_n} X_{n-1} \xrightarrow{h_{n-1}} \cdots \rightarrow X_t \xrightarrow{h} X_t/K' \xrightarrow{h'_t} X_{t-1} \rightarrow \cdots \xrightarrow{h_2} X_1 \xrightarrow{h_1} X_0 = Y$$

with $h_t = h'_t h$. Let $f' = f_{t-1} h'_t = h_1 \cdots h_{t-1} h'_t$. We apply proposition 5.8 to f_t and f' . Note that $f_t = f_{t-1} h_t = f_{t-1} h'_t h = f' h$ and the corresponding map from the kernel of f_t to the kernel of f' is just the split epimorphism $K_t \rightarrow K_t/K'$. Thus 5.8 asserts that f' is right minimal (and of course also right C -determined). The maximality of the chain (h_1, \dots, h_t) implies that h'_t has to be invertible, thus $K'' = 0$. This shows that K_t is indecomposable. Altogether, we see that $\mu(\text{Ker}(f_t)) = t$, thus $\mu(\text{Ker}(f)) = n = |f|_C$.

The last assertion is obvious: If

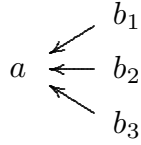
$$0 \rightarrow K' \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \rightarrow 0$$

is the universal extension from below with $K' \in \text{add } K$, then $[f]$ belongs to ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ and any other extension of Y from below with kernel in $\text{add } K$ is induced from it. Thus $[f]$ has to be the zero element of the lattice ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$.

Corollary 7.4. *Let K be a module with injective dimension at most 1 and assume that the endomorphism ring of K is semisimple. Let $C = \tau^- K$. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is right minimal and right C -determined, then f is surjective and $|f|_C = \mu(\text{Ker}(f))$. Also, $\eta_{CY}^{-1}(0)$ is given by the universal extension from below using modules in $\text{add } K$.*

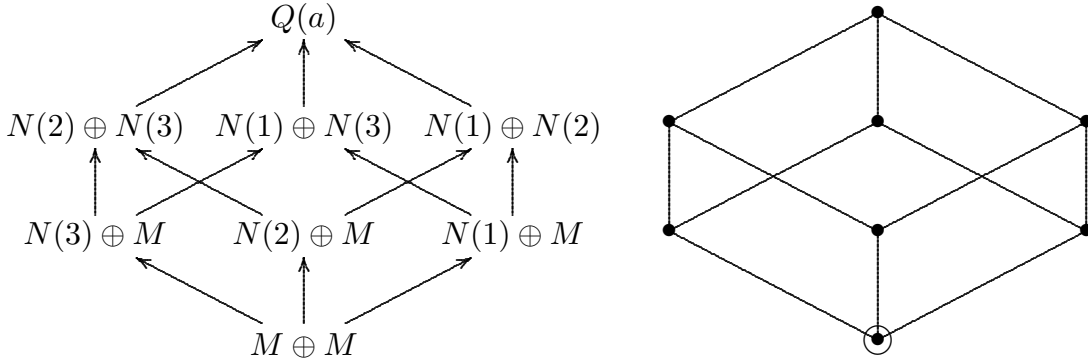
Proof. Combine Proposition 6.5 and Proposition 7.3.

Example 9. Consider the 3-subspace quiver



We consider the indecomposable modules which are neither projective, nor injective: these are the modules $N(i) = \tau Q(b_i)$, for $1 \leq i \leq 3$ and $M = \tau Q(a)$.

Let $Y = Q(a)$ and $C = N(1) \oplus N(2) \oplus N(3)$. Then ${}^C[\rightarrow Q(a)]$ looks as follows:



Note that here we have $K = \tau C = P(b_1) \oplus P(b_2) \oplus P(b_3)$.

8. Comparison with Auslander-Reiten theory.

Let $C = Y$ be indecomposable and consider the Auslander bijection for $C = Y$:

$${}^Y[\rightarrow Y] \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(Y, Y)$$

the subspace $\text{rad}(Y, Y)$ of $\text{Hom}(Y, Y)$ on the right corresponds to the right almost split map ending in Y . Two possible cases have to be distinguished:

If $Y = P$ is projective, then we get a morphism which is right determined by a projective module, thus we must get a monomorphism. Of course, what we obtain is just the embedding of the radical $\text{rad } P$ into P .

If Y is not projective, then we get an epimorphism with kernel in $\text{add } \tau Y$. Actually, we get the epimorphism of the Auslander-Reiten sequence ending in Y , thus the kernel is precisely τY .

What we see is that *the minimal right almost split map ending in Y is a waist in ${}^Y[\rightarrow Y]$ and it just corresponds to the waist $\text{rad}(Y, Y) \subset \text{End}(Y)$.*

More generally, *let Y be indecomposable and Y a direct summand of C , and consider*

$${}^C[\rightarrow Y] \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y).$$

Then $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is a local module (with maximal submodule $\text{Im Hom}(C, g)$, where g is minimal right almost split ending in Y).

Proof: Let $\tau Y \rightarrow \mu Y \xrightarrow{g} Y$ be the Auslander-Reiten sequence ending in Y . Then the right-equivalence class $[g]$ of g belongs to ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ and every map $X \rightarrow Y$ which is not a split epimorphism, factors through g . This means that every element of ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ different from the identity map $Y \rightarrow Y$ is less or equal to $[g]$. This means that ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ has a unique maximal submodule, namely $\text{Hom}(C, g)$.

The Auslander-Reiten formula $\text{Ext}^1(Y, K) \simeq D\underline{\text{Hom}}(\tau^-K, Y)$. The Auslander bijection provides a bijection between the submodules of $\underline{\text{Hom}}(C, Y)$ with the right equivalence classes of surjective maps $M \rightarrow Y$ with kernel in $\text{add}(K)$ (namely, the submodules of $\underline{\text{Hom}}(\tau^-K, Y)$ just correspond bijectively to the submodules of $\text{Hom}(\tau^-K, Y)$ which contain $\mathcal{P}(\tau^-K, Y)$). Consider the following triangle:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(f, g) \quad \{K \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} Y \mid \text{short exact}\} & & \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \searrow \\
[f, g] & \text{Ext}^1(Y, K) & \begin{array}{l} g \mapsto g \text{Hom}(\tau^-K, M) \\ \eta_{\tau^-K, Y} \end{array} \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \searrow \\
[g] & \tau^-K[-\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}} & \xrightarrow{\eta_{\tau^-K, Y}} \quad \underline{\text{SHom}}(\tau^-K, Y)
\end{array}$$

Here, the two left hand columns concern the canonical way of attaching to a short exact sequence $\epsilon = (f, g)$ the corresponding element $[\epsilon] = [f, g]$ in Ext^1 ; if (f, g) and (f', g') are short exact sequences with $[f, g] = [f', g']$ in Ext^1 , then the maps f, f' are right equivalent, thus $[f, g] \mapsto [g]$ is a well-defined map $\text{Ext}^1(Y, K) \rightarrow \tau^-K[-\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}}$ and we obtain a commutative triangle as shown.

Having another look at the left columns of the triangle, the reader should observe that the split short exact sequence which yields the zero element of Ext^1 gives the unit element of the lattice $\tau^-K[-\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}}$, namely the identity map $1: Y \rightarrow Y$.

Proposition 8.1. *Let $g: M \rightarrow Y$ be surjective with kernel K and $C = \tau^-K$. Then an element $h \in \text{Hom}(C, Y)$ belongs to the set $\eta_{C, Y}(g)$ if and only if the induced sequence $h_*([f, g])$ splits. Also, the set $\eta_{C, Y}(g)$ is a $\Gamma(C)$ -submodule of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$, where $\Gamma(C) = \text{End}(C)^{\text{op}}$.*

Proof. Given an element $h \in \text{Hom}(C, Y)$, the induced sequence $h_*([f, g])$ splits if and only if h factors through g . But we have already noted that $\eta_{C, Y}(g)$ is the set of all elements $h \in \text{Hom}(C, Y)$ which factor through g . And we know that $\eta_{C, Y}(g)$ is a $\Gamma(C)$ -submodule of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$.

Now let us invoke the Auslander-Reiten formula: $\text{Ext}^1(Y, K) \simeq D\underline{\text{Hom}}(\tau^-K, Y)$. Here we use that we deal with an artin algebra Λ , thus the center k of Λ is a (commutative) artinian ring and D is the duality functor $\text{mod } k \rightarrow \text{mod } k$ given by a minimal cogenerator of $\text{mod } k$.

There are the following two horizontal bijections as well as the vertical map on the

left:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
[f, g] & \text{Ext}^1(Y, K) & \simeq & D\underline{\text{Hom}}(\tau^-K, Y) & \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
[g] & \tau^-K[\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}} & \xrightarrow{\eta_{\tau^-K, Y}} & \mathcal{S}\underline{\text{Hom}}(\tau^-K, Y) &
\end{array}$$

We have inserted a dashed arrow on the right which corresponds to the composition of the three given maps

$$D\underline{\text{Hom}}(\tau^-K, Y) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}^1(Y, K) \longrightarrow \tau^-K[\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}\underline{\text{Hom}}(\tau^-K, Y)$$

It seems to be of interest to describe in detail this composition! One may conjecture that here one attaches to a linear map $\alpha \in D\underline{\text{Hom}}(\tau^-K, Y)$ the largest Γ -submodule of $\underline{\text{Hom}}(\tau^-K, Y)$ lying in the kernel of α .

Let us now assume that K is indecomposable so that $\text{add } K$ consists of direct sums of copies of K . Given a short exact sequence $K \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} Y$, the map g is right minimal if and only if the sequence does not split. On the other hand, given $[g] \in \tau^-K[\rightarrow Y]_{\text{epi}}$ with g right minimal, the kernel of g is the direct sum of say t copies of K and $t \leq 1$ just means that $[g]$ is obtained from a short exact sequence $K \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} Y$. It follows that under the assumption that K is indecomposable, it is easy to identify the elements of $\mathcal{S}\underline{\text{Hom}}(\tau^-K, Y)$ which are images of the elements of $\text{Ext}^1(Y, K)$ under $\eta_{\tau^-K, Y}$.

Comparison. In which way are the Auslander bijections better than the Auslander-Reiten formula? What is the advantage of the Auslander bijection compared to the Auslander-Reiten formula?

1) We do not only deal with the set $\underline{\text{Hom}}(C, Y)$ but with all of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$. To extend such a bijection as given by the Auslander-Reiten formula to a larger setting should always be of interest. But also note that the set $\underline{\text{Hom}}(C, Y)$ depends on the module category which we consider, not just on the modules themselves.

2) The duality is replaced by a covariant bijection.

3) The usual Auslander-Reiten picture concerns indecomposable modules, and almost split sequences, thus indecomposable modules and irreducible maps. In the language of the Auslander bijection, we only deal with $C = Y$ indecomposable and only with the submodule $\text{rad}(C, C) \subset \text{Hom}(C, C)$, whereas

- we should not restrict to indecomposable modules,
- and not to the condition $C = Y$,
- and we want to deal with all submodules of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$, not just the radical subspace.

Concerning the Auslander-Reiten-theory, there is an essential difference whether C is projective or not. If C is projective, we obtain an inclusion map, whereas if C is not projective, then we obtain an extension. — This feature dominates also the Auslander bijections: First of all, there is the extreme case of C being projective, then we consider submodules (and we consider arbitrarily ones, not just the radicals of the indecomposable

projective modules). In general we deal with extensions ending in a submodule Y' of Y ; if C is a generator, then we deal with all possible extension of submodules of Y from below using modules in $\text{add } \tau C$.

4) The Auslander-Reiten theory only deals with the factor category of $\text{mod } \Lambda$ modulo the infinite radical. The Auslander bijection takes care of **any** morphism.

5) Families of modules do not play any role in the Auslander-Reiten theory. As we will see soon, families of modules are an essential features in the frame of the Auslander bijections.

Part II. Families of modules.

9. The modules present in ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ are of bounded length.

We say that a module M is *present in* ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ provided there exists a right minimal map $f: M \rightarrow Y$ which is right C -determined; similarly, we say that M is *present in* ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]^t$ provided there exists a right minimal map $f: M \rightarrow Y$ which is right C -determined and $|f|_C = t$.

Proposition 9.1. *There is a constant $\lambda = \lambda(\Lambda)$ such that for any pair of modules C, Y with $C \neq 0$ and any right minimal right C -determined map $X \rightarrow Y$, we have*

$$|X| \leq \lambda |C|^2 |Y|.$$

Proof: Write $C = \bigoplus C_i$ with indecomposable direct summands C_i and let $K_i = \tau C_i$. Note that $|K_i| \leq d^2 |C_i|$, where $d = |\Lambda|$ (see for example [R1]). Of course, there is also the weaker bound $|K_i| \leq d^2 |C|$.

Let Λ be an artin k -algebra, where k is a commutative artinian ring. Since there are only finitely many simple modules and since $\text{Ext}^1(Y, X)$ is a k -module of finite length for all Λ -modules X, Y of finite length, the length of the k -modules $\text{Ext}^1(S, S')$, where S, S' are simple Λ -modules, is bounded, thus let e be the maximum.

The long exact Hom-sequences imply that the length of the k -module $\text{Ext}^1(Y, X)$ is bounded by $e|X||Y|$, for any Λ -modules X, Y of finite length.

Now, let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be right minimal and right C -determined. There is a short exact sequence $K' \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y'$ with Y' a submodule of Y , such that the module K' belongs to $\text{add } \tau C$ and such that f is the composition of $X \rightarrow Y'$ and the inclusion map $Y' \rightarrow Y$. With f also the map $X \rightarrow Y'$ is right minimal.

Write $K' = \bigoplus_{i=1}^s K_i^{t_i}$. The Ext-Lemma of [R6] asserts that t_i is bounded by the k -length of $\text{Ext}^1(Y', K_i)$, since the map $X \rightarrow Y'$ is right minimal. Thus

$$t_i \leq e|K_i||Y'| \leq d^2 e|C_i||Y'| \leq d^2 e|C_i||Y|,$$

and therefore $\sum t_i \leq d^2 e |C| |Y|$. Thus

$$|K'| = \sum t_i |K_i| \leq \sum t_i d^2 |C| = d^2 |C| \sum t_i \leq d^4 e |C|^2 |Y|,$$

and therefore

$$|X| = |K'| + |Y'| \leq d^4 e |C|^2 |Y| + |Y| \leq d^4 e |C|^2 |Y| + |C|^2 |Y| = (d^4 e + 1) |C|^2 |Y|$$

(here we use that $C \neq 0$). Thus, let $\lambda = d^4 e + 1$.

There is the following converse:

Proposition 9.2. *Let $Q = (D\Lambda)^b$. Then any module of length at most b is present in ${}^\Lambda[\rightarrow Q]$.*

Proof. Let M be a module of length at most b , thus the socle $\text{soc } M$ of M is a semisimple module of length at most b and therefore a submodule of $Q = (D\Lambda)^b$. It follows that M itself can be embedded into Q . Such an embedding $f: M \rightarrow Q$ is right minimal and right Λ -determined, thus M is present in ${}^\Lambda[\rightarrow Q]$.

Corollary 9.3. *Let \mathcal{M} be a set of modules. The modules in \mathcal{M} are of bounded length if and only if there exist modules C, Y such that any module M in \mathcal{M} is present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$.*

Proof. If all the modules in \mathcal{M} are present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$, then they have to be of length at most $\lambda(\Lambda) |C|^2 |Y|$, thus of bounded length, see Proposition 9.1. Conversely, if the modules in \mathcal{M} are of length at most b , then they are present in ${}^\Lambda[\rightarrow Q]$ where $Q = (D\Lambda)^b$, according to Proposition 9.2.

Remark: Modules versus Morphisms. As we have seen, given any infinite set \mathcal{M} of **modules** of bounded length, there are modules C, Y such that all the modules in \mathcal{M} are present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$. On the other hand, given modules X, Y , one cannot expect that the right equivalence classes $[f]$ of all (or at least infinitely many) non-zero **morphisms** $f: X \rightarrow Y$ belong to some ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$, since the kernels of these maps f may belong to infinitely many isomorphism classes.

10. Minimal infinite families.

Recall that a Krull-Remak-Schmidt category \mathcal{C} is said to be *finite* provided the number of isomorphism classes of indecomposable objects in \mathcal{C} is finite, otherwise \mathcal{C} is said to be *infinite*.

Let \mathcal{M} be a family of modules. We say that \mathcal{M} is *minimal infinite* provided $\text{add } \mathcal{M}$ is infinite whereas $\text{add } \mathcal{M}'$ is finite, where \mathcal{M}' is the set of modules M' which are proper submodules or proper factor modules of modules in \mathcal{M} .

Lemma 10.1. *If \mathcal{M} is a minimal infinite family of modules (not necessarily of the same length), then there is an infinite subset $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ which consists of pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules of fixed length.*

Of course, \mathcal{N} is again minimal infinite.

Proof. Since $\text{add } \mathcal{M}$ is infinite, there is a sequence of modules $M_i \in \mathcal{M}$ with $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that M_i does not belong to $\text{add}\{M_1, \dots, M_{i-1}\}$ for all i . Write $M_i = N_i \oplus N'_i$ such that N_i is indecomposable and does not belong to $\text{add}\{M_1, \dots, M_{i-1}\}$. It follows that the modules N_1, N_2, \dots are indecomposable and pairwise non-isomorphic. Let I be the set of natural numbers such that $N'_i \neq 0$. If $i \in I$, then N_i is a proper submodule of M_i , thus belongs to $\text{add } \mathcal{M}'$. Since $\text{add } \mathcal{M}'$ is finite and the modules N_i with $i \in I$ are indecomposable and pairwise non-isomorphic, it follows that I is finite. Let \mathcal{N} be the set of modules N_i with $i \notin I$, then \mathcal{N} is an infinite subset of \mathcal{M} and consists of pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules.

