AFFINE PAVING OF QUIVER PARTIAL FLAG VARIETY

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ABSTRACT. In this article, we construct affine pavings for quiver partial flag varieties when the quiver is of Dynkin type or of type $\tilde{A}$ or $\tilde{D}$. To achive our results, we extend methods from Cerulli-Irelli–Esposito–Franzen–Reineke and Maksimau as well as techniques from Auslander-Reiten theory.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Cellular decomposition is an important concept in topology, and affine paving is an analogue of this in algebraic geometry. We say that a complex algebraic variety X has an affine paving if X has a filtration

$$0 = X_0 \subset X_1 \subset \cdots \subset X_d = X$$

with X_i closed and $X_{i+1} \setminus X_i$ isomorphic to some affine space $\mathbb{A}^k_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Affine pavings imply nice properties about the cohomology of varieties. For instance, any variety paved by affine spaces would have no nontrivial odd-dimensional cohomology. For other properties coming from affine paving, readers can see [3, 1.7].

Affine pavings have been constructed in many cases, such as Grassmannians, flag varieties, as well as certain Springer fibers, quiver Grassmannians or quiver flag varieties. This article focuses on the case of (strict) partial flag varieties which parameterize subrepresentations of a fixed representation of a quiver, in particular we study the quiver of Dynkin type or affine type. These affine pavings have been constructed in [5] for quiver

Grassmannians in all types and in [6] for partial flag varieties of type A and D (see Table 1). In this paper, we will tackle the remaining cases.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>$\mathrm{Gr}^{KQ}(X)$</th><th>$\mathrm{Flag}_{\mathrm{d}}(X)$</th><th>$\mathrm{Flag}_{\mathrm{d,str}}(X)$</th></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td rowspan="3">[5, Section 5]</td><td rowspan="2">[6, Theorem 2.20]</td><td rowspan="2">Theorem 4.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>D</td></tr>
<tr><td>E</td><td colspan="2">Theorem 4.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\tilde{A}$</td><td rowspan="3">[5, Section 6]</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Section 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\tilde{D}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\tilde{E}$</td><td colspan="2">reduced to the regular quasi-finite case.</td></tr>
</table>

TABLE 1. Until now, except the $\tilde{E}$ case we've proved the affine paving properties for these varieties.

We process as follows. In Section 2, we develop basic notations regarding definitions and properties of partial flags. In Section 3 we will prove key Theorems 3.1 and 3.2, which allow us to construct affine paving for quiver partial flag variety inductively. We apply this theorem to partial flag varieties of Dynkin type, see Section 4, and to partial flag varieties of affine type, see Section 5. We will combine and extend results from [5] and [6]. We know that following the arguments of [6] would require stuying millions of cases when we consider the Dynkin quivers of type E. To avoid this, we extend the methods of [5] from quiver Grassmannian to quiver partial flag variety. This will reduce the case by case analysis to a feasible computation of (mostly to) 8 critical cases, which we carry out in Section 4 and Appendix B. The reduction uses Auslander-Reiten theory which we recall in Appendix A.

Conventions and Notations. *Throughout this article, we denote* $K = \mathbb{C}$ *as a field,* R *as a commutative* K*-algebra with unit, and* $\mathrm{mod}(R)$ *as the category of* R*-modules of finite dimension. Let* Q *be a quiver equipped with the set of finite vertices* $v(Q)$ *and the set of finite edges* $a(Q)$*. For an arrow* b*, we call* $s(b)$ *the starting vertex and* $t(b)$ *the terminal vertex of* b*. Let* KQ *be the path algebra, and* $\mathrm{Rep}(Q) := \mathrm{mod}(KQ)$ *as the category of quiver representations of finite dimension. For an representation* $X \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$*, we denote* $X_i := e_i X$ *as the* K*-linear space at the vertex* $i \in v(Q)$*. As usual, we denote* $P(i)$*,* $I(i)$ *and* $S(i)$ *as the indecomposable projective, injective, simple modules corresponding to the vertex* i*, accordingly.*

Acknowledgement

First, I would like to thank my supervisor, Jens Niklas Eberhardt, for introducing me this specific problem, discussing earlier drafts, as well as giving enormous helps. I would also like to thank Hans Franzen for answering some questions I had for the article [5]. This article is one part of my own master thesis project.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. **Extended quiver.** In this subsection, we introduce the notion of extended quiver which allows to view partial flag variety as the quiver Grassmannian. Intuitively, a flag of quiver representations can be encoded as a subspace of a representation of the extended quiver.

