

The Ziegler spectrum of tubular canonical algebras

FD Seminar

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- E.g.: Decidability problem (for $A = \mathbb{Z}$ goes back to Szmielew, 1955).
- Closed sets of $\text{Zg } A$ bijectively correspond to subcategories of $\text{Mod-}A$, which are additive and first-order axiomatizable.
- Points of $\text{Zg } A$ are the so-called **indecomposable pure-injective** (aka **algebraically compact**) modules.

Pure-injective modules

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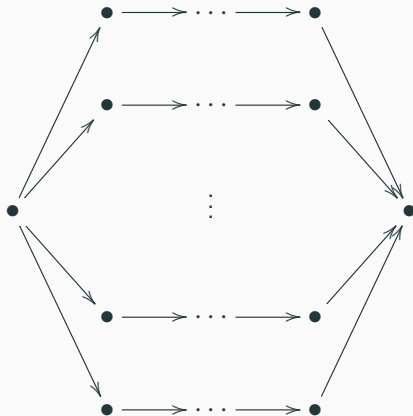
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3. Zg A is also known for domestic string algebras (Laking, Prest, Puninski, proving Ringel's conjecture).

Pure-injectives over tubular canonical algebras

Tubular canonical algebra

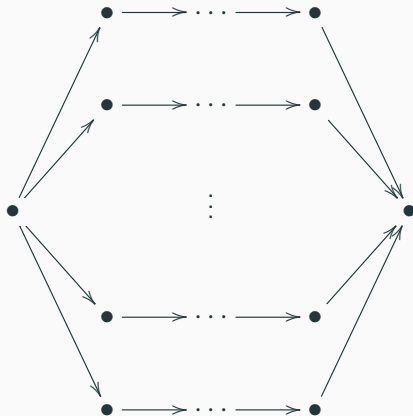
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with branches of lengths $(2,2,2,2)$, $(3,3,3)$, $(4,4,2)$, $(6,3,2)$, modulo suitable relations ($\text{gldim } A = 2$).

On module categories of tubular algebras

Large cotilting modules

- If A is a ring, a module $C \in \text{Mod-}A$ is **cotilting** if
 - (C1) $\text{inj. dim. } C < \infty$,
 - (C2) $\text{Ext}^{>0}(C^I, C) = 0$ for every set I ,
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- Key facts:
 1. (Riccardo-Gregorio-Mantese 2007, Š. 2014): There is a Grothendieck category \mathcal{C} and a derived equivalence between $\text{Mod-}A$ and \mathcal{C} identifying $\text{Prod } C$ with the injective objects in \mathcal{C} .

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- Example: If A is a tubular canonical algebra, then $\text{Mod-}A$ is derived equivalent to $\text{Qcoh } \mathbb{X}$, where \mathbb{X} is a tubular weighted projective line of the corresponding type.

The classification

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Relation to elliptic curves

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Theorem (Laking-Kussin 2020)

Let \mathbb{X} be either a weighted projective line of tubular type (i.e. with weight types $(2,2,2,2)$, $(3,3,3)$, $(4,4,2)$ or $(6,3,2)$)

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Complex elliptic curves

- A **complex elliptic curve** $\mathbb{E} \subseteq \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ is the projective closure of the zero set of

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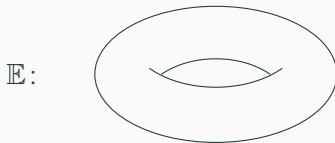


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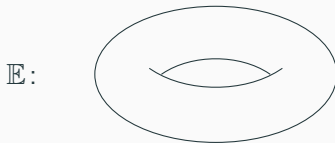
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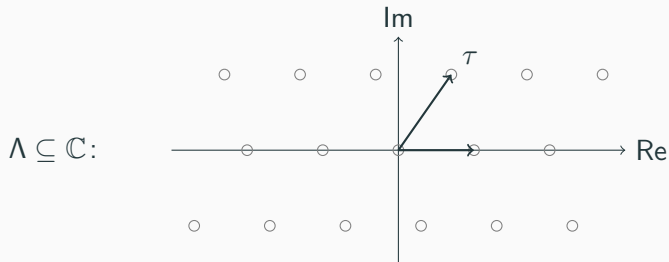
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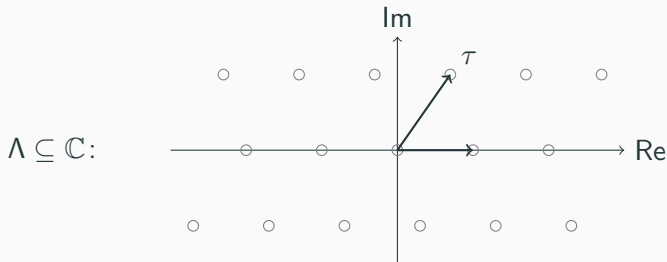