It is easy to see that *the modules in a minimal infinite family of indecomposable modules are of bounded length*. Namely, according to [R7] (as well as [R8]), any indecomposable module M of length at least 2 has an indecomposable proper submodule of length at least $\frac{1}{pq}|M|$, where p is the maximal length of an indecomposable projective module, q the maximal length of an indecomposable injective module. Thus, if the modules in \mathcal{N} are indecomposable, but not of bounded length, then we find indecomposable submodules of modules in \mathcal{N} which are of arbitrarily large length.

Thus, assume that the modules in \mathcal{N} are of length at most b . Then there are infinitely many modules in \mathcal{N} of fixed length b' , for some $1 \leq b' \leq b$.

Proposition 10.2. *Let \mathcal{M} be a minimal infinite family. Then there are indecomposable non-projective modules C, Y and infinitely many indecomposable modules $M_i \in \mathcal{M}$ with short exact sequences*

$$0 \rightarrow \tau C \rightarrow M_i \xrightarrow{f_i} Y \rightarrow 0$$

such that f_i is a co-Gabriel-Roiter projection. All these equivalence classes $[f_i]$ belong to ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1$.

Proof. According to Lemma 10.1, we can assume that all the modules in \mathcal{M} are indecomposable and of fixed length b . Let \mathcal{M}' be the set of modules M' which are proper submodules or proper factor modules of modules in \mathcal{M} . By assumption, there are only finitely many isomorphism classes of modules in \mathcal{M}' . Since there are only finitely many simple modules, we must have $b \geq 2$, thus any $M \in \mathcal{M}$ has a co-Gabriel-Roiter factor-module $Q_M = M/K_M$; here, K_M is a submodule of M . Note that K_M is a proper non-zero submodule, that Y_M is a proper factor module of M , and that both modules K_M and $Y_M = M/K_M$ are indecomposable. Of course, both K_M and Y_M belong to \mathcal{M}' . Since there are (up to isomorphism) only finitely many pairs (K, Y) in $(\mathcal{M}')^2$, it follows that there is a pair (K, Y) such that there are infinitely many pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules M with $K = K_M$ and $Y = Y_M$. The exact sequences $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow M \rightarrow Y \rightarrow 0$ with M indecomposable show that K cannot be injective, thus $C = \tau^- K$ is again indecomposable. This completes the proof of the proposition.

It remains to observe that $[f_i]$ belongs to ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1$, but this has been shown in 5.12.

The lattices ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ which arise in this way can have arbitrarily large height, as the following examples show.

Example 10. Let Λ be the n -Kronecker algebra, this is the path algebra of the quiver

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \longleftarrow & \\ a & \longleftarrow \vdots & b \\ & \longleftarrow & \end{array}$$

with n arrows. Let $Y = S(b)$ and $C = \tau^- S(a)$. Then C has dimension vector $(n^2 - 1, n)$, thus $\dim \text{Hom}(C, Y) = n$. Since $\text{End}(C) = k$, we see that $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is of the form $\mathbb{G}(n)$ as exhibited in section 17. The family of modules which we are interested in are the indecomposable modules M of length 2. Given such a module M , there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S(a) \rightarrow M \xrightarrow{f_M} S(b) \rightarrow 0,$$

with f_M a co-Gabriel-Roiter projection. As we will see in the next section, this family of maps f_M is a cofork.

11. Forks and coforks.

We call a family of maps $(g_i: X \rightarrow M_i)_{i \in I}$ a *fork* provided for any finite subset $J \subseteq I$, the map $g_J = (g_i)_{i \in J}: X \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in J} M_i$ is left minimal. The dual notion will be that of a *cofork*, this is a set of maps $(f_i: M_i \rightarrow Y)_{i \in I}$ such that the direct sum map $f^J = (f_i)_{i \in J}: \bigoplus_{i \in J} M_i \rightarrow Y$ with J any finite subset of I is right minimal.

Lemma 11.1. *Let $g_i: X \rightarrow M_i$ with $i \in I$ be a family of non-zero maps with indecomposable modules M_i . Then $(g_i: X \rightarrow M_i)_i$ is a fork if and only if $g_i \notin \sum_{j \neq i} \text{Hom}(M_j, M_i)g_j$ for all $i \in I$.*

Proof: First, assume that there is some i with $g_i \in \sum_{j \neq i} \text{Hom}(M_j, M_i)g_j$, say there is the subset $\{1, 2, \dots, t\} \subseteq I$ such that $g_1 \in \sum_{j=2}^t \text{Hom}(M_j, M_1)g_j$. Thus, for $2 \leq j \leq t$ there are maps $p_j: M_j \rightarrow M_1$ such that $g_1 = \sum_{j=2}^t p_j g_j$. We want to show that the map $g_J: X \rightarrow M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^t M_i$ is not left minimal. Let N be the kernel of the map

$$(-1, p_2, \dots, p_t): \bigoplus_{i=1}^t M_i \longrightarrow M_1.$$

It is easy to check that M is the direct sum of M_1 and N . But the equality $-g_1 + \sum_{j=2}^t p_j g_j$ shows that the image of g_J is contained in N . Since the image of g_J is contained in a proper direct summand of M , we see that g_J is not left minimal.

Conversely, assume that $g_i \notin \sum_{j \neq i} \text{Hom}(M_j, M_i)g_j$ for all $i \in I$. We want to show that for any finite subset $J \subseteq I$, the map $g_J: X \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in J} M_i$ is left minimal. If J is empty, then we deal with the zero map $X \rightarrow 0$ which of course is left minimal. If J consists of the single element i , then we deal with $g_i: X \rightarrow M_i$. Since $g_i \neq 0$ and M_i is indecomposable, the map g_i is left minimal. Thus we can assume that J contains $t \geq 2$ elements, say $J = \{1, 2, \dots, t\}$. Assume that the map $g_J: X \rightarrow M$ with $M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^t M_i$ is not left minimal. Then there is a proper direct decomposition $M = N \oplus N'$ such that the image of g_J is contained in N . We can assume that N' is indecomposable, thus isomorphic to some M_i , say to M_1 . Let $p: M \rightarrow N' = M_1$ be the projection with kernel N , write

$p = (p_i)_i$ with $p_i: M_i \rightarrow M_1$. Note that p_1 has to be an isomorphism. Replacing any p_i by $(p_1)^{-1}p_i$, we can assume that $p_1 = 1$. Since the image of g_J is contained in the kernel N of p , we have $\sum_{i=1}^t p_i g_i = 0$, thus $g_1 = -\sum_{i=2}^t p_i g_i$. This completes the proof.

We may use forks and coforks in order to construct inductively families of modules:

Proposition 11.2. *Let $(f_i: M_i \rightarrow Y)_{i \in I}$ be an infinite cofork, with indecomposable modules M_i which have the same Gabriel-Roiter measure γ_0 . Let*

$$\mathcal{K} = \text{add}\{\text{Ker}(f^J) \mid J \subseteq I, |J| < \infty\}.$$

Then \mathcal{K} is infinite, all indecomposable modules K in \mathcal{K} are cogenerated by $\{M_i \mid i \in I\}$ and have Gabriel-Roiter measure $\gamma(K) < \gamma_0$.

Before we give the proof, let us note the following consequence: either \mathcal{K} will contain indecomposable modules of arbitrarily large length, or else the indecomposable modules in \mathcal{K} are of bounded length. In the latter case, there is an infinite subset of indecomposable modules K_i in \mathcal{K} all of which have the same Gabriel-Roiter measure $\gamma_1 < \gamma_0$.

Proof of 11.2. First, assume that $\mathcal{K} = \text{add } K$ for some module K , let $C = \tau^- K$. For any natural number t , we may choose a subset J of I of cardinality t . Then the module $M_J = \bigoplus_{i \in J} M_i$ is present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$. But the modules which are present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ are of bounded length, whereas $|M_J| \geq t$. This contradiction shows that \mathcal{K} is infinite.

Let K be an indecomposable module in \mathcal{K} , say a direct summand of the kernel K_J of $f^J: M_J \rightarrow Y$. Assume that $\gamma(K) \geq \gamma_0$. This implies that the inclusion map $K \subseteq K_J \subseteq M_J$ splits. But this contradicts the fact that the map $f^J: M_J \rightarrow Y$ is right minimal.

Let us present two different ways for obtaining forks:

Proposition 11.3 (Gabriel-Roiter forks). *Let M_i with $i \in I$ be pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules of fixed length with isomorphic Gabriel-Roiter submodule U , say with embeddings $u_i: U \rightarrow M_i$. Then the family $(u_i: U \rightarrow M_i)_{i \in I}$ is a fork.*

Proof. The maps $u_i: U \rightarrow M_i$ are non-zero maps and the modules M_i are indecomposable. Thus, if the family $(u_i: U \rightarrow M_i)_i$ is not a fork, then Lemma 11.2 asserts that there is some i with $u_i \in \sum_{j \neq i} \text{Hom}(M_j, M_1) f_j$, thus we can assume that there is the subset $\{1, 2, \dots, t\} \subseteq I$ and maps $p_j: M_j \rightarrow M_1$ for $2 \leq j \leq t$ such that $u_1 = \sum_{j=2}^t p_j u_j$.

Let $M'' = \bigoplus_{j=2}^t M_j$. For $2 \leq j \leq t$, consider the submodule $p_j u_j(U)$ of M_1 . It is a proper submodule of M_1 , thus $\gamma(p_j u_j(U)) \leq \gamma(U)$, since U is a Gabriel-Roiter submodule of M_1 . On the other hand, the image of $(p_j u_j)_{j=2}^t: U \rightarrow M''$ is contained in $\bigoplus_{j=2}^t p_j u_j(U)$. Since $u_1 = \sum_{j=2}^t p_j u_j$, this map $(p_j u_j)_{j=2}^t$ is injective, thus U is a submodule of $\bigoplus_{j=2}^t p_j u_j(U)$. It follows that $\gamma(U) \leq \max \gamma(p_j u_j(U))$. Thus there is some s with $2 \leq s \leq t$ such that $\gamma(U) = \gamma(p_s u_s(U))$. Since U is indecomposable, U has to be a direct summand of $p_s u_s(U)$. But $p_s u_s(U)$ is a factor module of U , thus $p_s u_s: U \rightarrow p_s u_s(U)$ is an isomorphism. As a consequence, u_s is a split monomorphism. But this is impossible, since u_s is the inclusion of a Gabriel-Roiter submodule.

Let us add the dual assertion.

Proposition 11.3* (co-Gabriel-Roiter coforks). *Let M_i with $i \in I$ be pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules of fixed length with isomorphic co-Gabriel-Roiter factor modules Y , say with projections $v_i: M_i \rightarrow Y$. Then the family $(v_i: M_i \rightarrow Y)_{i \in I}$ is a cofork.*

Remark. Let us stress the following: Let M_i with $i \in I$ be pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules with Gabriel-Roiter submodules $U_i \subset M_i$ and assume that the modules M_i/U_i are isomorphic, say to Y , with projection maps $f_i: M_i \rightarrow Y$. Then the family $(f_i: M_i \rightarrow Y)_{i \in I}$ is not necessarily a cofork. Namely, consider again example 8, and look at the projections $f: P(b) \rightarrow S(b)$ and $f': \tau^- S(a) \rightarrow S(b)$. As we mentioned already, the kernels of both maps are Gabriel-Roiter submodules. Since there is a factorization $f = f'h$, the map $[f, f']: P(b) \oplus \tau^- S(a) \rightarrow S(b)$ is not right minimal.

Here is a consequence of 11.3* and 5.12.

Proposition 11.4. *Let M_i with $i \in I$ be pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules with isomorphic co-Gabriel-Roiter factor modules Y , say with projections $v_i: M_i \rightarrow Y$ and assume that also the kernels are isomorphic, say isomorphic to K . Let $C = \tau^- K$. Then $(v_i: M_i \rightarrow Y)_{i \in I}$ is a cofork which belongs to $C[\rightarrow Y]^1$.*

A proof similar to 11.3 shows that starting with any infinite family \mathcal{M} of indecomposable modules with fixed length, there are infinite forks consisting of maps $S \rightarrow M$, where S is a simple module and $M \in \mathcal{M}$. A fork $(g_i: S \rightarrow M_i)_i$ with S simple will be called a *simple fork*. Similarly, a cofork $(f_i: M_i \rightarrow S)_i$ with S simple is called a *simple cofork*.

Proposition 11.5. *Let M_i with $i \in I$ be pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules with fixed Gabriel-Roiter measure. Then there exists for every index $i \in I$ a simple submodule S_i of M_i , say with inclusion map $u_i: S_i \rightarrow M_i$, such that for every simple module S and $I(S) = \{i \in I \mid S_i = S\}$ the family $(u_i: S \rightarrow M_i)_{i \in I(S)}$ is a fork.*

Proof. Let us assume that the modules in \mathcal{M} have length b . Of course, $b > 1$. Consider a module M_i with $i \in I$. It is not cogenerated by the remaining modules, thus the intersection of the kernels of all maps $\phi: M_i \rightarrow M_j$ with $j \neq i$ is non-zero. Let S_i be a simple submodule of M_i which is contained in this intersection (thus $\phi(S_i) = 0$ for all maps $\phi: M_i \rightarrow M_j$ with $j \neq i$). Denote by $u_i: S_i \rightarrow M$ the inclusion map, thus $\text{Hom}(M_i, M_j)u_i = 0$ for all $j \neq i$. For any simple module S , let $I(S) = \{i \in I \mid S_i = S\}$.

In order to see that $(u_i: S \rightarrow M_i)_{i \in I(S)}$ is a fork, we have to show the following: For any finite subset J of I , say $J = \{1, 2, \dots, t\}$, the map $u^J: (u_i)_i: S \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^t M_i$ is left minimal. Again, this is clear for $t = 1$, since the maps u_i are non-zero and the modules M_i are indecomposable. Thus we can assume that $t \geq 2$. If the map u^J is not left minimal, then, up to permutation of the indices, there are maps $p_i: M_i \rightarrow M_1$ with $2 \leq i \leq t$ such that $u_1 = \sum_{i=2}^t p_i u_i$. However, by construction, $\text{Hom}(M_i, M_1)u_i = 0$ for $i \neq 1$, thus all the summands $p_i u_i$ with $2 \leq i \leq t$ are zero. Since $u_1 \neq 0$, we obtain a contradiction.

Corollary 11.6 (Simple forks). *Let \mathcal{M} be an infinite set of pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules of fixed length. Then there exists an infinite simple fork $(u_i: S \rightarrow M_i)_i$ such that all M_i belong to \mathcal{M} .*

Proof. Since the modules in \mathcal{M} are of bounded length, only finitely many Gabriel-Roiter measures occur, thus there is an infinite subset $\mathcal{M}' \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ which consists of indecomposable modules with fixed Gabriel-Roiter measure. Now we apply 11.5. Since there are only finitely many simple modules, one of the forks $(u_i: S \rightarrow M_i)_{i \in I(S)}$ has to be infinite.

Again we add the dual assertion.

Corollary 11.6* (Simple coforks). *Let \mathcal{M} be an infinite set of pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules of fixed length. Then there exists an infinite simple cofork $(v_i: M_i \rightarrow S)_i$ such that all M_i belong to \mathcal{M} .*

The setting developed here allows to provide a proof of the following result which first was established in [R6]. Note that this result strengthens the assertion of the first Brauer-Thrall conjecture [Ro].

Corollary 11.7 (First Brauer-Thrall conjecture). *Let \mathcal{M} be an infinite set of indecomposable modules of a fixed length. Then there are indecomposable modules of arbitrarily large length which are cogenerated by modules in \mathcal{M} .*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{M}_0 = \mathcal{M}$ and apply 11.6*. Thus, there is a simple cofork $(v_i: M_i \rightarrow S)_i$ such that all M_i belong to \mathcal{M}_0 . Let $\mathcal{K} = \text{add}\{\text{Ker}(v^J) \mid J \subseteq I, |J| < \infty\}$. According to 11.2 we know that \mathcal{K} is infinite, that all indecomposable modules K in \mathcal{K} are cogenerated by $\{M_i \mid i \in I\}$ and that they have Gabriel-Roiter measure $\gamma(K) < \gamma_0$. Now either the indecomposable modules in \mathcal{K} are of unbounded length, then we are done. Or else they are of bounded length: then we find in \mathcal{K} an infinite set \mathcal{M}_1 of indecomposable modules having the same Gabriel-Roiter measure, say γ_1 and $\gamma_1 < \gamma_0$. Inductively, we construct a sequence of sets of indecomposable modules

$$\mathcal{M}_0, \mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_i$$

such that the modules in \mathcal{M}_i are cogenerated by \mathcal{M}_{i-1} and have fixed Gabriel-Roiter measure $\gamma_i < \gamma_{i-1}$, for $i \geq 1$. The procedure stops in case there are indecomposable modules of unbounded length which are cogenerated by \mathcal{M}_i , and then these modules are cogenerated by \mathcal{M} . Otherwise the procedure can be continued indefinitely. But then we have constructed infinitely many sets \mathcal{M}_i of indecomposable modules. Since the modules in \mathcal{M}_i have Gabriel-Roiter measure γ_i and the measures γ_i are pairwise different, the modules in $\bigcup_i \mathcal{M}_i$ cannot be of bounded length. Also, the modules in any \mathcal{M}_i are cogenerated by \mathcal{M} . This completes the proof.