Definition 2.1 (Extended quiver)**.** *Fix a quiver Q and an integer $d \geqslant 1$, the extended quiver Q_d is defined as follows:*

- *The vertex set of Q_d is defined as the Cartesian product of the vertex set of Q and $\{1, \ldots, d\}$, i.e.*
$$v(Q_d) = v(Q) \times \{1, \ldots, d\}$$
- *We have two types of arrows: for each $(i, r) \in v(Q) \times \{1, \ldots, d-1\}$, there is one arrow from (i, r) to $(i, r+1)$; for every arrow $i \longrightarrow j$ in quiver Q and $r \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$, there is one arrow from (i, r) to (j, r).*

The extended quiver Q_d is exactly the same quiver as $\hat{\Gamma}_d$ in [6, Definition 2.2]. The next definition is a small variation of it:

Definition 2.2 (Strict extended quiver)**.** *Fix a quiver Q and an integer $d \geqslant 2$, the strict extended quiver $Q_{d,str}$ is defined as follows:*

- *The vertex set of Q_d is defined as the Cartesian product of the vertex set of Q and $\{1, \ldots, d\}$, i.e.*
$$v(Q_{d,str}) = v(Q) \times \{1, \ldots, d\}$$
- *We have two types of arrows: for each $(i, r) \in v(Q) \times \{1, \ldots, d-1\}$, there is one arrow from (i, r) to $(i, r+1)$; for every arrow $i \longrightarrow j$ in quiver Q and $r \in \{2, \ldots, d\}$, there is one arrow from (i, r) to $(j, r-1)$.*

Example 2.3. *Here is the picture of new quiver:*

$$\begin{tikzcd} \bullet \arrow[r] & \bullet & \bullet \arrow[l] \arrow[r] & \bullet \end{tikzcd}$$

Q

$$\begin{tikzcd} \bullet \arrow[r] & \bullet & \bullet \arrow[l] \arrow[r] & \bullet \\ \bullet \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & \bullet \arrow[u] & \bullet \arrow[l] \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & \bullet \arrow[u] \\ \bullet \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & \bullet \arrow[u] & \bullet \arrow[l] \arrow[r] \arrow[u] & \bullet \arrow[u] \end{tikzcd}$$

Q_3

$$\begin{tikzcd} \bullet \arrow[dr] & \bullet & \bullet \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \bullet \\ \bullet \arrow[u] \arrow[dr] & \bullet \arrow[u] & \bullet \arrow[u] \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \bullet \arrow[u] \\ \bullet \arrow[u] & \bullet \arrow[u] & \bullet \arrow[u] & \bullet \arrow[u] \end{tikzcd}$$

$Q_{3,str}$

Now we define the special bound quiver algebras for later use.

Definition 2.4 (Algebra of an extended quiver)**.** *For an extended quiver Q_d, let KQ_d be the corresponding path algebra, and I be the ideal of KQ_d identifying all the paths with same sources and targets. The algebra of the extended quiver Q_d is defined as*

$$R_d := KQ_d/I.$$

We also have the "strict" version.

Definition 2.5 (Algebra of a strict extended quiver)**.** *For an extended quiver $Q_{d,str}$, let $KQ_{d,str}$ be the corresponding path algebra, and I be the ideal of $KQ_{d,str}$ identifying all the* *paths with same sources and targets. The algebra of the strict extended quiver $Q_{d,str}$ is defined as*

$$R_{d,str} := KQ_{d,str}/I.$$

By an aesthentically desirable abuse of notation, we abbreviate the notations R_d and $R_{d,str}$ as R.

2.2. **Canonical functor Φ.** We follow [6, 2.3] in this subsection with a few variations.

Definition 2.6 (Partial flag)**.** *Fix a quiver representation $X \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$, a partial flag of X is defined as an increasing sequence of subrepresentation of X. For an integer $d \geqslant 1$, we denote*

$$\mathrm{Flag_d}(X) := \{0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq \cdots M_d \subseteq X\}$$

as the collections of all partial flags of length d, and call it the partial flag variety.

Definition 2.7 (Strict partial flag)**.** *Fix a quiver representation $X \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$, a strict partial flag of X is defined as an increasing sequence of subrepresentation $(M_k)_k$ of X such that for any arrow $x \in v(Q)$ and any k, we have $x.M_{k+1} \subseteq M_k$. For an integer $d \geqslant 2$, we denote*

$$\mathrm{Flag_{d,str}}(X) := \{0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq \cdots M_d \subseteq X \mid x.M_{k+1} \subseteq M_k\}$$

as the collections of all strict partial flags of length d, and call it the strict partial flag variety.