- As a Riemann surface, $\mathbb{E} \cong \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$, where $\Lambda \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ is a subgroup of $(\mathbb{C}, +)$ of rank 2 (using a Weierstrass elliptic functions).

Automorphisms of complex elliptic curves

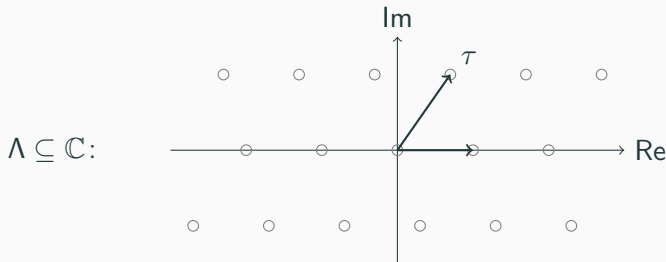


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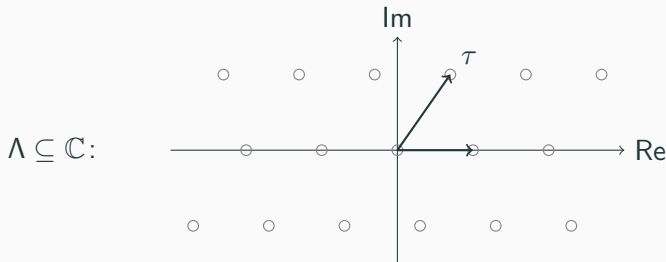
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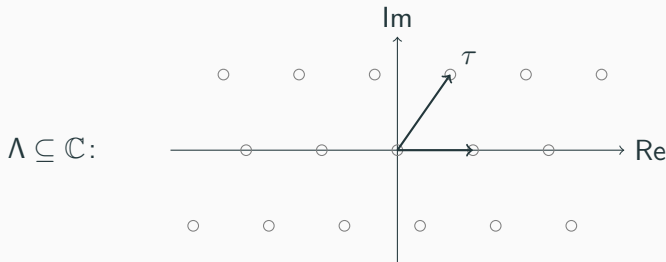
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- Fact (Bundgaard-Nielsen 1951; Fox 1952): Complex tubular weighted projective lines are such quotients of elliptic curves, when viewed as orbifolds.

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$$\mathrm{coh} \mathbb{X} := (\mathrm{coh} \mathbb{E})^G \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Qcoh} \mathbb{X} := (\mathrm{Qcoh} \mathbb{E})^G$$

—categories of equivariant objects.

- Here: if \mathcal{C} is a category and $G \curvearrowright \mathcal{C}$, then objects of \mathcal{C}^G are of the form

$$(X \in \mathcal{C}, \alpha_g: g * X \xrightarrow{\cong} X \ (g \in G)),$$

where the α_g are subject to certain coherence relations.

Categories of equivariant sheaves

- Let \mathbb{E} be a complex elliptic curve and $G \curvearrowright \mathbb{E}$.
- This action induces actions $G \curvearrowright \mathrm{coh} \mathbb{E}$ and $G \curvearrowright \mathrm{Qcoh} \mathbb{E}$.
- If we put $\mathbb{X} := \mathbb{E}/G$ (whatever it precisely means), we may just define (thanks to Chen-Chen-Zhou 2015)

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- If G acts on an algebra, then $(\mathrm{Mod}\text{-}A)^G \cong \mathrm{Mod}\text{-}(G \ltimes A)$, where $G \ltimes A$ is the skew-group algebra.

A strategy to understand indecomposable pure-injective sheaves on weighted projective lines:

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- first understand pure-injective sheaves on elliptic curves,
- then inspect the possible equivariant structures on these.

Simple sheaves on non-commutative tori

(Quasi-)coherent sheaves on an elliptic curve

Continued fractions

Construction of simples on a non-commutative torus