Artin Group Presentations Arising from Cluster Algebras

Jacob Haley*, David Hemminger, Aaron Landesman, Hailee Peck*

University of Minnesota, Twin Cities REU

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* denotes speaker

Outline

Brief History

Fomin and Zelevinsky introduced *cluster algebras*, generated from seed variables. These algebras are of finite type if they are generated from a finite number of seeds. Fomin and Zelevinsky also showed that cluster algebras of finite type can be classified by Dynkin diagrams.

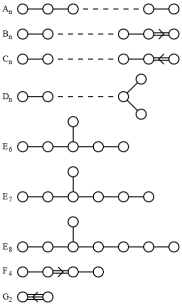

Figure 1 : Dynkin diagrams

Example

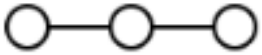

Figure 2 : Dynkin diagram of type A_3

Coxeter group relations:

- $s_1^2 = s_2^2 = s_3^2 = e$
- $(s_1 s_2)^3 = (s_2 s_3)^3 = e$
- $(s_1 s_3)^2 = e$

Artin group relations:

- $\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle^3 = \langle s_2, s_1 \rangle^3$
- $\langle s_2, s_3 \rangle^3 = \langle s_3, s_2 \rangle^3$
- $\langle s_1, s_3 \rangle^2 = \langle s_3, s_1 \rangle^2$

Alternatively, the above relations correspond to

- $s_1 s_2 s_1 = s_2 s_1 s_2$
- $s_2 s_3 s_2 = s_3 s_2 s_3$
- $s_1 s_3 = s_3 s_1$

Barot and Marsh extended the Coxeter group presentations to diagrams of finite type (making an allowance for chordless cycles), and proved that this group presentation is isomorphic to the Coxeter group associated to a Dynkin diagram. They also proved mutation invariance, up to isomorphism, for these Coxeter groups.

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Goal

Develop variations of relations for the Coxeter group associated to a diagram of finite type provided in Barot-Marsh to define the Artin group A_Γ corresponding to a diagram Γ. Prove that for $\Gamma' = \mu_k(\Gamma)$, we get $A_\Gamma \cong A_{\Gamma'}$.

Definition

We say a matrix B is *skew-symmetrisable* if there exists a diagonal matrix D of the same size such that $|D_{ii}| > 0$ and DB is skew-symmetric.

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A skew-symmetrisable matrix B is *2-finite* if $|B_{ij}B_{ji}| \leq 3$ for all $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$.

From the skew-symmetrisable matrix associated to a cluster algebra of finite type, we can associate an diagram Γ as follows: For $i, j \in V(\Gamma)$, $i \xrightarrow{w} j$ if and only if $B_{ij} > 0$ and $w = |B_{ij}B_{ji}|$ is the weight of the edge.

Mutation Rules

Proposition (Proposition 1.4, Barot-Marsh)

Let B be a 2-finite skew-symmetrisable matrix. Then $\Gamma(\mu_k(B))$ is uniquely determined by $\Gamma(B)$ as follows:

- *Reverse the orientations of all edges in $\Gamma(B)$ incident with k (leaving the weights unchanged)*
- *For any path in $\Gamma(B)$ of form $i \xrightarrow{a} k \xrightarrow{b} j$ (i.e. with a, b positive), let c be the weight on the edge $j \to i$, taken to be zero if there is no such arrow. Let c' be determined by $c' \geq 0$ and $c + c' = max(a, b)$. Then $\Gamma(B)$ changes in a predetermined way, taking the case $c' = 0$ to mean no arrow between i and j.*

Mutation Rules

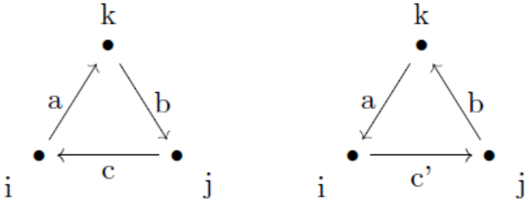


Figure 3 : Predetermined method for mutation at k

Unoriented structures underlying Γ

Proposition (Proposition 2.1, Barot-Marsh)

Any chordless cycle in Γ *must have an unoriented structure that is one of the following. Furthermore, it must be cyclically oriented.*