12. The Kronecker algebra.

Throughout this section, Λ will be the Kronecker algebra as introduced already in Example 2. It is a very important artin algebra and a clear understanding of its module category $\text{mod } \Lambda$ seems to be of interest.

For all pairs C, Y of indecomposable Λ -modules, we are going to describe the lattice $C[\rightarrow Y]$ as well as all the modules present in $C[\rightarrow Y]^1$, this is the subset of $C[\rightarrow Y]$ of elements of C -length 1.

Let us recall the structure of the category $\text{mod } \Lambda$ (see for example [R4], or [ARS, section VIII.7]). There are the preprojective and the preinjective modules, modules without an indecomposable direct summand which is preprojective or preinjective are said to be regular. For any Λ -module M , its defect is defined by $\delta(M) = \dim \text{Hom}(M, Q_0) - \dim \text{Hom}(P_0, M)$. Any indecomposable preprojective Λ -module has defect -1, the indecomposable preinjective modules have defect 1, all the regular modules have defect 0. There are countably many indecomposable preprojective modules, they are labeled P_i , and also countably many indecomposable preinjective modules, they are labeled Q_i ; both P_i and Q_i have length $2i + 1$. The indecomposable regular modules are those modules which belong to stable Auslander-Reiten components, and all these components are stable tubes of rank 1. The full subcategory \mathcal{R} of all regular modules is abelian. By definition, the simple regular modules are the regular modules which are simple objects in this subcategory. Given any indecomposable regular module R , its endomorphism ring $\text{End}(R)$ is a commutative ring (namely a ring of the form $k[T]/\langle f \rangle$, where $k[T]$ is the polynomial ring in one variable T with coefficients in k and f is a power of an irreducible polynomial) and $\dim R = 2 \dim \text{End}(R)$.

As we have mentioned, we are interested in pairs C, Y of indecomposable Λ -modules such that a family of modules is present ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$. It turns out that only the case of C being preprojective, Y being preinjective is relevant, as the following proposition shows.

Proposition 12.1. *Let Λ be the Kronecker algebra and C, Y indecomposable Λ -modules. If C is preprojective or preinjective, then ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ is a projective geometry. If C is regular, then ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ is a chain.*

By definition, a projective geometry $\mathbb{G}(d)$ over the field k is the lattice of subspaces of the k -space of dimension d . The chain $\mathbb{I}(d)$ is the set of integers i with $0 \leq i \leq d$ with the usual ordering. The labels have been chosen in such a way that the height of $\mathbb{G}(d)$ as well as of $\mathbb{I}(d)$ is just d .

The following table provides the precise data: Here, an indecomposable regular module of regular length t and with regular socle R is denoted by $R[t]$.

row	C	Y		${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$
1)	P_i	P_j	$(i \leq j)$	$\mathbb{G}(j - i + 1)$
2)	P_i	$R[t]$		$\mathbb{G}(\frac{1}{2} \dim R[t])$
3)	P_i	Q_j		$\mathbb{G}(i + j)$
4)	$R[s]$	$R[t]$		$\mathbb{I}(\min(s, t))$
5)	$R[s]$	Q_j		$\mathbb{I}(\frac{1}{2} \dim R[s])$
6)	Q_i	Q_j	$(i \geq j)$	$\mathbb{G}(i - j + 1)$

Let us stress that in row 4), the regular modules C, Y are supposed to belong to the same tube, namely to the tube containing a fixed simple regular module R . For all pairs C, Y of indecomposable Kronecker modules which are not contained in the table, one has $\text{Hom}(C, Y) = 0$, thus ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ consists of a single element.

Proof. First, let us calculate $\dim \text{Hom}(C, Y)$. The reflection functors of [BGP] yield

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \text{Hom}(P_i, P_j) &= \dim \text{Hom}(P_0, P_{j-i}) = j - i + 1 \\ \dim \text{Hom}(P_i, R[t]) &= \dim \text{Hom}(P_0, R[t]) = \frac{1}{2} \dim R[t] \\ \dim \text{Hom}(P_i, Q_j) &= \dim \text{Hom}(P_0, Q_{j+i}) = i + j \\ \dim \text{Hom}(R[s], Q_j) &= \dim \text{Hom}(R[s], Q_0) = \frac{1}{2} \dim R[s] \\ \dim \text{Hom}(Q_i, Q_j) &= \dim \text{Hom}(Q_{i-j}, Q_0) = i - j + 1 \end{aligned}$$

As we have mentioned, we have $\dim R = 2 \dim \text{End}(R)$. It follows that

$$\dim \text{Hom}(R[s], Q_j) = \frac{1}{2} \dim R[s] = s \dim \text{End}(R).$$

Finally,

$$\dim \text{Hom}(R[s], R[t]) = \min(s, t) \dim \text{End}(R).$$

In case $C = P_i$ or Q_j one has $\text{End}(C) = k$, thus Auslander's second theorem asserts that ${}^C[\rightarrow Y)$ is of the form $\mathbb{G}(\dim \text{Hom}(C, Y))$. This yields the rows 1), 2), 3) and 6) of the table.

It remains to look at the rows 4) and 5), thus we assume now that $C = R[s]$ and $Y = R[t]$ or $Y = Q_j$. We show that $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is a cyclic $\Gamma(C)$ -module, thus we have to find an element $g \in \text{Hom}(C, Y)$ such that $g \text{End}(C) = \text{Hom}(C, Y)$, or, equivalently, such that $g(\text{rad End}(C))^{r-1} \neq 0$, where r is the length of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ (as a $\Gamma(C)$ -module). Note that $\Gamma(C)$ is a local ring, thus there is a unique simple $\Gamma(C)$ -module S . Since S has k -dimension $\dim \text{End}(R)$, the calculations above show that $r = s$ in case $Y = Q_j$ and $r = \min(s, t)$ in case $Y = R[t]$. On the other hand, $(\text{rad End}(C))^{r-1}$ is generated by any endomorphism of $R[s]$ with image $R[s - r + 1]$. Thus let $p: R[s] \rightarrow R[s - r + 1]$ be the canonical projection, $u: R[s - r + 1] \rightarrow R[s]$ the canonical inclusion, then up generates $(\text{rad End}(C))^{r-1}$. Our aim is to exhibit $g: R[s] \rightarrow Y$ such that $gup \neq 0$.

First, let $Y = R[t]$ and $s \leq t$. Then $r = \min(s, t) = s$ and $R[s - r + 1] = R[1] = R$. Let $g: R[s] \rightarrow R[t]$ be the canonical inclusion, thus $gu: R \rightarrow R[t]$ is an inclusion, in particular non-zero, and therefore also $gup \neq 0$.

Second, let $Y = R[t]$ and $s > t$. Then $r = \min(s, t) = t$ and $R[s - r + 1] = R[s - t + 1]$. Let $g: R[s] \rightarrow R[t]$ be the canonical projection. Then $gu: R[s - t + 1] \rightarrow R[t]$ has image R (since the kernel of g is $R[s - t]$). This shows that gu is non-zero, and therefore also $gup \neq 0$.

Finally, we have to deal with the case $Y = Q_j$. Take a non-zero map $g': R \rightarrow Q_j$. Since $\text{Ext}^1(R[s]/R, Q_j) = 0$, there exists $g: R[s] \rightarrow Q_j$ such that $gu = g'$. Since $gu \neq 0$, it follows that also $gup \neq 0$.

Thus, always we have found $g: R[s] \rightarrow Y$ such that $gup \neq 0$. As a consequence, $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is a cyclic $\Gamma(C)$ -module. Since $\Gamma(C)$ is a local uniserial ring, it follows that $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is of the form $\mathbb{I}(r)$, where r is the length of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$. According to our calculations, $r = \min(s, t)$ in case $Y = R[t]$ and $r = \frac{1}{2} \dim R[s]$ in case $Y = Q_j$.

Thus we have verified the assertions presented in the table. If the pair C, Y does not occur in the table, then it is well-known that $\text{Hom}(C, Y) = 0$, thus $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ consists of a single element and therefore is of the form $\mathbb{I}(0) = \mathbb{G}(0)$. This completes the proof.

The following assertion which has been shown in the proof will be of further interest:

Lemma 12.2. *Any non-zero map $g': R \rightarrow Q_j$ can be extended to a map $g: R[t] \rightarrow Q_j$, and any such $g: R[t] \rightarrow Q_j$ generates the $\Gamma(C)$ -module $\text{Hom}(R[t], Q_j)$.*

Remark. We have mentioned in section 4 that both sides of the Auslander bijection concern maps with target Y , but that they invoke these maps in quite different ways. A nice illustration seems to be Lemma 12.1. The map $g: R[t] \rightarrow Q_j$ constructed there is a generator of the maximal submodule of $\text{Hom}(R[t], Q_j)$ and is used in the proof of proposition 12.1 in order to show that $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(R[t], Q_j)$ is of the form $\mathbb{I}(d)$ for some d . On the other hand, in proposition 12.9, we will consider the right equivalence class $[g]$ as an element of $[\rightarrow Q_j]$.

Proposition 12.3. *Let Λ be the Kronecker algebra, let C, Y be indecomposable Λ -modules. Then either C is preprojective and Y is preinjective, or else there is a tube \mathcal{T} such that for any module M present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$, all the indecomposable direct summands of M are preprojective, or preinjective or belong to \mathcal{T} .*

Proof. First, assume that Y is preprojective. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is right minimal, then X has to be preprojective. Thus, for any module C , all the modules present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ are preprojective.

Second, assume that Y is regular, say belonging to the tube \mathcal{T} . Again, assume that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is right minimal. Then X is the direct sum of a preprojective module and a module in \mathcal{T} . Thus, for any module C , all the modules present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ are direct sums of preprojective modules and modules in \mathcal{T} .

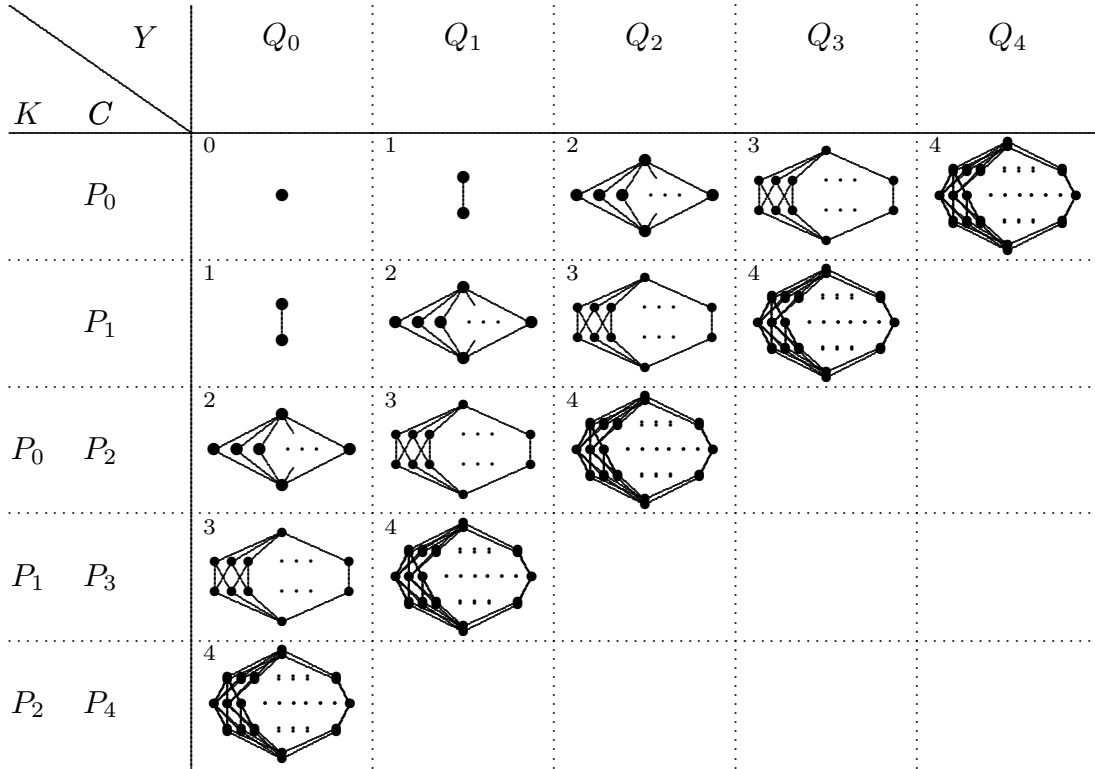
Finally, assume that Y is preinjective and C is regular or preinjective. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be right minimal and right C -determined. Since C has no indecomposable projective direct summand and Λ is hereditary, we see that f is surjective and its kernel is in $\text{add } K$ with $K = \tau C$. Now, if C is preinjective, then also K is preinjective and X as an extension of a preinjective module by a preinjective module is preinjective again. On the other hand, if C is regular, say belonging to the tube \mathcal{T} , then also K belongs to \mathcal{T} . Since X is an extension of a module in \mathcal{T} by a preinjective module, it is the direct sum of a module in \mathcal{T} and a preinjective module. This completes the proof.

Remark. Let us stress that the cases $C = P_i, Y = R[t]$ and $C = R[s], Y = Q_j$ are not at all dual (as the consideration of $\text{Hom}(P_i, R[t])$ and $\text{Hom}(R[t], Q_j)$ could suggest), but are of completely different nature. The reason is that we always consider $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ as a $\Gamma(C)$ -module!

Of course, we have already seen that ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ is in the first case a projective geometry, in the second case a chain. But also if we look at the different layers, we encounter clear differences. In the chain case, all the elements of ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ are given by short exact sequences of the form $(R[s] \rightarrow M \rightarrow Q_j)$, thus by elements of $\text{Ext}^1(Q_j, R[s])$. In this case, we may interpret ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ as a display of the various orbits in $\text{Ext}^1(Q_j, R[s])$ with respect to the action of the automorphism group of $R[s]$. In contrast, in the projective geometry case, only the elements of ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ of C -length at most 1 are given by short exact sequences of the form $(P_i \rightarrow M \rightarrow R[t])$, whereas for the elements of C -length at least 2, we need short exact sequences of the form $(P_i^a \rightarrow M \rightarrow R[t])$ with $a \geq 2$.

In the proof of proposition 12.3, we have seen that for $C = P_i, Y = R[t]$, the modules M present in ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ are direct sums of preprojective modules and modules in the tube which contains \mathcal{T} , and that for $C = R[s], Y = Q_j$ the modules present in ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$ are direct sums of preinjective modules and modules in \mathcal{T} . However, in the first case the number of indecomposable preprojective direct summands of M may be large, whereas in the second case there is just one direct summand of M which is indecomposable preinjective.

Preprojective C , preinjective Y . Let us focus now the attention to ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]$, where C is indecomposable preprojective and Y is indecomposable preinjective. Here is the general behavior as seen in Proposition 12.1:



We want to know which modules are present in ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]^1$. As we will show, these are certain regular modules.

Lemma 12.4. *Let Λ be the Kronecker algebra and M a regular module. The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) *If $M = M' \oplus M''$, then $\text{Ext}^1(M', M'') = 0$.*
- (ii) *The regular socle of M is multiplicity-free.*
- (ii*) *The regular top of M is multiplicity-free.*
- (iii) *$M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i$, with indecomposable modules M_i belonging to pairwise different tubes.*
- (iv) *$\text{End}(M)$ is commutative.*

Proof. The equivalence of (ii) and (iii), and dually of (ii*) and (iii) is straight forward. The implication (iii) \implies (i) follows from the fact that $\text{Ext}^1(M_i, M_j) = 0$ in case M_i, M_j are regular and belong to different Auslander-Reiten components. The converse implication

(i) \implies (iii) follows from the fact that $\text{Ext}^1(M_i, M_j) \neq 0$ in case M_i, M_j are nonzero regular and belong to the same Auslander-Reiten component. In order to see the implication (iii) \implies (iv), one should be aware that for $M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i$, with indecomposable modules M_i belonging to pairwise different tubes, one has $\text{End}(M) = \prod_i \text{End}(M_i)$ and that $\text{End}(R)$ is commutative for any indecomposable regular module R . Conversely, in order to show the implication (iv) \implies (iii), assume that M is regular and assume that $M = M' \oplus M'' \oplus M'''$ with M', M'' non-zero modules belonging to some tube. Then $\text{Hom}(M', M'') \neq 0$, thus there is a non-zero homomorphism $\phi: M' \rightarrow M''$ and we may consider this as an endomorphism of M by setting ϕ to be zero on $M'' \oplus M'''$. Let $e': M \rightarrow M$ be the projection of M to M' with kernel $M'' \oplus M'''$. Then $\phi e' = \phi \neq 0$, whereas $e' \phi = 0$. This shows that $\text{End}(M)$ is not commutative.

A regular Kronecker-module M will be said to be *strongly regular* provided the equivalent conditions of the Lemma are satisfied. Let $\mathcal{R}(i)$ be the set of isomorphism classes of strongly regular modules of length i . Note that $\mathcal{R}(i)$ is empty in case i is odd or negative, and $\mathcal{R}(0)$ has just one element, namely the isomorphism class of the zero module.

