PARALLEL TALK: THE C-VECTORS OF AN ACYCLIC CLUSTER ALGEBRA

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In the theory of cluster algebras, a prominent role is played by two families of integer vectors, namely the \mathbf{c} - and the \mathbf{g} -vectors. They were first introduced in [2] in order to parameterize (respectively) the coefficients and the cluster variables of a (geometric) cluster algebra. In [3] the authors showed that both families were closely related provided that the \mathbf{c} -vectors satisfy the *sign-coherence* property, *i.e.* each \mathbf{c} -vector has either all its entries nonnegative or all its entries nonpositive. The sign-coherence of the \mathbf{c} -vectors was proved in [1] for the case of skew- symmetric exchange matrices, using decorated representations of quivers with potentials and for acyclic quivers. The clusters of \mathbf{c} -vectors were characterized in [4].

The preceding assertions help to convince ourselves that vectors are interesting and important to study. The aim of the talk is to prove that the set of \mathbf{c} -vectors of the cluster algebra associated to an acyclic quiver Q, coincides with the set of real Schur roots and their opposites in the root system associated to Q. For this purpose we recall the definition of \mathbf{c} -vectors and some important triangulated equivalences induced by tilting modules and by quiver mutation.

References

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