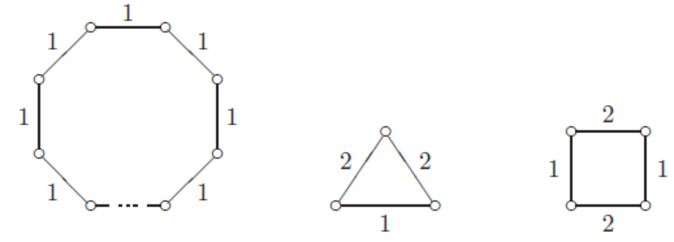


Figure 4 : Possible chordless cycles in a diagram

Definition

For a diagram Γ and $i, j \in V(\Gamma)$, define

$$m_{ij} = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } i \text{ and } j \text{ are not connected;} \\ 3 & \text{if } i \text{ and } j \text{ are connected by an edge of weight 1;} \\ 4 & \text{if } i \text{ and } j \text{ are connected by an edge of weight 2;} \\ 6 & \text{if } i \text{ and } j \text{ are connected by an edge of weight 3.} \end{cases}$$

This definition will allow us to present generator relations in the group W_Γ.

Given a diagram Γ of finite type, Barot and Marsh define the Coxeter group W_Γ with generators $s_i, i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, subject to the following relations:

- (R1) $s_i^2 = e$ for all i
- (R2) $(s_i s_j)^{m_{ij}} = e$ for all $i \neq j$

Furthermore, for a chordless cycle $C : i_0 \to i_1 \to \cdots \to i_{d-1} \to i_0$ and for $a = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, d-1$, define
$r\left(i_a, i_{a+1}\right) = s_{i_a} s_{i_{a+1}} \cdots s_{i_{a+d-1}} s_{i_{a+d-2}} \cdots s_{i_{a+1}}$.
Then we have the following relations:

- (R3)(a) If all the weights in the edges of C are 1, then $r(i_a, i_{a+1})^2 = e$
- (R3)(b) If C has some edges of weight 2, then $r(i_a, i_{a+1})^k = e$ where $k = 4 - w_a$ and w_a is the weight of the edge $i_a -\ i_{a-1}$

Given a diagram Γ and the corresponding Coxeter group W_Γ, Barot and Marsh prove that this group is invariant (up to isomorphism) under mutation of Γ.

Theorem (Theorem 5.4, Barot-Marsh)

1. *Let Γ be a diagram of finite type and $\Gamma' = \mu_k(\Gamma)$ the mutation of Γ at vertex k. Then $W_\Gamma \cong W_{\Gamma'}$.*
2. *Let $\mathscr{A}$ be a cluster algebra of finite type. Then the groups W_Γ associated to the diagrams Γ arising from the seeds of $\mathscr{A}$ are all isomorphic (to the reflection group associated to the Dynkin diagram associated to $\mathscr{A}$).*

Let

$$\langle x_i, x_j \rangle^k = \begin{cases} (x_i x_j)^{\frac{k}{2}}, & \text{if } k \equiv 0 \pmod 2 \\ (x_i x_j)^{\frac{k-1}{2}} x_i & \text{if } k \equiv 1 \pmod 2 \end{cases}$$

That is, $\langle x_i, x_j \rangle$ is just an alternating sequence of x_i and x_j of length k. We also write $\langle x_i, x_j \rangle^{-k}$ to denote $\left(\langle x_i, x_j \rangle^k\right)^{-1}$.

Let $(i_0, \ldots, i_{d-1})$ be an ordered tuple such that the subgraph of Γ on the vertices $i_0, \ldots, i_{d-1}$ is a chordless cycle, with edges of nonzero weight from i_k to i_{k+1}, where subscripts are taken $\pmod d$. Then, denote

$$p(i_a, i_{a+1}) = s_{i_{a+1}}^{-1} s_{i_{a+2}}^{-1} \ldots s_{i_{a-2}}^{-1} s_{i_{a-1}} s_{i_{a-2}} s_{i_{a-3}} \ldots s_{i_{a+1}}.$$

Now we have

$$\langle x_i, x_j \rangle^k = \begin{cases} (x_i x_j)^{\frac{k}{2}}, & \text{if } k \equiv 0 \pmod 2 \\ (x_i x_j)^{\frac{k-1}{2}} x_i & \text{if } k \equiv 1 \pmod 2 \end{cases}$$

And

$$p(i_a, i_{a+1}) = s_{i_{a+1}}^{-1} s_{i_{a+2}}^{-1} \dots s_{i_{a-2}}^{-1} s_{i_{a-1}} s_{i_{a-2}} s_{i_{a-3}} \dots s_{i_{a+1}}.$$

Additionally, let

$$t(i_a, i_{a+1}) = s_{i_a} p(i_a, i_{a+1}) s_{i_a}^{-1} p(i_a, i_{a+1})^{-1}.$$

These definitions will allow us to present generator relations in the group A_Γ.