As we have mentioned, we want to see in which way families of modules may be present in ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]^1$, with C and Y indecomposable. Here is the description of these sets.

Proposition 12.5. *Let Λ be the Kronecker algebra, C indecomposable preprojective, Y indecomposable preinjective.*

If $C = P(S)$ for some simple module S , then ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]^1$ may be identified with the set of inclusion maps $X \rightarrow Y$ such that the socle of Y/X is equal to S .

If $C = \tau^-K$ for some indecomposable module K , then ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]^1$ consists of the right equivalence classes of surjective maps $X \rightarrow Y$ with kernel K .

Proof: See 5.7 and 7.3.

Given a morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$, let $\sigma(f) = [X]$, the isomorphism class of the source X of f . We study the function σ defined on ${}^C[-\rightarrow Y]^1$ with values in the set of isomorphism classes of modules.

Proposition 12.6. *Let Λ be the Kronecker algebra, C indecomposable preprojective, Y indecomposable preinjective. Then σ is a bijection*

$$\sigma : {}^C[-\rightarrow Y]^1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}(i) \quad \text{with} \quad i = |C| + |Y| - 4.$$

For the proof, we need the following Lemma.

Lemma 12.7. *Let Λ be the Kronecker algebra, let $0 \rightarrow U \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow 0$ be a non-split exact sequence with Y indecomposable preinjective, U preprojective. Then no indecomposable direct summand of X is preinjective.*

Proof. Let $X = X' \oplus X''$ with X' indecomposable. Assume that X' is preinjective. Denote the map $X \rightarrow Y$ by f and let f' be its restriction to X' . Then $f' \neq 0$, since

otherwise X' is a direct summand of the kernel of f , thus equal to K , so that the sequence splits. Non-zero maps between indecomposable preinjective modules are surjective, thus f' is surjective. Of course, f' is not an isomorphism, since otherwise the sequence would split. Let U' be the kernel of f' . As we see, $U' \neq 0$. We have the following commutative diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & U' & \longrightarrow & U & \longrightarrow & X'' \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & U' & \longrightarrow & X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y \longrightarrow 0.
\end{array}$$

Now U' is a submodule of U , thus it is preprojective. Since $U' \neq 0$, we must have $\delta(U') \leq -1$, where δ denotes the defect. It follows that $\delta(X') = \delta(U') + \delta(Y) \leq 0$, since $\delta(Y) = 1$. This contradicts our assumption that X' is preinjective.

Lemma 12.8. *Let X be regular, Y indecomposable preinjective. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *X is strongly regular,*
- (ii) *There exists $f: X \rightarrow Y$ such that the kernel of f does not contain a simple regular submodule.*

Any map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ with no simple regular submodule in its kernel is a monomorphism or an epimorphism. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ are maps with no simple regular submodule in the kernel, and X, X' are isomorphic, then f, f' are right equivalent.

Proof: First, we show that (ii) implies (i). Assume that there is $f: X \rightarrow Y$ such that the kernel of f does not contain a simple regular submodule of X . In order to show that X is strongly regular, we show that its regular socle is multiplicity-free. Assume, for the contrary, that X has a submodule U such that $U = R \oplus R$ with R simple regular. Let f_1, f_2 be the restrictions of f to $R \oplus 0$ or $0 \oplus R$, respectively. Since no simple regular submodule of X is contained in the kernel of f , we see that both f_1, f_2 are non-zero maps. According to Lemma 12.2, there is a map $h: R \rightarrow R$ such that $f_1 = f_2 h$. But then $R' = \{(-h(x), x) \mid x \in R\}$ belongs to the kernel of f . Of course, R' is isomorphic to R , thus R' is a simple regular submodule of X which belongs to the kernel of f , a contradiction.

Conversely, assume that $X = \bigoplus_i R_i[t_i]$ is a strongly regular module, with pairwise different simple regular modules R_i . According to Lemma 12.2, there is a map $f_i: R_i[t_i] \rightarrow Y$ such that the restriction of f_i to R_i is non-zero. Since the simple regular submodules R_i are pairwise non-isomorphic, these are the only simple regular submodules of X , thus no simple regular submodule of X lies in the kernel of $f = (f_i)_i: X \rightarrow Y$,

Now assume that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a map such that the kernel of f does not contain a simple regular submodule. Assume that f is not an epimorphism. The image of f is a factor module of X , thus the direct sum of a regular and a preinjective module. But Y has no non-zero proper submodule which is preinjective. Thus, the image of f is regular. The kernel of a map between regular modules is regular, thus either a monomorphism, or it contains a simple regular submodule. Since the latter is not possible, we see that f has to be a monomorphism.

Finally, assume that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ are maps with no simple regular submodule in the kernel. Let $g: X \rightarrow X'$ be an isomorphism. Write $X = \bigoplus R_i[t_i]$ with

pairwise non-isomorphic simple regular modules R_i . Let f_i and f'_i be the restriction of f and $f'g$, respectively, to $R_i[t_i]$. Since R_i is not in the kernel of f , the restriction of f_i to R_i is non-zero. According to Lemma 12.2, there is a map $h_i: R_i \rightarrow R_i$ such that $f_i = f'_i h_i$. But also the restriction of f'_i to R_i is non-zero, thus R_i is not in the kernel of h_i and therefore h_i is an automorphism. Let $h = (h_i)_i: X \rightarrow X$. This is an automorphism of X with $f = f'gh$. Since $f = f'gh$ and gh is an isomorphism, we see that f, f' are right equivalent.

Proposition 12.9. *Let Y be indecomposable projective. The maximal submodules of Y are pairwise non-isomorphic and these are, up to isomorphism, all the strongly regular modules of length $|Y| - 1$.*

The kernels of the non-zero maps $Y \rightarrow Q_1$ are pairwise non-isomorphic and these are, up to isomorphism, all the strongly regular modules of length $|Y| - 3$.

Proof. Let X be a maximal submodule of Y . Then Y/X is simple injective, thus $\delta(X) = \delta(Y) - \delta(Y/X) = 0$. Since Y has no proper non-zero preinjective submodule, we see that X has to be regular. According to Lemma 12.8, the inclusion map $X \rightarrow Y$ shows that X is even strongly regular, and of course of length $|Y| - 1$. Conversely, if X is strongly regular and of length $|Y| - 1$, Lemma 12.8 yields a monomorphism $X \rightarrow Y$. Now assume that two maximal submodules X, X' are isomorphic, let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ be the inclusion maps. Then, according to Lemma 12.8, f, f' are right equivalent, thus $X = X'$.

In the same way, we consider the kernels X of the non-zero maps $Y \rightarrow Q_1$. Clearly, all non-zero maps $Y \rightarrow Q_1$ are surjective, thus $\delta(X) = 0$ and again, X has to be regular, and according to Lemma 12.8 even strongly regular, of course of length $|Y| - 3$. Conversely, if X is strongly regular and of length $|Y| - 1$, Lemma 12.8 yields a monomorphism $X \rightarrow Y$. The factor module Y/X is of length 3 and has the same composition factors as Q_1 . But the only factor module of Y of length 3 with the same composition factors as Q_1 is Q_1 itself, thus X is the kernel of a non-zero map $Y \rightarrow Q_1$. Finally, we use again Lemma 12.8 in order to see that isomorphic kernels of non-zero maps $Y \rightarrow Q_1$ are actually identical.

Remark. It should be stressed that for $C = P_0, P_1$, the inverse η_{CY}^{-1} of the Auslander bijection can be seen very well:

If M is a Kronecker module, we may write M in the form

$$M = (M_a, M_b; \alpha: M_b \rightarrow M_a, \beta: M_b \rightarrow M_a)$$

where M_a, M_b are vector spaces and M_α, M_β are linear maps. We can identify M_a with $\text{Hom}(P_0, M)$ and M_b with $\text{Hom}(P_1, M)$, since $P_0 = P(a), P_1 = P(b)$.

Consider the case $C = P_1$. Given a maximal submodule U of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$, we may interpret it as a maximal submodule of $Y_b = \text{Hom}(C, Y)$, and we may consider the submodule ΛU of Y generated by U , let $u: \Lambda U \rightarrow Y$ be the inclusion map. Then $[u: \Lambda U \rightarrow Y]$ belongs to ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_1$ and $\eta_{CV}(u) = U$. This shows that $[u] = \eta_{CY}^{-1}(U)$.

Similarly, for $C = P_0$, starting with a maximal subspace V_a of the vector space $Y_a = \text{Hom}(C, Y)$, we may construct $V_b = Y_\alpha^{-1}(V_a) \cap Y_\beta^{-1}(V_a)$, then $V = (V_a, V_b; Y_\alpha|V_b, Y_\beta|V_b)$ is a submodule of Y , say with inclusion map $v: V \rightarrow Y$. Then $[v: V \rightarrow Y]$ belongs to ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_1$ and $\eta_{CV}(v) = V_a$. This shows that $[v] = \eta_{CY}^{-1}(V_a)$.

Proposition 12.10. *Let Λ be the Kronecker algebra and Y indecomposable preinjective, C indecomposable preprojective. Let $d = |C| + |Y| - 4$. Let X be any module.*

There is $f: X \rightarrow Y$ right minimal, right C -determined with $|f|_C = 1$, if and only if the isomorphism class of X belongs to $\mathcal{R}(d)$.

If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ are right minimal, right C -determined maps with $|f|_C = |f'|_C = 1$. Then f, f' are right equivalent if and only if X, X' are isomorphic.

Proof: First, consider the case when C is not projective, thus $|C| \geq 5$, therefore $d > |Y|$.

Since Λ is hereditary and C has no indecomposable projective direct summand, any right C -determined map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is surjective and its kernel belongs to add K , where $K = \tau C$. If we assume that $|f|_C = 1$, then the kernel of f has to be equal to K . It follows that $\delta(X) = \delta(Y) + \delta(K) = 0$. Since all indecomposable submodules of X are preprojective or regular, we see that X has to be regular. Of course, its length is just d . Note that no simple regular submodule R of X can be contained in the kernel of f , since by assumption the kernel of f is K , thus preprojective. The Lemma 12.8 shows that X is strongly regular, thus the isomorphism class of X belongs to $\mathcal{R}(d)$.

Conversely, assume that X is a strongly regular module of length $|X| = d$. According to the Lemma 12.8 there exists a morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ such that its kernel contains no simple regular module. Since $|X| = d > |Y|$, the map f cannot be a monomorphism, thus it is an epimorphism. Since the kernel of f does not contain a simple regular module, it is the direct sum of indecomposable preprojective modules. Since the defect of the kernel is $\delta(X) - \delta(Y) = -1$, we see that the kernel of f is indecomposable preprojective. The length of the kernel is $|X| - |Y| = |C| - 4 = |\tau C|$, thus the kernel of f is isomorphic to τC . Altogether, we have shown: if the isomorphism class of X belongs to $\mathcal{R}(d)$, then there is $f: X \rightarrow Y$ right minimal, right C -determined with $|f|_C = 1$.

Finally, assume that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ are right minimal, right C -determined maps with $|f|_C = |f'|_C = 1$. Then X, X' are strongly regular. If these maps are right equivalent, then clearly X, X' are isomorphic. Conversely, assume that X, X' are isomorphic. In order to show that f, f' are right equivalent, we may assume that $X' = X$. Lemma 12.8 asserts that f, f' are right equivalent.

Now assume that C is projective, thus $|C| \leq 3$, therefore $d < |Y|$. In case $C = P_1$, we have to consider the submodules X of Y with $Y/X = Q_0$, in case $C = P_0$, we have to consider the submodules X of Y with $Y/X = Q_1$. This has been done in the previous proposition.

Corollary 12.11. *Let Λ be the Kronecker algebra, C indecomposable preprojective, Y indecomposable preinjective. Then $\sigma\eta_{CY}^{-1}$ yields a bijection*

$$\sigma\eta_{CY}^{-1}: \mathcal{S}_m \text{Hom}(C, Y) \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}(i) \quad \text{with} \quad i = |C| + |Y| - 4.$$

Note that $\Gamma(C) = k$, thus $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$, considered as a $\Gamma(C)$ -module is just a vector space, thus $\mathcal{S}_m \text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is the set of the maximal subspaces of a vector space, and

therefore a projective space. We see that *we obtain a parameterization of the set $\mathcal{R}(2i)$ of all strongly regular Kronecker modules of length $2i$ by the projective space \mathbb{P}_i .*

Remark. This parameterization of $\mathcal{R}(d)$ extends the well-known description of the geometric quotient of the “open sheet”, when dealing with conjugacy classes of $(n \times n)$ -matrices with coefficients in a field, see for example Kraft [Kr].

Let us mention some details: Let $R = k[T]$ be the polynomial ring in one variable T with coefficients in the field k , and let us assume that k is algebraically closed. We consider R as the path algebra of the quiver with one vertex and one loop; in this way, the R -modules of dimension n are just pairs (V, ϕ) , where V is a k -space of dimension n and $\phi: V \rightarrow V$ an endomorphism of V , or, after choosing a basis of V , we just deal with $(n \times n)$ -matrices with coefficients in k . Isomorphism of R -modules translates to equivalence (or conjugacy) of matrices. The assertions of Lemma 12.4 can be reformulated in this context, the properties mentioned there characterize just the cyclic R -modules of finite length. Note that the category of $k[T]$ -modules of finite length is equivalent to the full subcategory \mathcal{R}' of all regular Kronecker modules without eigenvalue ∞ (to be precise: let us denote the two arrows of the Kronecker quiver by α, β and let \mathcal{T}_∞ be the Auslander-Reiten component which contains the indecomposable regular representation M with $M_\alpha = 0$). The subcategory \mathcal{R}' consists of all regular representations with no indecomposable direct summand in \mathcal{T}_∞ , or equivalently, it is the full subcategory of all representations M such that M_α is bijective. Under the equivalence of the category of finite-dimensional $k[T]$ -modules and \mathcal{R}' $k[T]$ -module N corresponds to the representation M such that $M_\alpha: N \rightarrow N$ is the identity map, and $M_\beta: N \rightarrow N$ the multiplication by T). A representation M in \mathcal{R}' is strongly regular if and only if M corresponds under this equivalence to a cyclic $k[T]$ -module. Thus, one may be tempted to call the strongly regular Kronecker modules “cyclic” modules, but this would be in conflict with standard terminology.

Remark. “**Modules determined by morphisms**”. A bijection of two sets can always be read in two different directions. This survey is concerned with the Auslander bijection

$$\eta_{CY}: {}^C[\rightarrow Y] \longrightarrow \mathcal{S} \text{Hom}(C, Y),$$

In the previous sections, the focus was going from left to right: Any right minimal morphism $f \in {}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ yields under η_{CY} a submodule of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ and is uniquely determined by this submodule, this is the philosophy of saying that morphisms as elements of $[\rightarrow Y]$ are determined by modules.

The considerations in the present section point into the reverse direction: we use sets of morphisms as convenient indices for parameterizing isomorphism classes of modules. We recall from section 5 that the restriction of η_{CY} furnishes a bijection

$$\eta_{CY}: {}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}_m \text{Hom}(C, Y),$$

thus we can use the right hand set in order to parametrize the left hand set.

Our interest lies in the special case where maps $f: M \rightarrow Y$ and $f': M' \rightarrow Y$ of C -length 1 are right equivalent only in case M and M' are isomorphic. In this case,

the maximal submodule $\eta_{CY}(f: M \rightarrow Y)$ (thus a set of morphisms) uniquely determines the module M . In addition, we will assume that C is a brick, or at least that C is indecomposable and $\text{rad End}(C)$ annihilates $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$. In this case, $\mathcal{S}_m \text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is a projective space (namely the projective d -space over the division ring $\text{End}(C)/\text{rad End}(C)$), provided $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is a module of length $d + 1$.

Let us determine $\eta_{CY}^{-1}(0)$ for $C = P_i$, $Y = Q_j$ with $i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Note that

$$\dim \text{Hom}(P_{i-1}, Q_j) = i + j - 1,$$

where $P_{-1} = 0$. Thus, the universal map from $\text{add } P_{i-1}$ to Q_j is of the form $P_{i-1}^{i+j-1} \rightarrow Q_j$ (for $j = 0$, it is a map of the form $P_{i-1}^{i-1} \rightarrow Q_0$).

Proposition 12.12. *Let Λ be the Kronecker algebra. Let $C = P_i$, $Y = Q_j$ with $i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Let $f: P_{i-1}^{i+j-1} \rightarrow Q_j$ be the universal map from $\text{add } P_{i-1}$ to Q_j . Then*

$$\eta_{CY}^{-1}(0) = [f: P_{i-1}^{i+j-1} \rightarrow Q_j].$$

Proof: For $i = 0$, the intersection of the kernels of the maps $Q_j \rightarrow Q_1$ is zero. For $i = 1$, the module $P_0 = P_{i-1}$ is simple projective, thus, for $j \geq 1$, the universal map $f: P_0^j \rightarrow Q_j$ is just the embedding of the socle of Q_j into Q_j and the socle is the intersection of the kernels of the maps $Q_j \rightarrow Q_0$. For $i = 1$ and $j = 0$, the intersection of the kernels of the maps $Q_j \rightarrow Q_0$ is zero, but also P_{i-1}^{i+j-1} is zero.