Definition 2.8 (Grassmannian)**.** *Let R be the bounded quiver algebra defined in Definition 2.6 or 2.7. Fix a module $T \in \mathrm{mod}(R)$, the Grassmannian $\mathrm{Gr}^R(T)$ is defined as the set of all submodules of T, equivalently,*

$$\mathrm{Gr}^R(T) := \{T' \subseteq T \textit{ as the submodule}\}.$$

Definition 2.9 (Canonical functor Φ)**.** *The canonical functor $\Phi : \mathrm{Rep}(Q) \longrightarrow \mathrm{mod}(R)$ is defined as follows:*

- $(\Phi(X))_{(i,r)} := X_i$;
- $(\Phi(X))_{(i,r)\to(i,r+1)} := \mathrm{Id}_{X_i}$;
- *Either* $(\Phi(X))_{(i,r)\to(j,r)} := X_{i\to j}$ *for* $R = R_d$,
  or $(\Phi(X))_{(i,r)\to(j,r-1)} := X_{i\to j}$ *for* $R = R_{d,str}$.

The functor Φ helps to realize a partial flag as a quiver subrepresentation.

Proposition 2.10. *Fix a representation $X \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$, we have the isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Flag_d}(X) \cong \mathrm{Gr}^{R_d}(\Phi(X)) \qquad \mathrm{Flag_{d,str}}(X) \cong \mathrm{Gr}^{R_{d,str}}(\Phi(X)).$$

Proof. This is obvious. The isomorphism Φ' maps a flag $M : M_1 \subseteq \cdots M_d$ to a representation $\Phi'(M)$ with $\Phi'(M)_{(i,r)} = M_{i,r}$ and obvious morphisms for arrows. The first case is mentioned in [6, page 4] without further elaboration, and the explicit construction of special case is showed in Example 2.11. □

Example 2.11. *Let $Q\colon x \longrightarrow y \longleftarrow z \longrightarrow w$ be a quiver, and let $X\colon X_x \longrightarrow X_y \longleftarrow X_z \longrightarrow X_w$ be a quiver representation, then the varieties $\mathrm{Flag}_3(X), \mathrm{Flag}_{3,str}(X)$ can be viewed as quiver Grassmannian in Figure 1:*

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{c}
X\colon\ X_x \longrightarrow X_y \longleftarrow X_z \longrightarrow X_w \\
\rotatebox{90}{$\subseteq$} \\
X_3\colon X_{3x} \longrightarrow X_{3y} \longleftarrow X_{3z} \longrightarrow X_{3w} \\
\rotatebox{90}{$\subseteq$} \\
X_2\colon X_{2x} \longrightarrow X_{2y} \longleftarrow X_{2z} \longrightarrow X_{2w} \\
\rotatebox{90}{$\subseteq$} \\
X_1\colon X_{1x} \longrightarrow X_{1y} \longleftarrow X_{1z} \longrightarrow X_{1w}
\end{array}\right\}
\longleftrightarrow
\left\{\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{rccccccc}
 & X_x & \longrightarrow & X_y & \longleftarrow & X_z & \longrightarrow & X_w \\
 & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
\Phi(X)\colon & X_x & \longrightarrow & X_y & \longleftarrow & X_z & \longrightarrow & X_w \\
 & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 & X_x & \longrightarrow & X_y & \longleftarrow & X_z & \longrightarrow & X_w
\end{array} \\
\rotatebox{90}{$\subseteq$} \\
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X_{3x} & \longrightarrow & X_{3y} & \longleftarrow & X_{3z} & \longrightarrow & X_{3w} \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
X_{2x} & \longrightarrow & X_{2y} & \longleftarrow & X_{2z} & \longrightarrow & X_{2w} \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
X_{1x} & \longrightarrow & X_{1y} & \longleftarrow & X_{1z} & \longrightarrow & X_{1w}
\end{array}
\end{array}\right\}
$$

$$\mathrm{Flag}_3(X) \qquad \longleftrightarrow \qquad \mathrm{Gr}^{R_3}(\Phi(X))$$