Given a diagram Γ of finite type, we define the Artin group A_Γ with generators $s_i, i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, subject to the following relations (noting that $t(i_a, i_{a+1}) = s_{i_a} p(i_a, i_{a+1}) s_{i_a}^{-1} p(i_a, i_{a+1})^{-1}$):

- (T2) With m_{ij} as defined previously, for all $i \neq j$, we add the relations $\langle s_i, s_j \rangle^{m_{ij}} = \langle s_j, s_i \rangle^{m_{ij}}$.
- (T3) Let $(i_0, i_1, \ldots, i_{d-1})$ be an ordered tuple as before. If additionally one of the following two conditions hold:
  1. All edges in the chordless cycle are of weight 1 or 2 and the edge $i_{d-1} \to i_0$ has weight 2.
  2. All edges in the chordless cycle have weight 1.

  then we include the relation $t(i_0, i_1) = e$.

Example

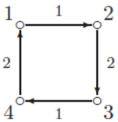


Figure 5 : A 4 cycle with edge weights of 1 and 2

Coxeter relations:

R1 $s_1^2 = s_2^2 = s_3^2 = s_4^2 = e$

R2 $(s_1 s_2)^3 = (s_3 s_4)^3 = e$

R2 $(s_2 s_3)^4 = (s_4 s_1)^4 = e$

R2 $(s_1 s_3)^2 = (s_2 s_4)^2 = e$

R3 $r(1,2)^2 = r(3,4)^2 = e$, or $(s_1 s_2 s_3 s_4 s_3 s_2)^2 = (s_3 s_4 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_4)^2 = e$

R3 $r(2,3)^3 = r(4,1)^3 = e$, or $(s_2 s_3 s_4 s_1 s_4 s_3)^3 = (s_4 s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1)^3 = e$

Example

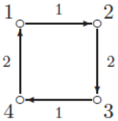


Figure 6 : A 4 cycle with edge weights of 1 and 2

Artin relations:

T2 $\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle^3 = \langle s_2, s_1 \rangle^3$, or $s_1 s_2 s_1 = s_2 s_1 s_2$

T2 $\langle s_2, s_3 \rangle^4 = \langle s_3, s_2 \rangle^4$, or $s_2 s_3 s_2 s_3 = s_3 s_2 s_3 s_2$

T2 $\langle s_2, s_4 \rangle^2 = \langle s_4, s_2 \rangle^2$, or $s_2 s_4 = s_4 s_2$

The T2 relations $\langle s_3, s_4 \rangle, \langle s_4, s_1 \rangle, \langle s_1, s_3 \rangle$ can be defined in a similar manner.

T3 $t(1,2) = s_1 s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 s_2 s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_4^{-1} s_3 s_2 = e$, or $s_1 s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 s_2 = s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 s_2 s_1$.

The T3 relation $t(3,4) = e$ can be defined in a similar manner.

Given a diagram Γ and the corresponding Artin group A_Γ, we prove this group is invariant (up to isomorphism) under mutation of Γ.

Theorem

Let Γ be a diagram of finite type, and let $\Gamma' = \mu_k(\Gamma)$ be the mutation of Γ at vertex k. Then $A_\Gamma \cong A_{\Gamma'}$.

In constructing the isomorphism between A_Γ and $A_{\Gamma'}$, we first prove that $A_\Gamma \cong A_{\Gamma^{op}}$, where Γ^{op} is the diagram obtained by reversing all arrows in Γ.

Lemma

Let A_Γ be generated by $s_1, \ldots, s_n$, and let $A_{\Gamma^{op}}$ be generated by $r_1, \ldots, r_n$. Then the map

$$\Delta : s_i \to r_i^{-1}$$

defines an isomorphism between A_Γ and $A_{\Gamma^{op}}$.

Now let A_Γ be generated by $s_1, \ldots, s_n$ and let $A_{\Gamma'}$ be generated by $u_1, \ldots, u_n$. Consider the map $\phi : A_{\Gamma'} \to A_\Gamma$ defined as follows:

$$\phi(u_i) = \begin{cases} s_k s_i s_k^{-1} & \text{if there is an arrow from i to k in } \Gamma \\ s_i & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Lemma

The map ϕ is a well-defined homomomorphism.