Assume now that $i \geq 2$. We have

$$\dim \text{Ext}^1(Q_j, P_{i-2}) = \dim \text{Hom}(P_i, Q_j) = \dim \text{Hom}(P_{i+j}, Q_0) = i + j,$$

thus the universal extension of Q_j from below using copies of P_{i-2} looks as follows

$$0 \rightarrow P_{i-2}^{i+j} \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Q_j \rightarrow 0$$

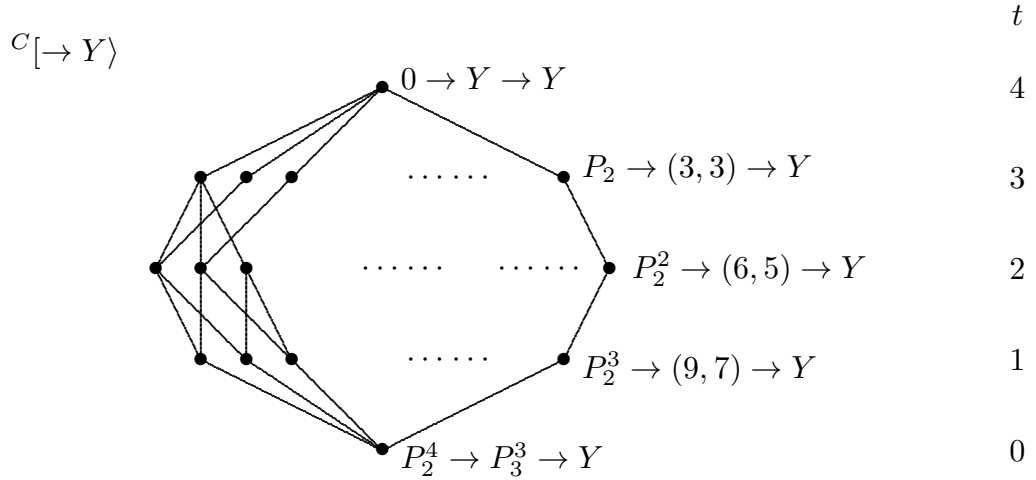
with a module X such that $\text{Ext}^1(X, X) = 0$. The dimension vector of X is

$$\mathbf{dim} X = (i + j) \mathbf{dim} P_{i-2} + \mathbf{dim} Q_j = (i + j - 1) \mathbf{dim} P_{i-1}.$$

Since also $\text{Ext}^1(P_{i-1}, P_{i-1}) = 0$, it follows that $X = P_{i-1}^{i+j-1}$. Since f is right minimal and $\dim \text{Hom}(P_{i-1}, Q_j) = i + j - 1$, we see that f has to be the universal map from $\text{add } P_{i-1}$ to Q_j .

Example 11: We consider the special case of the Kronecker modules $C = P_4$, $Y = Q_0$. Note that $\mathbf{dim} Y = (0, 1)$ and $\mathbf{dim} P_4 = (5, 4)$, thus $\tau C = P_2$ has dimension vector $(3, 2)$ and $\text{Hom}(\tau C, Y) = 2$. Here is a sketch of ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$. In any layer ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_t$ with $1 \leq t \leq 3$,

we indicate the elements $[f : X \rightarrow Y]$ in the form $P_2^t \rightarrow \mathbf{dim} X \rightarrow Y$. The map in the layer $t = 0$ has been described in Proposition 12.12.



Let us exhibit some of the short exact sequences $P_1^t \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y$.

For $(3, 3)$, the module X must be strongly regular module, thus, there are three different kinds: direct sums of three pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules of length 2, direct sums of an indecomposable module M of length 4 and an indecomposable module M' of length 2 such that $\text{Hom}(M, M') = 0$, and finally indecomposable modules of length 6.

For $(6, 5)$ and $(9, 7)$, we deal with direct sums of preprojective and regular modules. We consider the case $\mathbf{dim} X = (6, 5)$, thus $t = 2$, in detail. Let $X = X_a, X_b; X_\alpha, X_\beta$ be a Kronecker module with a submodule U isomorphic to P_2^2 such that X/U is isomorphic to Q_0 .

We start with a basis of U_b and add an element x in order to obtain a basis of X_b , thus $X_a = U_a$, and $X_b = U_b \oplus \langle x \rangle$. What we have to describe are the elements $\alpha(x)$ and $\beta(x)$ in U_a , and we have to provide a decomposition of X into indecomposables. In this way, we also will see that the map $X \rightarrow Q_0$ with kernel U is right minimal.

Since U is isomorphic to P_2^2 , we can exhibit U as follows: U_a has a basis v_0, \dots, v_5 and U_b has a basis u_1, u_2, u_4, u_5 and $\alpha(u_i) = v_{-1}$ and $\beta(u_i) = v_i$. In order to describe X , we have to discuss possible values for $\alpha(x)$ and $\beta(x)$. Four different cases will be of interest. In the first three cases, let $\alpha(x) = v_2$.

(1) If we define $\beta(x) = v_3$, then clearly $X = P_5$.

(2) If we define $\beta(x) = v_4$, then we get a decomposition of X as follows: The elements $u_1, u_2, x, u_5, v_0, v_1, v_2, v_4, v_5$ yield a submodule of the form P_4 , the elements $x - u_4, v_2 - v_3$ also yield a submodule (since $\beta(x - u_4) = 0$). These two submodules provide a direct decomposition.

(3) If we define $\beta(x) = v_5$, then we see that the elements $u_1, u_2, x; v_0, v_1, v_2, v_5$ yield a submodule of the form P_3 . The elements $u_2 - u_4, x - u_5, v_1 - v_3, v_2 - v_5$ yield a 4-dimensional indecomposable submodule, and we obtain in this way a direct decomposition.

(4) Finally, let $\alpha(x) = v_1, \beta(x) = v_4$. Then we get a submodule of X with basis $u_1, x, u_5, v_0, v_1, v_4, v_5$ which is of the form P_3 as well as two indecomposable submodules of length 2, namely with basis $x - u_1, v_4 - v_2$ and with basis $x - u_4, u_1 - u_3$.

In this way, we obtain short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow P_2^2 \rightarrow X \rightarrow Q_0 \rightarrow 0$$

such that X is of the form P_5 , of the form $P_4 \oplus R$, of the form $P_3 \oplus R''$, or finally of the form $P_3 \oplus R \oplus R'$, where R, R' are both regular of length 2, and R'' is regular of length 4.

13. Lattices of height at most 2.

The height of $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is the length of the $\Gamma(C)$ -module $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$. If Λ is a k -algebra, k is algebraically closed, and C is multiplicity-free (what we can assume), then the height of $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is the k -dimension of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$.

Our main interest will concern the height 2 lattices which are not distributive, since this is the first time that one may encounter infinite families. Here is a discussion of the lattices of height at most 2, in general.

Height 0. The lattice $\mathcal{S}M$ has height 0 if and only if $M = 0$. Thus, to say that $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ has height zero means that $\text{Hom}(C, Y) = 0$.

Height 1. The lattice $\mathcal{S}M$ has height 1 if and only if M is a simple module. Thus, in our case $M = \text{Hom}(C, Y)$, we deal with a simple $\Gamma(C)$ -module. Note that $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is a simple $\Gamma(C)$ -module if and only if there is a right minimal, right C -determined map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ which is not an isomorphism, such that for any right minimal, right C -determined map $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ which is not an isomorphism, there is an isomorphism $h: X \rightarrow X'$ such that $f = f'h$.

Three cases should be noted:

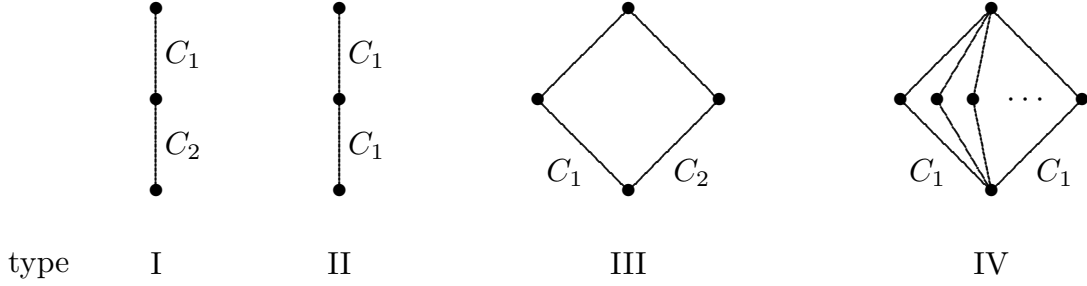
(1) f may be an epimorphism. For example, take the path algebra of the quiver of type \mathbb{A}_2 as exhibited in example 1. Let $C = Y = S(b)$ (thus $\tau C = S(a)$). Then the epimorphism $f: P(b) \rightarrow S(b) = Y$ is, up to isomorphism, the only right minimal, right C -determined map ending in Y which is not an isomorphism.

(2) f may be a monomorphism. To obtain an example, take again the path algebra of the quiver of type \mathbb{A}_2 . Let $C = S(a)$ and $Y = P(b)$, thus now C is projective. The monomorphism $f: S(a) \rightarrow P(b) = Y$ is, up to isomorphism, the only right minimal, right C -determined map ending in Y which is not an isomorphism.

(3) f is neither epi nor mono. As an example, take the radical square zero algebra with the linearly oriented quiver of type \mathbb{A}_3 , see example 6. Let $Y = P(c)$ and $C = S(b)$ (thus $\tau C = S(a)$). The non-zero map $f: P(b) \rightarrow P(c)$ is, up to right equivalence, the only right minimal, right C -determined map ending in Y which is not an isomorphism.

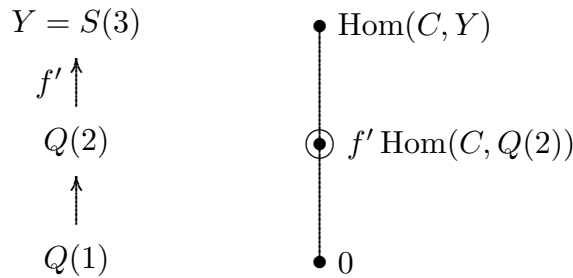
Height 2. A lattice of height 2 may be either a chain (thus of the form $\mathbb{I}(2)$) or not. If the lattice is not a chain, the lattice still may be distributive (case III) or not (case IV). The submodule lattices $\mathcal{S}M$ of type III and IV occur for a semisimple module M of length 2; in case M is the direct sum of two non-isomorphic simple modules, we deal with case III, otherwise M is the direct sum of two isomorphic simple modules and then we deal with case IV. Since the lattices we are interested are submodule lattices (here of a module of length 2), we distinguish also in the case of a serial module M of length 2, whether the two composition factors are isomorphic (case I) or not (case II).

Altogether, we see that for a lattice $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ of height 2, there are the following four cases:



here, the labels C_1, C_2 concern the type of the corresponding pair of neighbors: C_1, C_2 are non-isomorphic indecomposable modules.

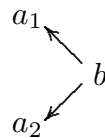
Type I: Example 12. Take the linearly oriented quiver of type \mathbb{A}_3 as discussed in Examples 5. Let $Y = S(3)$ and $C = Q(2) \oplus S(3)$. Then $\Gamma(C)$ is the path algebra of the quiver of type \mathbb{A}_2 and $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is the indecomposable $\Gamma(C)$ module of length 2. The lattices ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ and $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ look as follows:



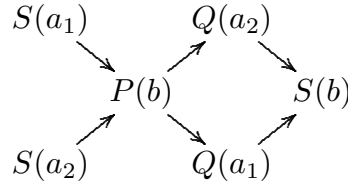
Type II. In the last section, we have seen such examples for the Kronecker algebra, namely: if C, Y are modules with C indecomposable, such that ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ is of the form $\mathbb{I}(2)$, then we must be in type II.

Another example has been presented already in section 7 when dealing with Riedtmann-Zwara degenerations, namely example 9. There, we have chosen (non-projective) indecomposable modules C and Y such that $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ was a cyclic module of length 2. There, an additional module Y was considered with an epimorphism $M' \rightarrow Y$ such that the composition $M \rightarrow M' \rightarrow Y$ is non-zero. Note that this procedure fits into the consideration of families $\mathcal{M} = \{M_i \mid i \in I\}$ of modules which is based on dealing with fixed morphisms $f_i: M_i \rightarrow Y$ for some module Y .

Type III. Example 13. Take the quiver of type \mathbb{A}_3 with two sinks:



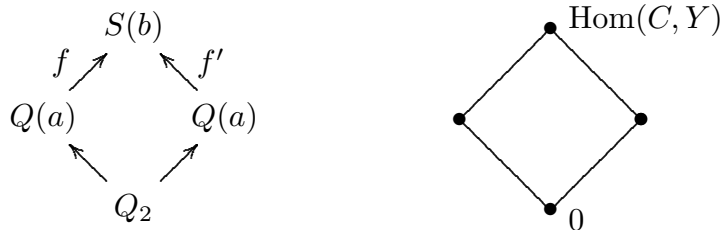
and let Λ be its path algebra. Here is the Auslander-Reiten quiver of Λ :



Let $Y = S(b)$ and $C = Q(a_1) \oplus Q(a_2)$. As usual, let us show both ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ as well as $S\text{Hom}(C, Y)$:



Example 14. Here is a second example of type III. In contrast to the previous example, here the two incomparable right minimal maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ have the property that the modules X and X' are isomorphic. We consider the Kronecker algebra (see section 11). Let $Y = S(b)$ and $C = R \oplus R'$, where R, R' are non-isomorphic regular modules of length 2. We may consider R, R' as submodules of $Q(a)$ and we denote by $f: Q(a) \rightarrow S(b)$ the projection with kernel R , by $f': Q(a) \rightarrow S(b)$ the projection with kernel R' . The pullback of f and f' is the preinjective module Q_2 (with dimension vector $(2, 3)$).



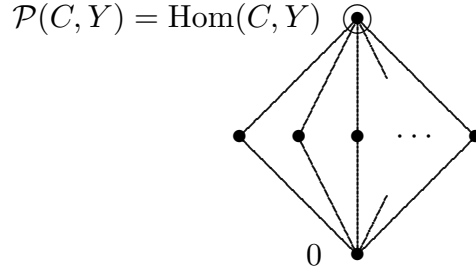
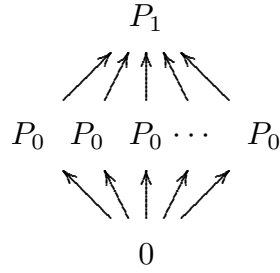
Type IV. Let C, Y be a pair of modules such that ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ is of type IV. As we will see, in this is our main concern, the behaviour of the modules present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1$ may be quite different.

Examples 15, where the modules present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1$ are all isomorphic. As we have seen in section 11, there are many such examples for the Kronecker algebra, thus let Λ be the Kronecker algebra, let P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots be the indecomposable preprojective modules, and Q_0, Q_1, Q_2, \dots the indecomposable preinjective modules, with both P_i and Q_i being of length $2i + 1$.

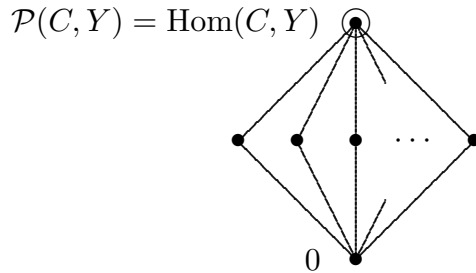
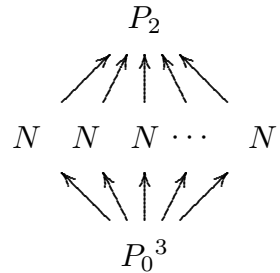
First, let $C = P_i$ and $Y = P_{i+1}$, for some $i \geq 0$, thus $\dim \text{Hom}(C, Y) = 2$ and therefore $S\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is of the form IV.

If $i = 0$, then we deal with the lattice of submodules U of P_1 such that the socle of P_1/U is generated by P_0 . Such a submodule is either 0 or simple (thus of the form P_0) or

equal to P_1 :



If $i = 1$, then we deal with the lattice of all submodules U of P_2 which contain the socle of P_2 (these are just the submodules U of P_2 such that the socle of P_2/U is generated by P_1). Note that such a submodule is either the socle itself, thus isomorphic to P_0^3 , or of the form $N = P_0 \oplus P_1$, or P_2 itself.



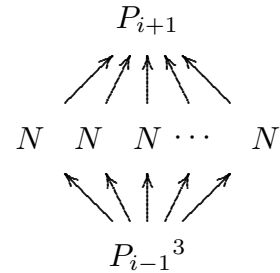
with $N = P_0 \oplus P_1$

Whereas for the cases $i = 0, 1$ all the maps shown in the lattice ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ are inclusion maps, the maps exhibited in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ for $i \geq 2$ are all epimorphisms, see Proposition 6.6 and Lemma 6.8.

