

A construction of maximal 1-orthogonal modules for preprojective algebras

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(joint work with Bernard Leclerc and Jan Schröer)

For a Dynkin quiver $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, t, h)$ we consider its double \bar{Q} , which is obtained from Q by adding an extra arrow $a^* : h(a) \rightarrow t(a)$ for each arrow $a : t(a) \rightarrow h(a)$ in Q_1 . The preprojective algebra $\Lambda = k\bar{Q}/\langle \sum_{a \in Q_1} [a, a^*] \rangle$ is in this situation a finite dimensional, selfinjective algebra.

Let $F : \tilde{\Lambda} \rightarrow \Lambda$ be the universal covering of Λ . Consider moreover an embedding $J : \Gamma_Q \rightarrow \tilde{\Lambda}$ where Γ_Q is the Auslander algebra of kQ . To be precise, we should replace here our algebras by locally bounded categories, and consider contravariant functors instead of right modules.

Consider now $I'_Q = \text{Hom}_k(\Gamma_Q, k)$ as a right Γ_Q -module and define the Λ -module $I_Q := F_\lambda J(I'_Q)$. Here, $F_\lambda : \text{mod-}\tilde{\Lambda} \rightarrow \text{mod-}\Lambda$ is the usual push down functor associated to F and $J : \text{mod-}\Gamma_Q \rightarrow \text{mod-}\tilde{\Lambda}$ is the “extension by 0” associated to J . Clearly, I_Q is a direct sum of $|\Pi_Q|$ pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable summands, where Π_Q is the set of positive roots associated to Q .

We can describe $\mathcal{E}_Q = \text{End}_\Lambda(I_Q)$ as a quiver with relations: The quiver \bar{A}_Q of $\text{End}_\Lambda(I_Q)$ is obtained from the Auslander-Reiten quiver A_Q of kQ by inserting an additional arrow $\rho_x : x \rightarrow \tau x$ for each non-projective vertex x of A_Q . The relations are the usual mesh relations for A_Q and, moreover, for each arrow $\beta : x \rightarrow y$ with y not a projective vertex there is a relation $\tau(\beta)\rho_x - \rho_y\beta$ (interpret this as $\rho_y\beta$ if x is projective). In other words, precisely for each arrow $\alpha : u \rightarrow v$ in \bar{A}_Q with not both u and v injective there is a homogeneous relation of length 2 from v to u .

Now, a slightly tricky calculation shows that

$$(1) \quad \dim_k \mathcal{E}_Q Q = q_Q(\underline{\dim} I_Q),$$

where q_Q is the quadratic form associated to Q .

Remarks. (1) For $X \in \text{mod-}\Lambda$ let $\mathbf{v} = \underline{\dim} X$. If we denote by x the corresponding point in the preprojective variety $\Lambda_{\mathbf{v}}$, one has

$$\dim \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(X, X) = 2 \text{codim}_{\Lambda_{\mathbf{v}}}(\text{Gl}_{\mathbf{v}} \cdot x) = 2(\dim \text{End}_\Lambda(X) - q_Q(\mathbf{v})).$$

We conclude from (1) that I_Q is rigid, i.e. $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(I_Q, I_Q) = 0$.

- (2) In [4] it was shown that $|\Pi_Q|$ is an upper bound for the number of pairwise non-isomorphic direct summands of a rigid module. As we have seen for I_Q , this upper bound is reached. We call such modules complete rigid.
- (3) In [3] we show that if there exists a complete rigid module T such that the quiver of $\text{End}_\Lambda(T)$ has no loops, then each complete rigid module is even maximal 1-orthogonal in the sense of Iyama [5].
- (4) Let now $k = \mathbb{C}$ and N be a maximal unipotent subgroup of a simple (complex) Lie group of type $|Q|$. It follows from [1] that the coordinate ring $\mathbb{C}[N]$ has the structure of an (upper) cluster algebra. The exchange matrix

for the initial seed constructed there can be codified in a quiver which coincides with the quiver of our \mathcal{E}_Q (for a proper reduced word for the longest element in the corresponding Weyl group).

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