Unoriented structures underlying Γ

In proving that the map is well-defined, we make use of the fact that diagrams of finite-type have a nice underlying structure. For example, when dealing with the (T2) relations, we have

Lemma (Lemma 2.2, Barot-Marsh)

For Γ *of finite-type, if we have a subdiagram of* Γ *with three connected vertices, then the unoriented graph underlying the subdiagram must be one of the following:*

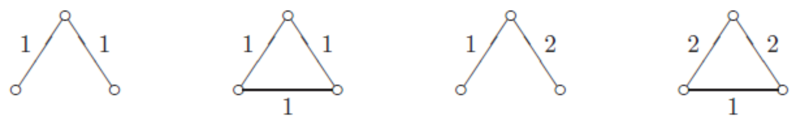


Figure 7 : Unoriented 3-vertex connected subdiagrams

Possible mutations for $i - k - j$

Corollary (Corollary 2.3, Barot-Marsh)

If in Γ *we have* $i, j, k \in V(\Gamma), i \neq k \neq j$*, and we have* $i - k - j$*, then the only possible mutations for this connected path between the three vertices are the following:*

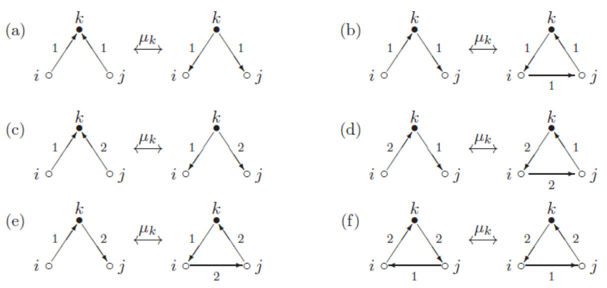


Figure 8 : Mutation of three connected vertices

Now given the maps ϕ and Δ, we are able to prove our theorem. Consider the diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
A_{\Gamma^{op}} \arrow[r, "\phi_{op}"] & A_{(\Gamma')^{op}} \arrow[d, "\Delta'"] \\
A_{\Gamma} \arrow[u, "\Delta"] & A_{\Gamma'} \arrow[l, "\phi"]
\end{tikzcd}$$

One can check that this diagram commutes, and so we find that the map ϕ is actually an isomorphism.

It is natural to ask whether a similar result holds for diagrams that are not of finite type. In particular, we will examine diagrams which are mutation equivalent to affine Dynkin diagrams.

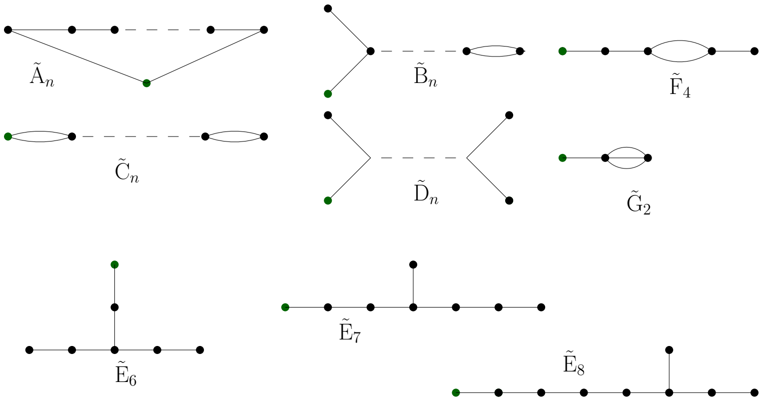


Figure 9 : Affine Dynkin Diagrams

In a paper by Felickson and Tumarkin, the authors obtain a similar result for coxeter groups. For a diagram Γ of affine type with n+1 nodes, they define a group W_Γ generated by elements $s_1, \ldots, s_{n+1}$ and subject to the following relations:
(R1) $s_i^2 = e$ for $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$.
(R2) $(s_i s_j)^{m_{ij}} = e$ where

$$m_{ij} = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if there is no arrow between i and j in } \Gamma \\ 3 & \text{if there is an arrow of weight 1 between i and j in } \Gamma \\ 4 & \text{if there is an arrow of weight 2 between i and j in } \Gamma \\ 6 & \text{if there is an arrow of weight 3 between i and j in } \Gamma \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(R3) For every chordless oriented cycle:

$$i_0 \xrightarrow{w_{i_0}} i_1 \xrightarrow{w_{i_1}} \cdots \xrightarrow{w_{i_{d-2}}} i_{d-1} \xrightarrow{w_{i_{d-1}}} i_0,$$