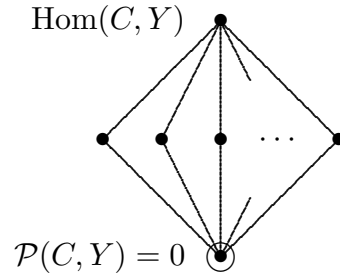
So let us assume that $i \geq 2$. A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is right P_i -determined if and only if its kernel is a direct sum of copies of P_{i-2} . Since $\text{Ext}^1(P_{i+1}, P_{i-2}) = D \text{Hom}(P_i, P_{i+1})$ is a two-dimensional vector space, we see that we deal with short exact sequences of the form

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow P_{i-2} \rightarrow N \rightarrow P_{i+1} \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 \rightarrow P_{i-2}^2 \rightarrow M \rightarrow P_{i+1} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

such that the maps $N \rightarrow P_{i+1}$ and $M \rightarrow P_{i+1}$ are right minimal. It follows easily that all these modules N have to be of the form $P_{i-1} \oplus P_i$, and M has to be of the form P_{i-1}^3 . Thus, the lattice ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ looks as follows:



with $N = P_{i-1} \oplus P_i$



Let us describe the right minimal maps $N = P_1 \oplus P_2 \rightarrow P_3$ in detail. We have $\dim \text{Hom}(P_1 \oplus P_2, P_3) = 3$, but actually only the homomorphisms $P_2 \rightarrow P_3$ matter and $\text{Hom}(P_2, P_3) = 2$. Why only the homomorphisms $P_2 \rightarrow P_3$ matter? We need an epimorphism $f: P_1 \oplus P_2 \rightarrow P_3$, write it as $f = [f_1, f_2]$ with $f_1: P_1 \rightarrow P_3$ and $f_2: P_2 \rightarrow P_3$. In order that f is an epimorphism, the following two conditions have to be satisfied:

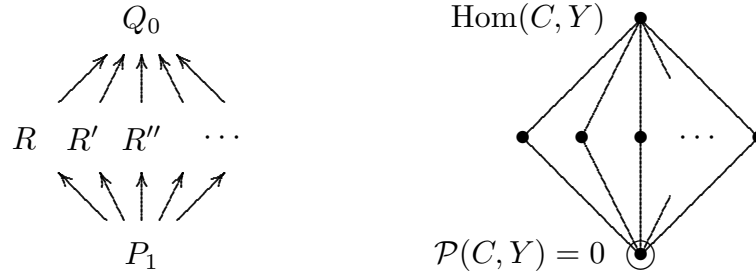
- (1) The restriction f_2 of f to P_2 has to be non-zero.
- (2) The image $f_1(P_1)$ is not contained in $f_2(P_2)$, or, equivalently (since P_1 is projective) f_1 does not factor through f_2 .

If two such maps $[f_1, f_2]$ and $[f'_1, f'_2]$ are given with both f_2 and f'_2 non-zero, and $f_1(P_1) \not\subset f_2(P_2)$ as well as $f'_1(P_1) \not\subset f'_2(P_2)$, then $[f_1, f_2]$ is right equivalent to $[f'_1, f'_2]$ if and only if f_2 is right equivalent to f'_2 , if and only if there is a scalar $c \in k^*$ such that $f'_2 = cf_2$.

It follows that the existence of the one-parameter family of right minimal maps $N \rightarrow P_3$ comes from the fact that $\dim \text{Hom}(P_2, P_3) = 2$.

Observe that the lattices ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ for $C = P_i, Y = P_{i+1}$ and all $i \geq 0$ have the same form, provided we set $P_{-1} = 0$,

Examples 16, where the modules in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1$ are pairwise non-isomorphic. Again, we deal with the Kronecker algebra. Let $Y = Q_0$ and $C = P_2$, thus $\dim \text{Hom}(C, Y) = 2$ and $K = \tau C = P_0$. The right minimal right C -determined morphisms ending in Y are epimorphisms with kernel in $\text{add } K$. Here are the lattices in question:



with pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable representations R, R', R'', \dots of length 2.

Examples 17, where the modules in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1$ belong to a finite number of isomorphism classes with a fixed dimension vector.

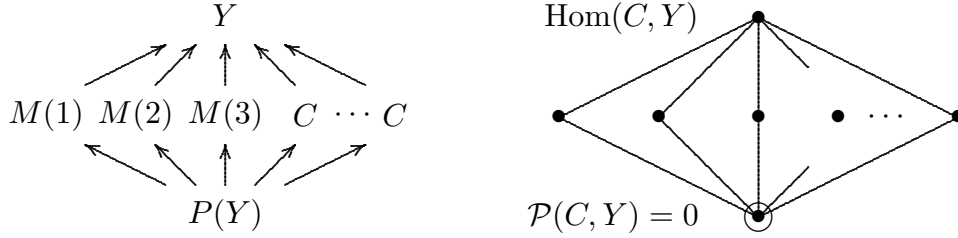
Take the 3-subspace quiver as considered in example 9. Let $Y = Q(a)$, and C the maximal indecomposable module, thus $C = \tau Q(a)$ and $\dim \text{Hom}(C, Y) = 2$. Then $\mathcal{S} \text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is the non-distributive lattice of height 2, and the elements of height 1 form a \mathbb{P}_1 -family.

This \mathbb{P}_1 -family in $\mathcal{S} \text{Hom}(C, Y)$ contains three special elements, namely the three subspaces which are generated by the composition of irreducible maps $C \rightarrow \tau^- P(b_i)$ and $\tau^- P(b_i) \rightarrow Y$, for $1 \leq i \leq 3$. The remaining elements of the \mathbb{P}_1 -family are generated by the surjective maps $C \rightarrow Y$.

Correspondingly, in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_1$, there are the right equivalence classes $[f_i]$ of surjective maps $f_i: M(i) \rightarrow Y$, where $M(i) = P(b_i) \oplus \tau^- P(b_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq 3$; the remaining elements of the \mathbb{P}_1 -family are the right equivalence classes of the surjective maps $C \rightarrow Y$. Note that all the modules $M(1), M(2), M(3)$ as well as C have the same dimension vector, namely

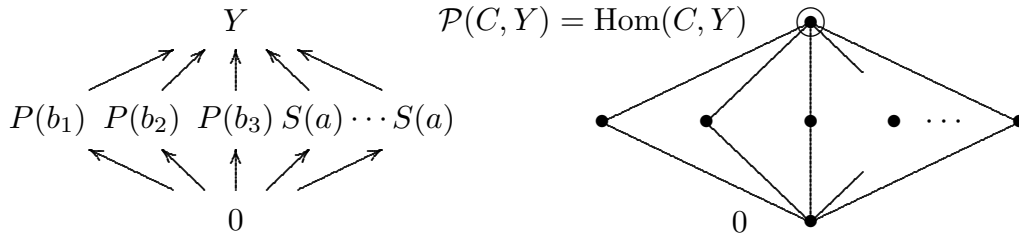
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The zero element of the lattice ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ is the projective cover $P(Y) \rightarrow Y$. In the submodule lattice $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$, the zero element is $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) = 0$.



Examples 18, where the modules in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1$ form a family of modules with varying dimension vectors. Again, we take the 3-subspace quiver as considered in example 9. Now let $C = P(a)$ and $Y = \tau Q(a)$ the maximal indecomposable module.

Since C is the projective module $P(a)$, the right minimal right C -determined maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$ are the inclusions maps of submodules X of Y such that the socle of Y/X is a direct sum of copies of $S(a)$. The indecomposable submodules of Y are $P(b_1), P(b_2), P(b_3)$ as well as submodules isomorphic to $S(a)$. In order that the socle of Y/X is a direct sum of copies of $S(a)$, either $X = Y$ (and $Y/X = 0$), or $X = 0$ (and $Y/X = Y$), or X has to be indecomposable. If X is an indecomposable proper submodule of Y , then the socle of Y/X is either isomorphic to $S(0)$ or else X is contained in one of the modules $P(b_1), P(b_2), P(b_3)$. It follows that the 1-parameter family in the middle of ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ consists of the indecomposable proper submodules X of Y such that the socle of Y/X is isomorphic to $S(a)$, thus either X is one of $P(b_1), P(b_2), P(b_3)$, or else X is a simple submodule of Y not contained in $P(b_1), P(b_2), P(b_3)$.



Example 19. Another example where the modules in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]^1$ form a family of modules with varying dimension vectors. Take the one-point extension Λ of the Kronecker algebra using a regular module R of length 2, say $R = R_\infty$

$$a \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longleftarrow \end{array} b \longleftarrow c$$

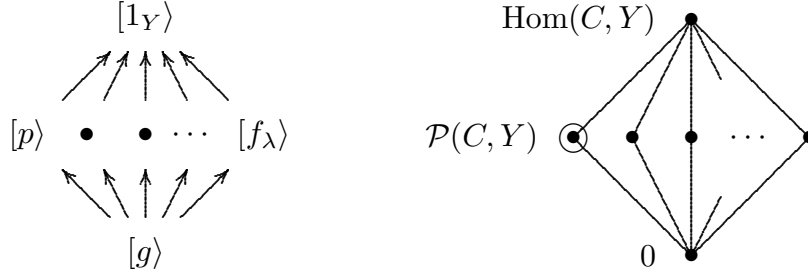
The vertex c is the extension vertex and $\text{rad } P(c) = R_\infty$. The regular Kronecker modules of length 2 different from R_∞ will be denoted by R_λ with $\lambda \in k$.

Let $K = S(a)$ and $C = \tau^- K$, this is the indecomposable Kronecker-module P_2 , its dimension vector (as a Λ -module) is $(3, 2, 0)$. Let $Y = P(c)/S(a)$, its dimension vector is $(0, 1, 1)$. We have $\dim \text{Hom}(C, Y) = 2$. Since $\text{End}(C) = k$, the submodule lattice

$\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is just the projective line. Under η_{SY} we obtain a \mathbb{P}_1 -family of right minimal maps ending in Y , namely those with the following short exact sequences:

$$\begin{aligned} K &\rightarrow P(c) \xrightarrow{p} Y \\ K &\rightarrow R_\lambda \xrightarrow{f'_\lambda} S(b) \quad \text{for } \lambda \in k \end{aligned}$$

Here is, on the left, ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$, and, on the right, $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$



The 0 -subspace of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ corresponds to a map $g: P(b) \rightarrow Y$ with image $S(b)$, namely to the projective presentation of $S(b)$

$$K^2 \rightarrow P(b) \xrightarrow{g'} S(b).$$

It should be noted that the short exact sequence

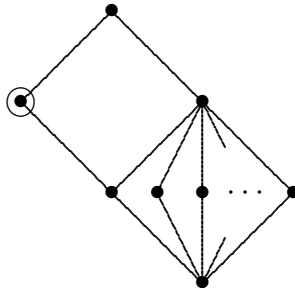
$$K \rightarrow R_\infty \xrightarrow{f'_\infty} S(b)$$

yields the map $R_\infty \xrightarrow{f'_\infty} S(b) \subset Y$ which we denote by f_∞ and which is not C -determined. Namely, there is the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{rad } P(c) & \xrightarrow{\iota} & P(c) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ R_\infty & \xrightarrow{f_\infty} & Y \end{array}$$

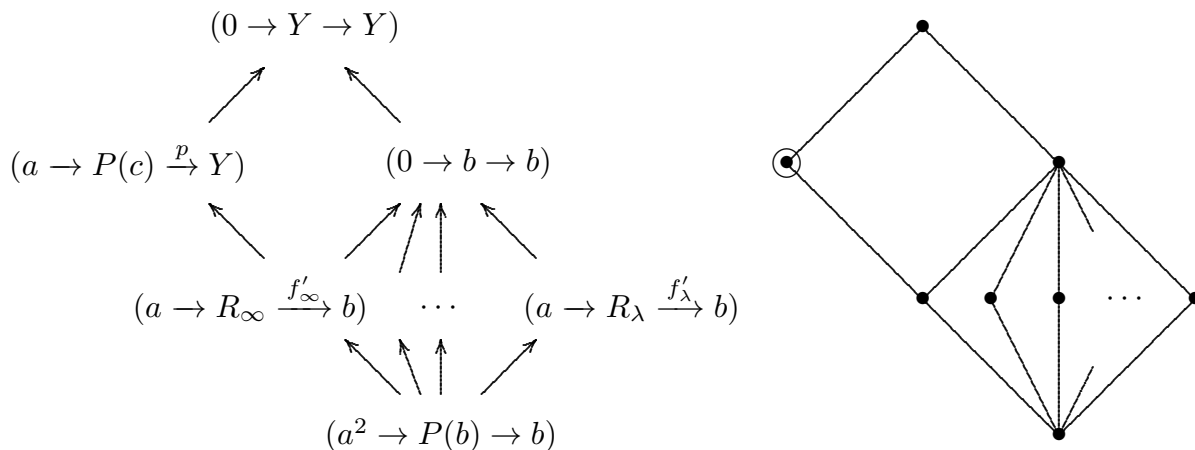
with inclusion map ι . Since p does not factor through f_∞ , we see that p almost factors through f_∞ , thus the theory asserts that $P(c)$ has to belong to any determiner of f_∞ and therefore f_∞ cannot belong to ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$.

As we have noted, $P(c)$ has to belong to any determiner of f_∞ . Let us add $P(c)$ to C and consider the Auslander bijection for $C \oplus P(c)$ and Y . We have $\dim \text{Hom}(C \oplus P(c), Y) = 3$. Note that the endomorphism ring of $C \oplus P(c)$ is hereditary of type \mathbb{A}_2 and the submodule structure of $\text{Hom}(C \oplus P(c), Y)$ looks as follows:

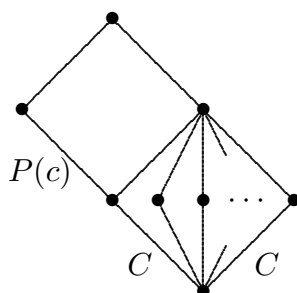


For the proof, we only have to verify that a non-trivial map $C \rightarrow P(c)$ does not annihilate the module $\text{Hom}(C \oplus P(c), Y)$. The encircled vertex is the submodule $\mathcal{P}(C \oplus P(c), Y)$.

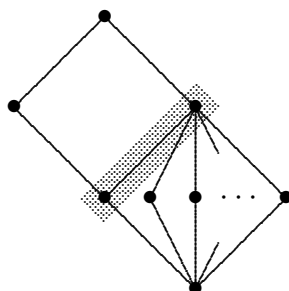
The corresponding diagram in ${}^{C \oplus P(c)}[\rightarrow Y]$ looks as follows; here, we write its elements as short exact sequences ending in a submodule of Y :



We may label the lines of the Hasse diagram of $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C \oplus P(c))$ by the corresponding type, thus either by C or by $P(c)$



We should add that conversely, we can recover $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ from $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C \oplus P(c), Y)$ by deleting the shaded part:



Part III. Special cases.

14. The module C being a generator.

The special case $C = \Lambda$ has been discussed already at the end of section 4. In this case, $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is just the Grassmannian of all submodules of Y .

Proposition 14.1. *Let C be a generator. Then $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is right C -determined if and only if the intrinsic kernel of f is in $\text{add } \tau C$.*

Proof. According to 3.4, the map f is right C -determined if and only if $C(f) \in \text{add } C$. Thus, assume that $C(f) \in \text{add } C$. Let K be an indecomposable direct summand of the intrinsic kernel of f . By definition of $C(f)$, we know that $\tau^- K$ belongs to $\text{add } C(f)$, and K is not injective. Thus $K = \tau\tau^- K$ belongs to $\text{add } \tau C(f) \subseteq \text{add } C$. This shows that the intrinsic kernel of f belongs to $\text{add } \tau C$.

Conversely, assume that the intrinsic kernel belongs to $\text{add } \tau C$, in particular any indecomposable direct summand of the intrinsic kernel K belongs to $\text{add } \tau C$, thus $\tau^- K$ belongs to $\text{add } \tau^- \tau C \subseteq \text{add } C$. Also, since C is a generator, any indecomposable projective module belongs to $\text{add } C$. As a consequence, $C(f)$ belongs to $\text{add } C$. This completes the proof.

Everyone admits that the concept of being determined is not very intuitive, however in the special case when C is a generator (and this is often the only important case), one knows: The maps in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y)$ can be described by the exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{e} Y' \rightarrow 0$$

where K is in $\text{add } \tau C$ and Y' is a submodule of Y say with inclusion map $m: Y' \rightarrow Y$, the map in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y)$ in question is the composition me . To repeat: *If C is a generator, a right minimal is right C -determined if and only if its kernel belongs to $\text{add } \tau C$.*

This means: for C a generator, the set ${}^C[\rightarrow Y)$ can be visualized very well. Unfortunately, this seems to be difficult in general, but the notion of right determination just allows to have the prolific bijection ${}^C[\rightarrow Y) \leftrightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$.

Proposition 14.2. *Let C be a generator and $u: Y' \rightarrow Y$ a monomorphism. Then $f \mapsto uf$ defines an embedding $u_*: {}^C[\rightarrow Y') \rightarrow {}^C[\rightarrow Y)$. The image of this embedding is an ideal of the lattice ${}^C[\rightarrow Y)$ and the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^C[\rightarrow Y) & \xrightarrow{\eta_{CY}} & \mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y) \\ u_* \uparrow & & \uparrow \mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, u) \\ {}^C[\rightarrow Y') & \xrightarrow{\eta_{CY'}} & \mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y') \end{array}$$

Proof. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y'$ be right C -determined. Since the intrinsic kernel of f and of uf are the same, also uf is right C -determined by 14.1. If $f \preceq f'$ are maps ending in Y' , then there is a map h such that $f = f'h$, therefore $uf = uf'h$, thus $uf \preceq uf'$. This shows that $f \mapsto uf$ yields a map $u_*: {}^C[\rightarrow Y') \rightarrow {}^C[\rightarrow Y)$. In order to see that u_* is an embedding,

let us assume that f, f' are maps ending in Y such that $uf \preceq uf'$. Then there is h with $uf = uf'h$, but this implies that $f = f'h$ (since u is a monomorphism), and therefore $f \preceq f'$. In order to see that the image of u_* is an ideal, let f be right C -determined and ending in Y' and g right C -determined ending in Y such that $g \preceq u_*(f)$. We want to show that g is in the image of u_* . But $g \preceq uf$ means that there is h with $g = ufh$, thus $g = u_*(fh)$.