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{c}
X\colon\ X_x \longrightarrow X_y \longleftarrow X_z \longrightarrow X_w \\
\rotatebox{90}{$\subseteq$} \\
X_3\colon X_{3x} \to X_{3y} \leftarrow X_{3z} \to X_{3w} \\
\rotatebox{90}{$\subseteq$} \\
X_2\colon X_{2x} \to X_{2y} \leftarrow X_{2z} \to X_{2w} \\
\rotatebox{90}{$\subseteq$} \\
X_1\colon X_{1x} \to X_{1y} \leftarrow X_{1z} \to X_{1w}
\end{array}\;\middle|\; x.X_{k+1} \subseteq X_k \right\}
\longleftrightarrow
\left\{\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{rccccccc}
 & X_x & & X_y & & X_z & & X_w \\
 & \uparrow & \searrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \searrow & \uparrow \\
\Phi(X)\colon & X_x & & X_y & & X_z & & X_w \\
 & \uparrow & \searrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \searrow & \uparrow \\
 & X_x & & X_y & & X_z & & X_w
\end{array} \\
\rotatebox{90}{$\subseteq$} \\
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X_{3x} & & X_{3y} & & X_{3z} & & X_{3w} \\
\uparrow & \searrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \searrow & \uparrow \\
X_{2x} & & X_{2y} & & X_{2z} & & X_{2w} \\
\uparrow & \searrow & \uparrow & \swarrow & \uparrow & \searrow & \uparrow \\
X_{1x} & & X_{1y} & & X_{1z} & & X_{1w}
\end{array}
\end{array}\right\}
$$

$$\mathrm{Flag}_{3,str}(X) \qquad \longleftrightarrow \qquad \mathrm{Gr}^{R_{3,str}}(\Phi(X))$$

FIGURE 1

In many cases, the proof of the strict case and the non-strict case is the same, so we often treat them in the same way. For example, we may abbreviate the formula in Proposition 2.10 as

$$\mathrm{Flag}(X) \cong \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X)).$$

2.3. **Dimension vector.** In this subsection we recall some notations of dimension vectors.

Definition 2.12 (Dimension vector)**.** *For a quiver Q and a representation $M \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$, the set of dimension vectors of Q is defined as $\prod_{i \in v(Q)} \mathbb{Z}$, and the dimension vector of M is defined as*

$$\underline{\mathbf{dim}}\, M := (\dim_K M_i)_{i \in v(Q)}.$$

Moreover, denote $R = KQ/I$ as a bounded quiver algebra, then every module $T \in \mathrm{mod}(R)$ can be viewed as a representation of Q, so we automatically have a notion of dimension vector for R and T.

Now we can write (strict) partial flag and Grassmannian as disjoint union of several pieces. Since $v(Q_{d,(str)}) = v(Q) \times \{1, \dots, d\}$, any dimension vector $\boldsymbol{f}$ of R can be viewed as d dimension vectors $(\boldsymbol{f_1}, \dots, \boldsymbol{f_d})$. Define

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Flag}_{\mathrm{d},\boldsymbol{f}}(X) &:= \{0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq \cdots M_d \subseteq X \mid \underline{\mathbf{dim}}\, M_k = \boldsymbol{f_k}\} && \subseteq \mathrm{Flag}_{\mathrm{d}}(X) \\
\mathrm{Flag}^{str}_{d,\boldsymbol{f}}(X) &:= \{0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq \cdots M_d \subseteq X \mid x.M_{k+1} \subseteq M_k,\ \underline{\mathbf{dim}}\, M_k = \boldsymbol{f_k}\} && \subseteq \mathrm{Flag}_{\mathrm{d,str}}(X) \\
\mathrm{Gr}^R_{\boldsymbol{f}}(T) &:= \{T' \subseteq T \text{ with } \underline{\mathbf{dim}}\, T' = \boldsymbol{f}\} && \subseteq \mathrm{Gr}^R(T)
\end{aligned}$$

then from the Proposition 2.10 we get

$$\mathrm{Flag}_{\mathrm{d},\boldsymbol{f}}(X) \cong \mathrm{Gr}^{R_d}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(X)) \qquad \mathrm{Flag}^{str}_{d,\boldsymbol{f}}(X) \cong \mathrm{Gr}^{R_{d,str}}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(X)).$$

Finally, we need to define the Euler form of two dimension vectors, for this we need to define the set of virtual arrows of quiver Q_d and $Q_{d,str}$.

