

# Interesting Combinatorics In Higher Auslander Theory

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10th Day of Doctoral Students of the School of Mathematics

Charles University in Prague

## Fundamentals

Algebras, Modules, Quivers

## Auslander-Reiten Theory

Path Algebras, Representations, AR Quivers

## Elements

# Fundamentals

Algebras, Modules, Quivers

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## $k$ -algebra

An algebra over a field  $k$  is a  $k$ -vector space equipped with a **bilinear product**.

### Motivating examples

- Complex numbers as the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with the typical product of complex numbers.
- Ring of polynomials (over  $k$ ) with polynomial multiplication.
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# Modules

## $\Lambda$ -module

Let  $\Lambda$  be a  $k$ -algebra. A right  $\Lambda$ -module is a pair  $(M, \cdot)$  where  $M$  is a  $k$ -vector space and  $\cdot : M \times \Lambda \rightarrow M$  is a binary operation satisfying natural commutativity and associativity rules.

## Examples

- Each algebra is a module (left or right) over itself.
- $k[x, y] = (k[x])[y]$  is a module (left or right) over  $k[x]$ .

## Indecomposability ('prime' modules)

A (right)  $\Lambda$ -module  $M$  is **indecomposable** if  $M \neq 0$  and  $M = M_1 \oplus M_2$  implies that  $M_1 = 0$  or  $M_2 = 0$ .



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# Module homomorphisms

## $\Lambda$ -module homomorphism

A map  $f : M \rightarrow N$  between two (right)  $\Lambda$ -modules  $M$  and  $N$  is a  $\Lambda$ -module homomorphism if it's  $k$ -linear and respects  $\cdot$ , that is

$$f(m \cdot \lambda) = f(m) \cdot \lambda \text{ for } \lambda \in \Lambda, m \in M.$$

## Section/retraction

A  $\Lambda$ -module homomorphism  $f : M \rightarrow N$  is

- a **section** if  $\exists g : N \rightarrow M$  such that  $g \circ f = 1_M$ .
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## Irreducibility ('prime' homomorphisms)

A  $\Lambda$ -module homomorphism  $f : M \rightarrow N$  is **irreducible** if

- $f$  is neither a **section** nor a **retraction**;
- whenever  $f = f_2 \circ f_1$ , then  $f_2$  is a retraction or  $f_1$  is a section.

We denote the  $k$ -vector space of irreducible homomorphisms  $M \rightarrow N$  as  $\text{Irr}(M, N)$ .



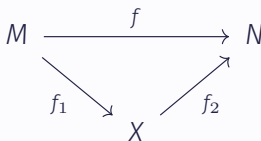
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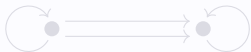


# Quivers

## Quiver

A **quiver** is an oriented graph with multiple edges and loops.

## Examples





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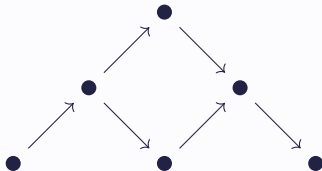


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## Examples



# Auslander-Reiten Theory

Path Algebras, Representations, AR Quivers

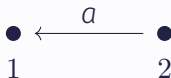
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## The path algebra of a quiver

Let  $Q$  be a quiver. The **path algebra**  $kQ$  of  $Q$  is the  $k$ -algebra whose  $k$ -vector space has as its basis all paths of length  $\geq 0$  in  $Q$  and the product of two basis elements is the concatenation of paths.

## Path algebras – Example

Consider the quiver



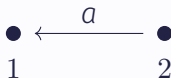
The basis of the path algebra  $kQ$  is the triple  $(e_1, e_2, a)$  (where  $e_i$  means ‘stay at  $i$ ’) and its multiplication table is

	$e_1$	$e_2$	$a$
$e_1$	$e_1$	0	0
$e_2$	0	$e_2$	$a$
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It's actually isomorphic to the  $k$ -algebra of lower triangular  $2 \times 2$  matrices over  $k$ .

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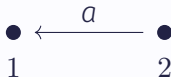
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# Every algebra is a path algebra

## Theorem

*Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field and  $\Lambda$  a basic, connected and finite-dimensional algebra over  $k$ . Then there exists a finite connected quiver  $Q$  such that  $\Lambda = kQ/I$  for some admissible ideal  $I$  of  $kQ$ .*



$$\iint_{\partial\Omega} f(x)dx \in \mathbb{C} \quad (1)$$

$$E = mc^2 \quad (2)$$

$$F = ma \quad (3)$$

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$m$  Mass

$c$  Speed of light

### Theorem

*The following statement is correct*

$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{l=1}^L \cos \left( l \frac{2\pi}{L} + 0 \right) \quad (4)$$

## Elements

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The theme provides sensible defaults to  
`\emph{emphasize}` text, `\alert{accent}` parts  
or show `\textbf{bold}` results.

becomes

The theme provides sensible defaults to *emphasize* text, **accent** parts or show **bold** results.

## Font feature test

- Regular
- *Italic*
- SMALL CAPS
- Bold
- *Bold Italic*
- BOLD SMALL CAPS
- Monospace
- *Monospace Italic*
- Monospace Bold
- ***Monospace Bold Italic***

# Lists

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## Items

- Milk
- Eggs
- Potatoes

## Enumerations

1. First,
2. Second and
3. Last.

## Descriptions

PowerPoint Meeh.  
Beamer Yeeeha.

**Table 1:** Largest cities in the world (source: Wikipedia)

City	Population
Mexico City	20,116,842
Shanghai	19,210,000
Peking	15,796,450
Istanbul	14,160,467

# Blocks

Three different block environments are pre-defined and may be styled with an optional background color.

## Default

Block content.

## Alert

Block content.

## Example

Block content.

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Block content.

## Alert

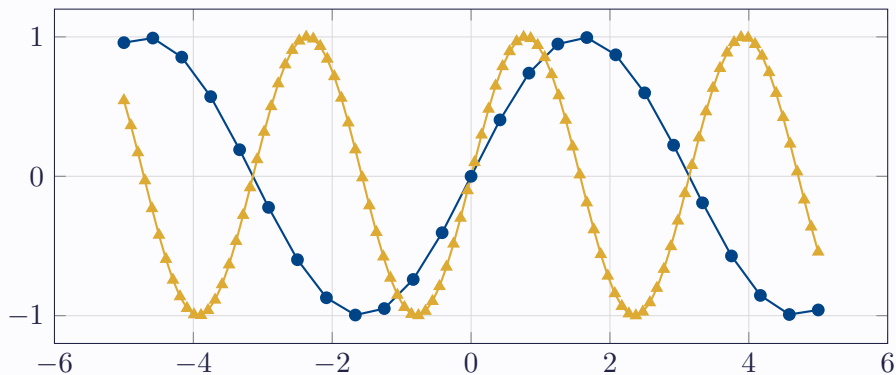
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## Example

Block content.



## Line plots



**Standout Frame!**

## Backup slides

Sometimes, it is useful to add slides at the end of your presentation to refer to during audience questions.

The best way to do this is to include the **appendixnumberbeamer** package in your preamble and call `\appendix` before your backup slides.

The theme will automatically turn off slide numbering and progress bars for slides in the appendix.