It remains to show that the diagram commutes. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y'$ be right C -determined. Then we have $\eta_{CY'}(f) = f \text{Hom}(C, X)$. The map $\text{Hom}(C, u)$ send any $\phi \in \text{Hom}(C, Y')$ to $\text{Hom}(C, u)(\phi) = u\phi$, thus $\mathcal{S} \text{Hom}(C, u)$ sends $f \text{Hom}(C, X)$ to $uf \text{Hom}(C, X)$. On the other hand, we also have $\eta_{CY}(u_*(f)) = \eta_{CY}(uf) = uf \text{Hom}(C, X)$.

If $u: Y' \rightarrow Y$ is a monomorphism, but C is not a generator, then given $[f] \in {}^C[\rightarrow Y']$, the right equivalence class of the composition uf usually will not belong to ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$.

Example 20. Take the quiver of type \mathbb{A}_2 as considered in example 1 and take $C = Y = S(2)$ and $Y' = 0$ with inclusion map $u: 0 \rightarrow S(2)$. The zero map $0 \rightarrow 0$ yields an element of ${}^C[\rightarrow Y']$, but u is not right C -determined, since $P(2)$ almost factors through u , so that $P(2)$ has to be a direct summand of $C(u)$ and therefore of any right determiner of u .

For C a generator, the submodule 0 of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ just corresponds to the map $0 \rightarrow Y$, namely

$$\eta_{CY}(0 \rightarrow Y) = 0.$$

On the other hand, if $P(\text{soc } Y)$ is not in $\text{add } C$, then (and only then) the submodule 0 of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ yields a non-trivial element in $[\rightarrow Y]$, namely an exact sequence $* \rightarrow * \rightarrow Y'$ with Y' the largest submodule of Y which belongs to the Serre subcategory generated by all simple modules S with $P(S)$ not in $\text{add } C$ (and the sequence itself is a universal extension from below).

15. The case of $[\rightarrow Y]$ being of finite height.

Here we consider modules Y such that there are only finitely many indecomposable modules M_i with $\text{Hom}(M_i, Y) \neq 0$. Let M be the direct sum of these modules and consider the Auslander bijection

$${}^M[\rightarrow Y] \leftrightarrow \mathcal{S} \text{Hom}(M, Y),$$

it maps $\bigoplus_{i,j} M_i^{n_i} \xrightarrow{(f_{ij})} Y$ to the $\Gamma(M)$ -submodule of $\text{Hom}(M, Y)$ generated by the maps f_{ij} (considered as maps $M \rightarrow M_i \rightarrow Y$ where the map $M \rightarrow M_i$ is the canonical projection onto the direct summand).

Proposition 15.1. *Let Y be a module.*

(a) *If $[\rightarrow Y]$ is of height h , then the number of isomorphism classes of indecomposable modules M_i with $\text{Hom}(M_i, Y) \neq 0$ is at most h .*

(b) *If M_1, \dots, M_t are all the indecomposable modules M_i with $\text{Hom}(M_i, Y) \neq 0$, one from each isomorphism class, and $M = \bigoplus_i^t M_i$, then $[\rightarrow Y] = {}^M[\rightarrow Y]$ and any module C with $[\rightarrow Y] = {}^C[\rightarrow Y]$ satisfies $M \in \text{add } C$.*

Proof. Let M_1, \dots, M_t be pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules with $\text{Hom}(M_i, Y) \neq 0$, and let $M = \bigoplus_i^t M_i$. Let $\Gamma(M) = \text{End}(M)^{\text{op}}$. Then the indecomposable projective $\Gamma(M)$ -modules $P(i) = \text{Hom}(M, M_i)$ are pairwise non-isomorphic, and $\text{Hom}_{\Gamma(M)}(P(i), \text{Hom}(M, Y)) \neq 0$, thus the $\Gamma(M)$ -module $\text{Hom}(M, Y)$ has length at least t . Now, according to the Auslander bijection, the poset \mathcal{SM} is isomorphic to the subposet ${}^M[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ of $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$. The length of \mathcal{SM} is at least t , the length of $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ is h . This shows that $t \leq h$. This shows (a).

In order to show (b), we recall from 3.9 that given a map f ending in Y , any indecomposable direct summand C_0 of $C(f)$ satisfies $\text{Hom}(C_0, Y) \neq 0$, thus C_0 is in $\text{add } M$ and therefore $C(f) \in \text{add } M$. Thus any map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is right M -determined and therefore $[\rightarrow Y\rangle = {}^M[\rightarrow Y\rangle$.

On the other hand, let us assume that $[\rightarrow Y\rangle = {}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ for some module C . Using again 3.9, we can assume that any indecomposable direct summand C_i of C satisfies $\text{Hom}(C_i, Y) \neq 0$. Thus we can assume that C is a direct summand of M . But if C is a proper direct summand of M , say $C = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{t'} M_i$ with $t' < t$, then

$$\begin{aligned} |[\rightarrow Y\rangle| &= |{}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle| = |\text{Hom}(C, Y)| \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{t'} |\text{Hom}(M_i, M)| < \sum_{i=1}^t |\text{Hom}(M_i, M)| \\ &= |\text{Hom}(M, Y)| = |{}^M[\rightarrow Y\rangle| \leq |[\rightarrow Y\rangle| \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction. This shows that $C = M$.

Remark. As we see, the indecomposable modules M_i which occur as direct summands of a minimal module C with $[\rightarrow Y\rangle = {}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ are modules with $\text{Hom}(M_i, Y) \neq 0$. But this is not surprising, since the minimal determiner $C(f)$ of any morphism f has as indecomposable direct summands only modules C_i with $\text{Hom}(C_i, Y) \neq 0$, see 3.9. Also the converse should be stressed, namely the following part of the assertion (b): any indecomposable module M_i with $\text{Hom}(M_i, Y) \neq 0$ is needed as a direct summand of C .

Corollary 15.2. *Let Y be a module. The following conditions are equivalent:*

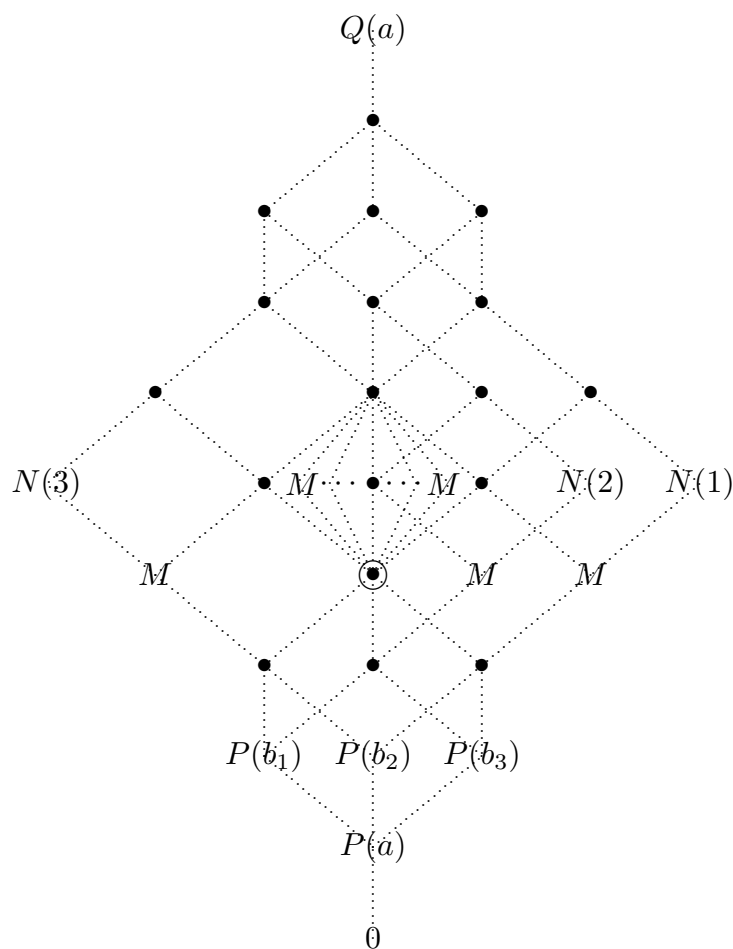
- (i) *There are only finitely many isomorphism classes of indecomposable modules X with $\text{Hom}(X, Y) \neq 0$.*
- (ii) *The lattice $[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ has finite height.*
- (iii) *There is a module C with $[\rightarrow Y\rangle = {}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$.*

Proof. The implication (ii) \implies (i) has been shown in 15.1(a), the implication (i) \implies (iii) in 15.1(b). Any lattice of the form ${}^C[\rightarrow Y\rangle$ is of finite height, thus obviously (iii) implies (ii).

If S is simple and $[\rightarrow Q(S)\rangle$ is of finite height, then this lattice $[\rightarrow Q(S)\rangle$ is called a *hammock*.

Example 21. Let Λ be the 3-subspace quiver as considered in example 9 and let $Y = Q(a)$. As before, we denote the indecomposable modules which are neither projective

nor injective by $N(i) = \tau Q(b_i)$ with $1 \leq i \leq 3$ and $M = \tau Q(a)$. Here is the lattice $[\rightarrow Y]$



Let A be the direct sum of all indecomposable Λ -modules, one from each isomorphism class. Then the $\Gamma(A)$ -module $\text{Hom}(A, Y)$ is of length 10 with 9 different composition factors, they correspond to the indecomposables

$$P(a); P(b_1), P(b_2), P(b_3); M; N(1), N(2), N(3); Q(a),$$

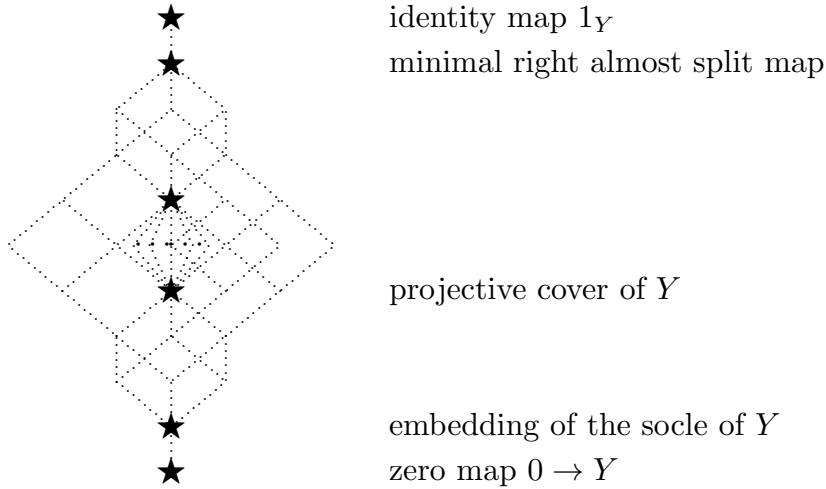
and the composition factor corresponding to M occurs with multiplicity 2 in $\text{Hom}(A, Y)$.

In the picture above, only join irreducible elements (as well as the zero element) have been labeled. Note that in the middle layer of the non-distributive interval of length 2, all but three elements are join irreducible, and have the label M ; here we deal with the various epimorphisms $M \rightarrow Q(0)$. Altogether there are 18 non-zero elements which are not join-irreducible.

Note that the picture is obtained from the free modular lattice in 3 generators as presented by Dedekind [D] in 1900 by inserting in the non-distributive interval of length 2 further diagonals (one may call it the free k -modular lattice in 3 generators).

There is an obvious action of the symmetric group S_3 of order 6 on the 3-subspace quiver, and thus also on the lattice $[\rightarrow Y]$. Six vertices of $[\rightarrow Y]$ are invariant under this

action, five of them correspond to important maps ending in Y :



the remaining one is the universal map from $\text{add } M$ to Y .

Instead of looking at representatives f in right equivalence classes, we may also draw the attention to the right equivalence classes $[f]$ themselves. For example, $[1_Y]$ is the class of all split epimorphisms ending in Y . If $g: X \rightarrow Y$ is minimal right almost split, then $[g]$ is the class of all right almost split maps ending in Y and finally, $[0 \rightarrow Y]$ is the class all zero maps ending in Y .

Remark. An attempt to deal in a similar way with the n -subspace quivers for $n \geq 4$ was given by Gelfand and Ponomarev in a series of papers ([GP2,GP3,GP4,GP5]), see also [DR] and [R3]. In order to get information about the free modular lattice in n generators, they described part of the lattice $[\rightarrow Q(a)]$ where Δ is the n -subspace quiver and $Q(a)$ is the indecomposable injective $k\Delta$ -module with a the sink of Δ . Of course, for $n \geq 4$, this lattice $[\rightarrow Q(a)]$ is of infinite height! It may be worthwhile to look for an interpretation of the results of Gelfand-Ponomarev in terms of the Auslander bijections.

16. Some serial modules $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$.

The Auslander bijections are defined for any pair of Λ -modules C, Y and one of the posets involved is $\mathcal{S}\text{Hom}(C, Y)$. Assume that J is an ideal of Λ which annihilates both modules C, Y so that we may consider C and Y as Λ' -modules, with $\Lambda' = \Lambda/J$. On the one hand, we have $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(C, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\Lambda'}(C, Y)$. On the other hand, we have to distinguish the set ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_{\Lambda'}$ of right equivalence classes of right C -determined Λ' -modules ending in Y from ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_\Lambda = {}^C[\rightarrow Y]$. Using the Auslander bijections for Λ as well as for Λ' , it is clear that the posets ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_{\Lambda'}$ and ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_\Lambda$ are isomorphic, however the modules present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_{\Lambda'}$ usually will be completely different from those present in ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]_\Lambda$. The following examples will show such deviations.

Let Λ be a local uniserial ring. When dealing with a local uniserial ring, the indecomposable module of length n will be denoted just be n . Also, if C is a module, we will write $\text{rad}^t(C, C)$ instead of $(\text{rad } \text{End}(C))^t$.

Example 22. Let $C = Y = 4$. First, let Λ be of length at least 8, so that $\mathcal{P}(4, 4) = 0$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & 4 & \xlongequal{\quad} & 4 & & \bullet & \text{Hom}(C, C) \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow [e \ m] & & \parallel & & \bullet & \text{rad}(C, C) \\
 4 & \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} m \\ -e \end{bmatrix}} & 5 \oplus 3 & \xrightarrow{[e \ m]} & 4 & \text{(AR)} & \bullet & \text{rad}^2(C, C) \\
 \uparrow \phi & & \uparrow [e \ m] & & \parallel & & \bullet & \text{rad}^3(C, C) \\
 4 & \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} m \\ -e \end{bmatrix}} & 6 \oplus 2 & \xrightarrow{[e \ m]} & 4 & & \bullet & 0 = \mathcal{P}(C, C) \\
 \uparrow \phi & & \uparrow [e \ m] & & \parallel & & & \\
 4 & \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} m \\ -e \end{bmatrix}} & 7 \oplus 1 & \xrightarrow{[e \ m]} & 4 & & & \\
 \uparrow \phi & & \uparrow [e \ 0] & & \parallel & & & \\
 4 & \xrightarrow{m} & 8 & \xrightarrow{e} & 4 & & &
 \end{array}$$

here, we have denoted by m the canonical inclusion maps, by e the canonical projections and ϕ is a radical generator $\text{End}(C)$. The Auslander-Reiten sequence is marked as (AR).

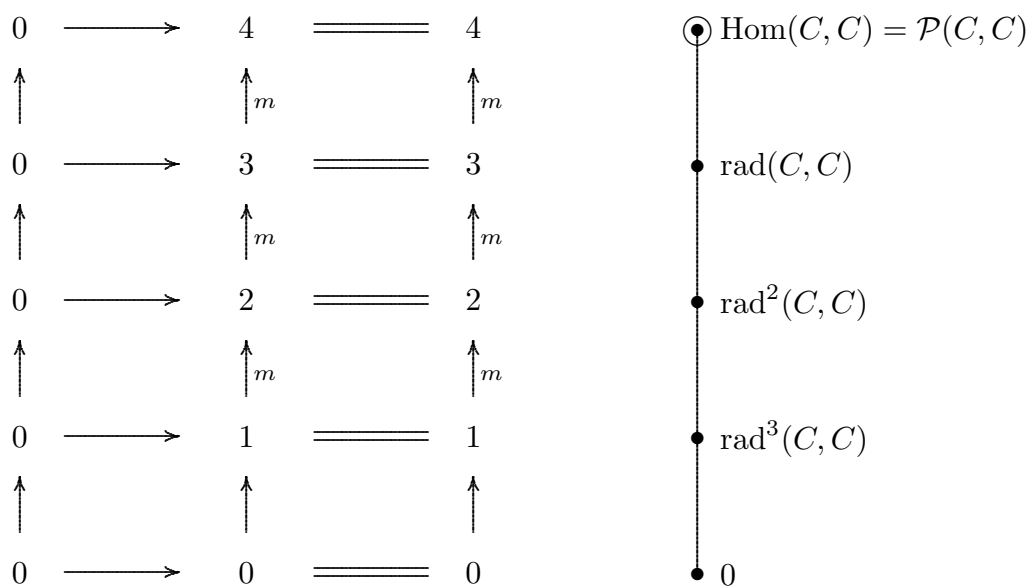
Second, let Λ be of length 6, so that $\mathcal{P}(4, 4) = \text{rad}^2(C, C)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & 4 & \xlongequal{\quad} & 4 & & \bullet & \text{Hom}(C, C) \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow [e \ m] & & \parallel & & \bullet & \text{rad}(C, C) \\
 4 & \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} m \\ -e \end{bmatrix}} & 5 \oplus 3 & \xrightarrow{[e \ m]} & 4 & \text{(AR)} & \bullet & \text{rad}^2(C, C) = \mathcal{P}(C, C) \\
 \uparrow \phi & & \uparrow [e \ m] & & \parallel & & \bullet & \text{rad}^3(C, C) \\
 4 & \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} m \\ -e \end{bmatrix}} & 6 \oplus 2 & \xrightarrow{[e \ m]} & 4 & & \bullet & 0 \\
 \uparrow \phi & & \uparrow \begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ m \end{bmatrix} & & \uparrow m & & & \\
 4 & \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} m \\ -e \end{bmatrix}} & 6 \oplus 1 & \xrightarrow{[e \ m]} & 3 & & & \\
 \uparrow \phi & & \uparrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & & \uparrow m & & & \\
 4 & \xrightarrow{m} & 6 & \xrightarrow{e} & 2 & & &
 \end{array}$$

again, m stands for a canonical inclusion map, e for a canonical projection map and ϕ for a radical generator of the endomorphism ring of a uniserial module.