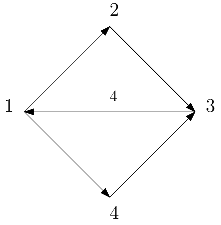
define for l $\in \{0, \ldots, d-1\}$,

$$t(l) = (\prod_{j=l}^{l+d-2} \sqrt{w_{i_j}} - \sqrt{w_{i_{l+d-1}}})^2.$$

Then take the relation $(s_{i_l} p(i_l, i_{l+1}))^{m(l)} = e$ where

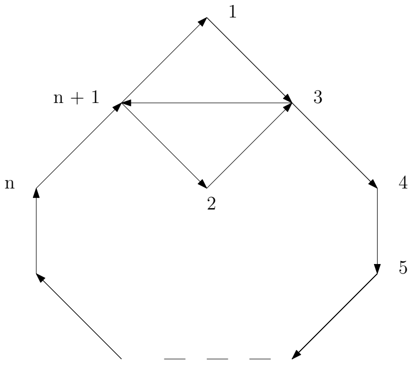
$$m(l) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } t(l) = 0 \\ 3 & \text{if } t(l) = 1 \\ 4 & \text{if } t(l) = 2 \\ 6 & \text{if } t(l) = 3 \end{cases}$$

(R4) To a subdiagram of the form



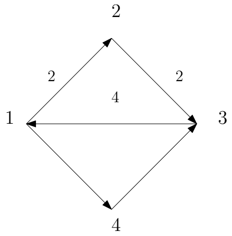
we add the relation $(s_1 s_2 s_3 s_4 s_3 s_2)^2 = e$.

To a subdiagram of the form



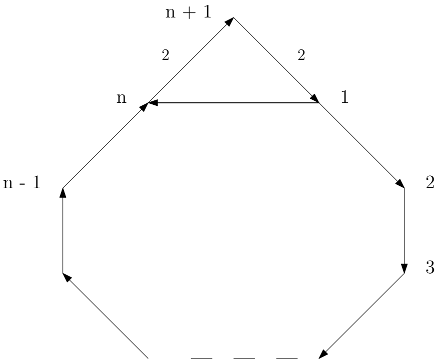
we add the relation $(s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 s_4 s_5 \dots s_n s_{n+1} s_n \dots s_5 s_4)^2 = e$

To a subdiagram of the form



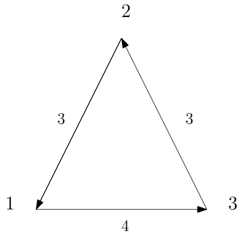
we add the relations $(s_2 s_3 s_4 s_1 s_4 s_3)^2 = e$ and $(s_2 s_1 s_4 s_3 s_4 s_1)^2 = e$.

To a subdiagram of the form



we add the relation $(s_{n+1}s_1s_{n+1}s_2s_3\dots s_{n-1}s_ns_{n-1}\dots s_3s_2)^2 = e$.

To a subdiagram of the form

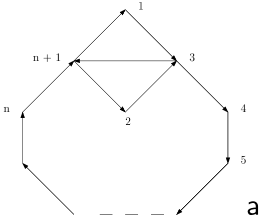


we add the relations $(s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3)^2 = e$ and $(s_2 s_3 s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1)^2 = e$

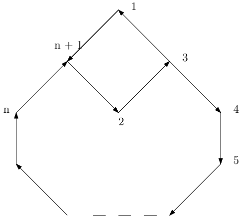
Theorem (Felickson-Tumarkin)

The group W_Γ is invariant up to isomorphism under diagram mutation.

In their paper, Felickson and Tumarkin show that all of the (R4) relations are necessary for this theorem to be true. For example,



consider the mutation of at the vertex 1, which is the diagram



Let Γ be a diagram of affine type on n+1 nodes. Then we define A_Γ to be the group generated by $s_1, \ldots, s_{n+1}$ satisfying the relations
(T2) $\langle s_i, s_j \rangle^{m_{ij}} = \langle s_j, s_i \rangle^{m_{ij}}$ where

$$m_{ij} = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if there is no arrow between i and j in } \Gamma \\ 3 & \text{if there is an arrow of weight 1 between i and j in } \Gamma \\ 4 & \text{if there is an arrow of weight 2 between i and j in } \Gamma \\ 6 & \text{if there is an arrow of weight 3 between i and j in } \Gamma \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(T3) For every chordless oriented cycle:

