

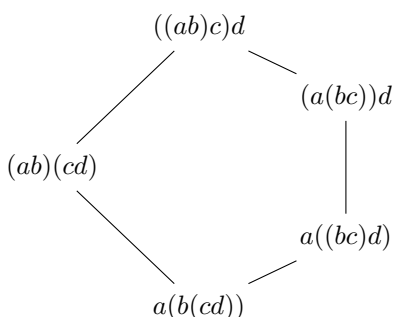
## THE TAMARI LATTICE IN REPRESENTATION THEORY

HENNING KRAUSE

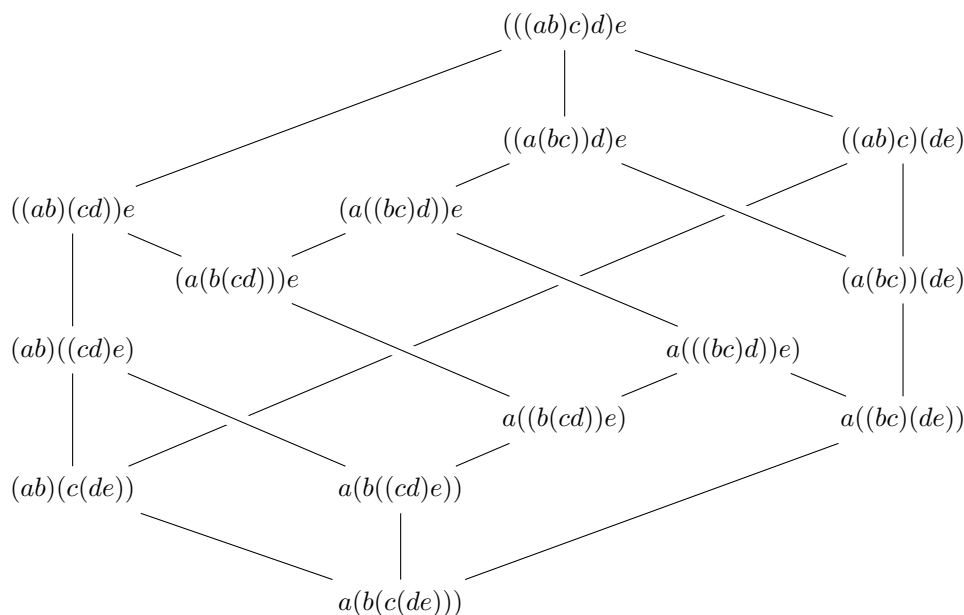
**The Tamari lattice.** Fix an integer  $n \geq 1$ . The *Tamari lattice* of order  $n$  is a partially ordered set and denoted by  $T_n$ . The elements consist of the meaningful bracketings of a string of  $n + 1$  letters. The partial order is given by applying the rule  $(xy)z \rightarrow x(yz)$  from left to right. For example, when  $n = 3$ , we have

$$((ab)c)d \geq (a(bc))d \geq a((bc)d) \geq a(b(cd)).$$

Here is the Hasse diagram of the lattice  $T_3$ :



And here is the Hasse diagram of the lattice  $T_4$ :



The cardinality of the Tamari lattice  $T_n$  equals the *Catalan number*

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}.$$

Let  $J(n)$  denote the set of intervals  $[i, j] = \{i, i+1, \dots, j\}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$  with  $0 \leq i < j \leq n$ . Two intervals  $I, J$  are said to be *compatible* if  $I \subseteq J$  or  $J \subseteq I$  or  $I \cap J = \emptyset$ . We

write  $\mathcal{C}(n)$  for the set of all subsets  $X \subseteq \mathcal{J}(n)$  of cardinality  $n$  such that all intervals in  $X$  are pairwise compatible.

**Lemma 1.** *Sending an interval  $[i, j]$  to the bracketing  $x_0 \dots (x_i \dots x_j) \dots x_n$  of the string  $x_0 \dots x_n$  induces a bijection  $\mathcal{C}(n) \xrightarrow{\sim} T_n$ .  $\square$*

**Representations.** Fix an integer  $n \geq 1$  and a field  $k$ . We consider the quiver of type  $A_n$  with linear orientation

$$1 \longrightarrow 2 \longrightarrow 3 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow n$$

and denote by  $\Lambda_n$  its path algebra over  $k$ . For each  $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  let  $P_j$  denote the indecomposable projective  $\Lambda_n$ -module having as a  $k$ -basis all paths ending in the vertex  $j$ , and for each interval  $[i, j]$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$  with  $0 \leq i < j \leq n$  we set  $M_{[i, j]} := P_j / \text{rad}^{j-i} P_j$ .

**Lemma 2.** (1) *The set  $\{M_I \mid I \in \mathcal{J}(n)\}$  is a complete set of isomorphism classes of indecomposable  $\Lambda_n$ -modules.*

(2)  *$\text{Ext}^1(M_I, M_J) = 0 = \text{Ext}^1(M_J, M_I)$  if and only if the intervals  $I$  and  $J$  are compatible.*

(3) *There is an epimorphism  $M_I \rightarrow M_J$  if and only if  $\sup I = \sup J$  and  $\text{card } I \geq \text{card } J$ .  $\square$*

A  $\Lambda_n$ -module  $T$  is a *basic tilting module* if  $T$  has precisely  $n$  pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable direct summands and  $\text{Ext}^1(T, T) = 0$ . We write  $T \geq T'$  if there is an epimorphism  $T^r \rightarrow T'$  for some positive integer  $r$ . This induces a partial order on the isomorphism classes of basic tilting modules.

**Proposition 3.** *The assignment  $X \mapsto \bigoplus_{I \in X} M_I$  induces a bijection between  $\mathcal{C}(n)$  and the set of isomorphism classes of basic tilting modules over  $\Lambda_n$ . Composition with the bijection  $T_n \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(n)$  yields a lattice isomorphism.  $\square$*

**Historical comments.** Eugène Charles Catalan noticed that the Catalan number  $C_n$  counts the bracketings of a string of  $n + 1$  letters [2, 5]. The partial order on the set of bracketings was introduced by Dov Tamari [7]. This is part of a higher structure: the Hasse diagram of the Tamari lattice  $T_n$  is precisely the 1-skeleton of the  $(n - 1)$ -dimensional *Stasheff associahedron* [6, 4]. In the context of representations of quivers, Gabriel noticed that the Catalan number  $C_n$  counts the tilting modules of the equioriented quiver of type  $A_n$  [3]. The connection with the Tamari lattice (Proposition 3) was pointed out by Buan and Krause [1, 8].

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