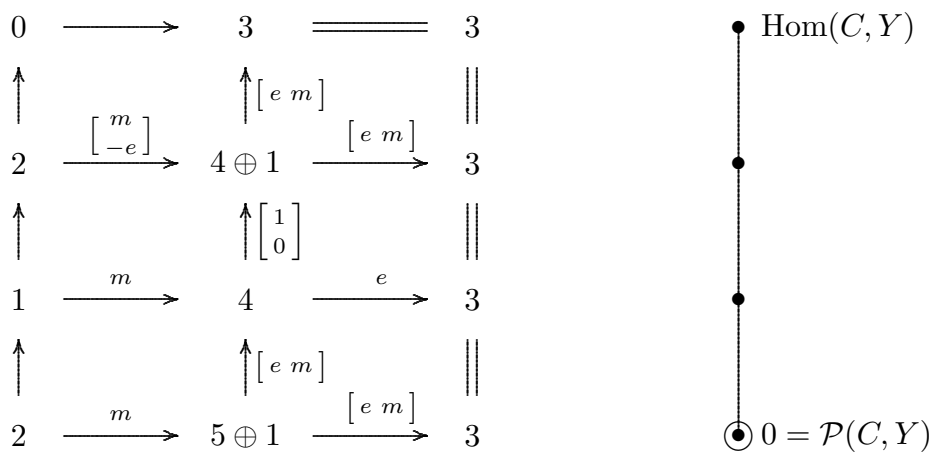
Finally, let Λ be of length 4, thus C is projective and therefore $\mathcal{P}(C, C) = \text{Hom}(C, C)$.

Since C is projective, all the right minimal, right C -determined maps are inclusion maps:

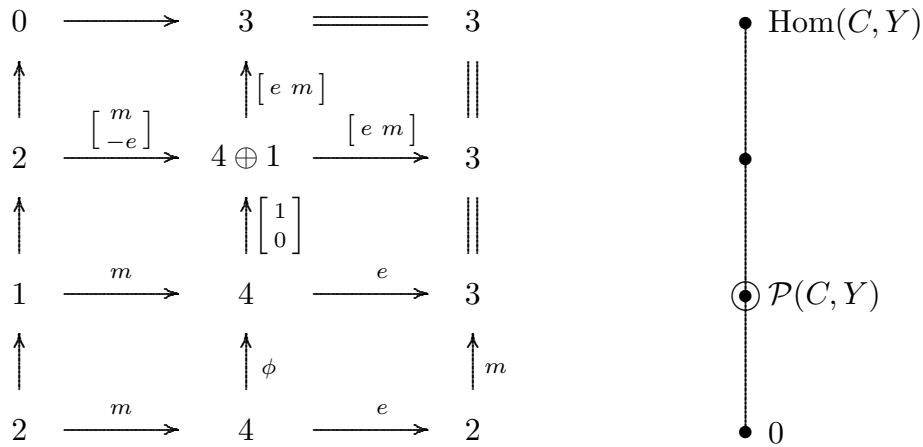


Example 23. Let $C = 1 \oplus 2$ and $Y = 3$. The ring $\Gamma(C) = \text{End}(C)^{\text{op}}$ is the Nakayama algebra with Kupisch series 2, 3. The $\Gamma(C)$ -module $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ is the indecomposable projective module of length 3.

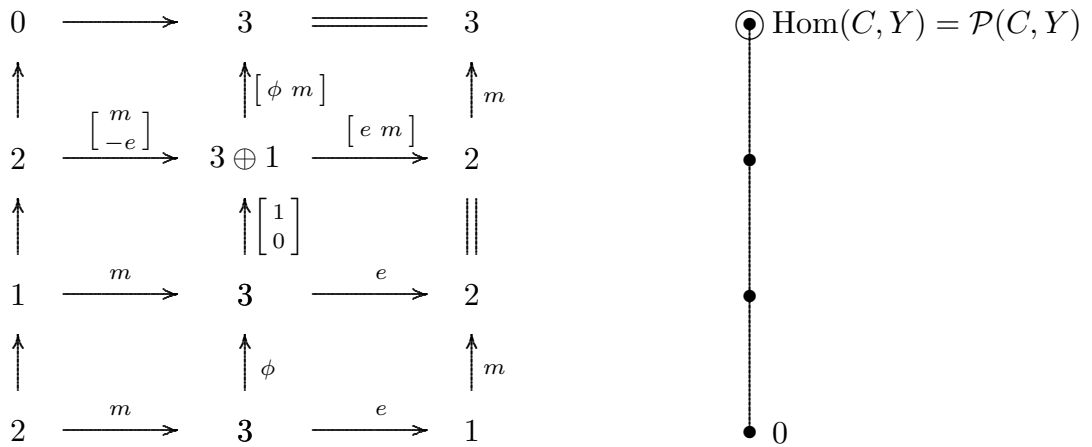
If we work over a uniserial ring Λ of length at least 5, so that $\mathcal{P}(C, Y) = 0$, then the situation is as follows:



Next, assume that Λ is of length 4.



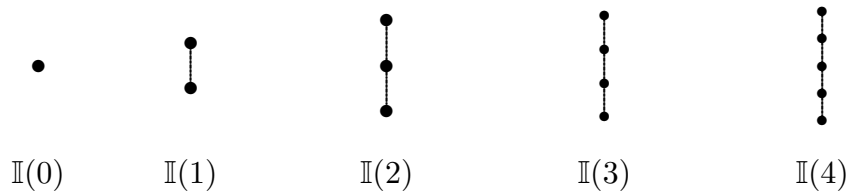
Finally, we consider the case where Λ is of length 3.



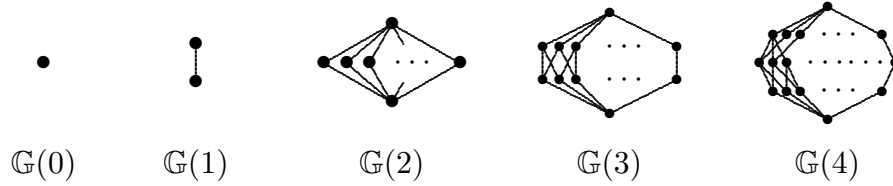
17. Appendix: Modular lattices.

Let L be a modular lattice of height h . The set of elements in L of height i will be denoted by L_i or also L^{h+1-i} . Here are some typical modular lattices:

The *chain* $\mathbb{I}(h)$ of height h , this is the poset of the integers $0, 1, \dots, h$ with the usual order relation. Note that $\mathbb{I}(h)_i$ consists of a single element, for $0 \leq i \leq h$. Here are the lattices $\mathbb{I}(i)$ with $0 \leq i \leq 4$.



The *projective geometry* $\mathbb{G}(d) = \mathbb{G}_F(d)$ over the field F , this is the lattice of all subspaces of a $(d + 1)$ -dimensional vector space over F , its height is d . Here are lattices $\mathbb{G}(d)$ for $0 \leq d \leq 4$:



Of course, for $d \geq 2$, the number of elements of $\mathbb{G}(d)$ depends on the cardinality of F . If F is a field with q elements, the cardinality of $\mathbb{G}(2)_1 = \mathbb{G}(2)^1$ is $q + 1$ (here, q is an arbitrary power of a prime number, thus if $\mathbb{G}(2)$ is finite, then $|\mathbb{G}(2)_1| = 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, \dots$).

Note that the subsets $\mathbb{G}(d)_i$ are the Grassmannians $\mathbb{G}(i, d - i)$ (this is the set of subspaces of dimension i of a k -space of dimension d); in particular, the subset $\mathbb{G}(d)_1$ and $\mathbb{G}(d)^1$ are projective spaces \mathbb{P}^{d-1} of dimension $d - 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{G}(d)_{d-1} &= \mathbb{G}(d)^1 = \mathbb{P}^{d-1}, \\ \mathbb{G}(d)_i &= \mathbb{G}(d)^{d-i} = \mathbb{G}(i, d - i), \\ \mathbb{G}(d)_1 &= \mathbb{G}(d)^{d-1} = \mathbb{P}^{d-1}. \end{aligned}$$

18. Final remarks.

18.1. Duality. For all the results presented here, there is a dual version which has the same importance. Note that we deal with an artin algebra Λ and consider finitely generated modules, thus there is a duality functor. Namely, by assumption, Λ is a module-finite k -algebra, where k is a commutative artinian ring. A minimal injective cogenerator Q in $\text{mod } k$ yields the duality functor $\text{Hom}_k(-, Q)$.

We did not attempt to formulate the dual definitions and statements, but the reader is advised to do so. To start with, we need the notion of left equivalence in order to introduce $\langle Y \rightarrow \rangle$ as the set of left equivalence classes of maps starting in Y (or of left minimal maps). Then we need the notion of left C -determination in order to define $\langle Y \rightarrow \rangle^C$ as the set of the left equivalence classes maps starting in Y which are left C -determined.

18.2. Proofs of Auslander's two Main Theorems. Both results are presented in detail in the Philadelphia notes [A1], see also [A2]. There is a different treatment in the book [ARS] of Auslander-Reiten-Smalø: Auslander's Second Theorem is presented in Theorem XI.3.9., for the First Theorem, see Theorem XI.2.10 and Proposition XI.2.4 (this actually improves the assertion given in the Philadelphia Notes). A concise proof of the First Theorem can also be found in [R9]. As one of the main ingredients for the proof of the Second Theorem, one may use Auslander's defect formula. For a direct approach to the defect formula, we recommend the paper [K] by Krause.

18.3. The universal character of the Auslander bijections. The Auslander bijections are Auslander's approach to describe say the module category for an artin algebra

completely: not just to provide some invariants. The importance of using invariants usually relies on the fact that they will allow to distinguish certain objects, but they may not say much about other ones — the most effective invariants are often those which attach to objects just one of the values 1 or 0 (thus “yes” or “no”). Of course, the use of such an invariant is restricted to some specific problem. Now Auslander’s approach is an attempt to describe a module category completely, thus we may ask whether it does not have to be tautological: if we don’t forget some of the structure, we will not see the remaining structure in more detail. Indeed, the Auslander bijections focus on parts of the category, namely the sets ${}^C[\rightarrow Y]$, but the decisive feature is the possibility to change the focus by enlarging C (adding direct summands). The universality of this approach is due to the fact that the category is covered completely by such subsets.

18.4. The irritation of the wording “morphisms determined by modules”.

Let us insert a short discussion of our hesitation to say that a morphism f is right determined by a module C . One possible interpretation is to assert that even if the morphism f itself is not determined by C , there is a certain factorization property of f which is determined by C . But there is another way out:

When Auslander asserts that *every morphism in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ is right determined by a Λ -module*, one expects a classification of the (right minimal) morphisms in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ using as invariants just Λ -modules. One even may strengthen Auslander’s assertion by saying *every morphism in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ is right determined by the isomorphism class of a multiplicity-free Λ -module*. Clearly, such a formulation is irritating, since the set of isomorphism classes of multiplicity-free modules may outnumber the set of right equivalence classes of right minimal morphisms by far: Consider just the special case of a representation finite artin algebra of uncountable cardinality, then there are only finitely many isomorphism classes of multiplicity-free modules, but usually uncountably many right equivalence classes of right minimal morphisms. So how should it be possible that finitely many modules C determine uncountably many morphisms α ? The solution is rather simple: It is not just the module C which is needed to recover a morphism $\alpha: X \rightarrow Y$ but one actually needs a submodule of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$, with $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ being considered as an $\text{End}(C)^{\text{op}}$ -module. In the setting where Λ is representation-finite and uncountable, one should be aware that usually the modules $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$ will have uncountably many submodules, thus we are no longer in trouble. So if we assert that the morphism $\alpha: X \rightarrow Y$ is determined by the module C , then one should keep in mind that C is only part of the data which are required to recover α ; in addition to C one will need a submodule of $\text{Hom}(C, Y)$.

18.5. Modules versus morphisms, again. The following feature seems to be of interest: The concept of the determination of morphisms by modules concerns the category of maps with fixed target Y , namely one wants to decide whether two elements in $[\rightarrow Y]$ are comparable. The theory asserts that there is a test set of modules, namely the indecomposable direct summands of $C(f)$. For the testing procedure, they are just modules, but any such object L comes equipped with a non-zero (thus right minimal) map $L \rightarrow Y$.

18.6. Logic and category theory. Let us stress that the setting of the Auslander bijections is well-accepted both in mathematical logic and in category theory. The lattice of Λ -pointed modules, as studied in model theory (see for example [P]) is precisely the lattice

$\langle \Lambda \rightarrow \rangle$. In this way, all the results concerning pp-formulae and pp-definable subgroups concern the Auslander setting.

In the terminology of abstract category theory, we deal with a comma category, namely the category of *objects over* Y : its objects are the maps $X \rightarrow Y$, a map from $f: X \rightarrow Y$ to $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ being given by a map $h: X \rightarrow X'$ such that $f = f'h$.

Of course, the use of the representable functors $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ and $\text{Hom}(-, Y)$ is standard in representation theory. To provide here all relevant references would overload our presentation due to the abundance of such papers. So we restrict to mention only few names: of course Auslander himself, but also Gabriel [G] as well as Gelfand-Ponomarev [GP].

18.7. The relevance of submodule lattices and quiver Grassmannians. The set of all submodules of a given module plays presently an important role in mathematics, the decisive key word is that of a quiver Grassmannian. For the following discussion, let us make the assumption that we deal with a finite-dimensional k -algebra Λ , where k is an algebraically closed field. Now, let M be any Λ -module. Instead of looking at all submodules of M one may fix a dimension vector \mathbf{d} and considers the set $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{d}}(M)$ of all submodules U of M with dimension vector \mathbf{d} . Since there are only finitely many possible dimension vectors for the submodules U of M , we see that the set of all submodules of M is the disjoint union of finitely many such sets $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{d}}(M)$ (namely, of those with $\mathbf{d} \leq \mathbf{dim} M$). Using Morita equivalence, we may assume (without loss of generality) that Λ is a basic algebra, thus of the form $k\Delta/J$ where Δ is a finite quiver and J is an admissible ideal in the path algebra kQ . Thus we deal with a representation M of Δ and look at the set $\mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{d}}(M)$ of all subrepresentations U of M with $\mathbf{dim} U = \mathbf{d}$. One easily sees that this set is, in a natural way, an algebraic variety, called a *quiver Grassmannian*. Actually, these quiver Grassmannians are projective varieties.

It seems that quiver Grassmannians first have been studied by Schofield [S] and Crawley-Boevey [CB] in order to deal with generic properties of quiver representations. In 2006, Caldero and Chapoton [CC] observed that quiver Grassmannians can be used effectively in order to analyse the structure of cluster algebras as introduced by Fomin and Zelevinsky. Namely, it turns out that cluster variables can be described using the Euler characteristic of quiver Grassmannians. In this way quiver Grassmannians are now an indispensable tool for studying cluster algebras and quantum cluster algebras. We should add that quiver Grassmannians were also used (at least implicitly) in the study of quantum groups, see for example the calculation of Hall polynomials in [R5]. There is now a large number of papers devoted to special properties of quiver Grassmannians. Let us just mention a recent observation of Reineke [Re]: Any projective variety can be realized as a quiver Grassmannian.

18.8. Generalisations and parallel settings. In this survey we have restricted the attention to the module category of an artin algebra Λ , or, what is the same, a length k -category \mathcal{C} , where k is a commutative artinian ring, such that \mathcal{C} is Hom- and Ext-finite, has only finitely many simple objects and all objects have bounded Loewy length. Auslander's investigations were devoted to larger classes of rings, and many of our considerations should be of interest in a broader context.

We also should mention that Krause [K2] has considered the parallel setting of dealing

with triangulated categories in contrast to the abelian categories investigated by Auslander. Under suitable finiteness conditions, he has shown results which are the precise analogues of the Auslander Theorems which form the basis of our survey. The interested reader may try to work out in which way our presentation has to be modified in this parallel setting.

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