$$i_0 \xrightarrow{w_{i_0}} i_1 \xrightarrow{w_{i_1}} \cdots \xrightarrow{w_{i_{d-2}}} i_{d-1} \xrightarrow{w_{i_{d-1}}} i_0,$$

define for l $\in \{0, \ldots, d-1\}$,

$$t(l) = (\prod_{j=l}^{l+d-2} \sqrt{w_{i_j}} - \sqrt{w_{i_{l+d-1}}})^2.$$

Then take the relation $\langle s_{i_l} p(i_l, i_{l+1}) \rangle^{m(l)} = \langle p(i_l, i_{l+1}) s_{i_l} \rangle^{m(l)}$ where

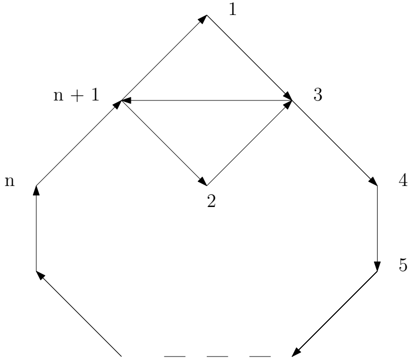
$$m(l) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } t(l) = 0 \\ 3 & \text{if } t(l) = 1 \\ 4 & \text{if } t(l) = 2 \\ 6 & \text{if } t(l) = 3 \end{cases}$$

To a subdiagram of the form

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & 2 \arrow[dr] & \\
1 \arrow[ur] \arrow[dr] & & 3 \arrow[ll, "4"'] \\
 & 4 \arrow[ur] &
\end{tikzcd}$$

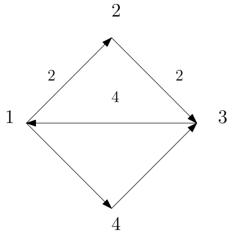
we add the relation $(s_2 s_1 s_2^{-1}) s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 = s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 (s_2 s_1 s_2^{-1})$.

To a subdiagram of the form



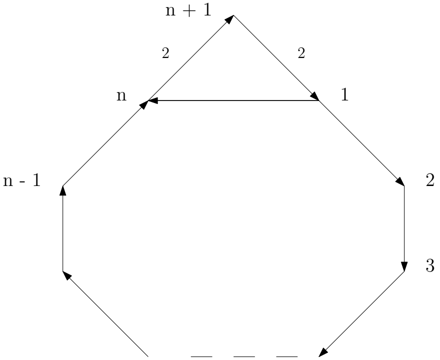
we add the relation $s_2(s_3^{-1}s_4^{-1}\dots s_n^{-1}(s_1 s_{n+1} s_1^{-1})s_n \dots s_4 s_3)$
$= (s_3^{-1}s_4^{-1}\dots s_n^{-1}(s_1 s_{n+1} s_1^{-1})s_n \dots s_4 s_3)s_2$

To a subdiagram of the form



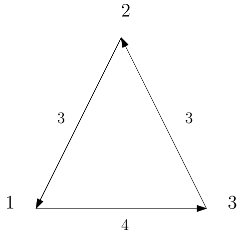
we add the relations $s_2 s_3^{-1}(s_4 s_1 s_4^{-1})s_3 = s_3^{-1}(s_4 s_1 s_4^{-1})s_3 s_2$ and $s_2 s_1 s_4^{-1} s_3 s_4 s_1^{-1} = s_1 s_4^{-1} s_3 s_4 s_1^{-1} s_2$.

To a subdiagram of the form



we add the relation $s_1(s_2^{-1}\dots s_{n-1}^{-1}(s_{n+1}s_ns_{n+1}^{-1})s_{n-1}\dots s_2) = (s_2^{-1}\dots s_{n-1}^{-1}(s_{n+1}s_ns_{n+1}^{-1})s_{n-1}\dots s_2)s_1$.

To a subdiagram of the form



we add the relations $s_2 s_1^{-1}(s_2 s_3 s_2^{-1}) s_1 = s_1^{-1}(s_2 s_3 s_2^{-1}) s_1 s_2$ and $s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 s_3^{-1} s_2^{-1} = s_2 s_3 s_2 s_3^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_1$.

Conjecture

A_Γ is invariant up to isomorphism under diagram mutation.

[1] Barot, M. and Marsh, R., Reflection Group Presentations Arising from Cluster Algebras, *Preprint*, arXiv:1112.2300 (2011)