Definition 2.13 (Virtual arrows of quiver Q_d)**.** *For $d \geqslant 1$, the virtual arrows of quiver Q_d is defined as a triple $\big(va(Q_d), s, t\big)$, where*

$$va(Q_d) := a(Q) \times \{1, \dots, d-1\}$$

is a finite set, and $s, t : va(Q_d) \longrightarrow v(Q_d)$ are maps defined by

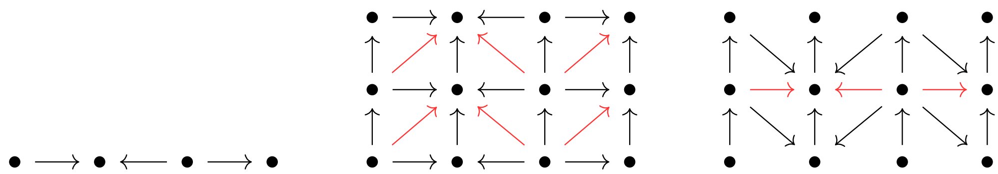
$$s\big((i \to j, r)\big) = (i, r) \qquad t\big((i \to j, r)\big) = (j, r+1).$$

Definition 2.14 (Virtual arrows of quiver $Q_{d,str}$)**.** *For $d \geqslant 2$, the virtual arrows of quiver $Q_{d,str}$ is defined as a triple $\big(va(Q_{d,str}), s, t\big)$, where*

$$va(Q_{d,str}) := a(Q) \times \{2, \dots, d-1\}$$

is a finite set, and $s, t : va(Q_{d,str}) \longrightarrow v(Q_{d,str})$ are maps defined by

$$s\big((i \to j, r)\big) = (i, r) \qquad t\big((i \to j, r)\big) = (j, r).$$



Q $\qquad$ Q_3 $\qquad$ $Q_{3,str}$

FIGURE 2. virtual arrow(red): can be thought as the "face" of the quiver

Definition 2.15 (Euler form of R)**.** *Let R be a bounded quiver algebra defined in Definition 2.4 or 2.5. We denote*

$$\begin{aligned}
v(R) &:= \{\textit{vertices in quiver } Q_d \textit{ or } Q_{d,str}\} \\
a(R) &:= \{\textit{arrows in quiver } Q_d \textit{ or } KQ_{d,str}\} \\
va(R) &:= \{\textit{virtual arrows in quiver } Q_d \textit{ or } Q_{d,str}\}
\end{aligned}$$

For two dimension vectors $\boldsymbol{f}, \boldsymbol{g}$ of R, the Euler form $\langle \boldsymbol{f}, \boldsymbol{g}\rangle_R$ is defined by

$$\langle \boldsymbol{f}, \boldsymbol{g}\rangle_R := \sum_{i\in v(R)} f_i g_i - \sum_{b\in a(R)} f_{s(b)} g_{t(b)} + \sum_{c\in va(R)} f_{s(c)} g_{t(c)}$$

2.4. **Ext-vanishing properties.** We would like to show some higher rank extension group to be 0, which would be a key ingredient in the proof of the next section.

For a bounded quiver algebra R defined in Definition 2.4 or 2.5, we have a standard resolution for every R-module T:

$$0 \to \bigoplus_{c\in va(Q)} Re_{t(c)} \otimes_K e_{s(c)} T \to \bigoplus_{b\in a(Q)} Re_{t(b)} \otimes_K e_{s(b)} T \to \bigoplus_{i\in v(Q)} Re_i \otimes_K e_i T \to T \to 0$$

$$r\otimes x \longmapsto \begin{smallmatrix} rc_1\otimes x + r\otimes b_1 x \\ -rc_2\otimes x - r\otimes b_2 x\end{smallmatrix} \qquad\qquad r\otimes x \longmapsto rx$$

$$r\otimes x \longmapsto rb\otimes x - r\otimes bx$$

For clarity, we have exact two paths from $s(c)$ to $t(c)$ for any virtual arrow c, and we denote them by b_1c_1 and b_2c_2. By definition, these paths are identified in $\mathrm{mod}(R)$.

Lemma 2.16. *Let $M, N \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$.*

(1) $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, R \leqslant 2$*;*
(2) The functor $\Phi : \mathrm{Rep}(Q) \longrightarrow \mathrm{mod}(R)$ is exact and fully faithful;
(3) Φ maps projective module to projective module, and maps injective module to injective module;
(4) $\mathrm{Ext}^i_{KQ}(M, N) \cong \mathrm{Ext}^i_R(\Phi(M), \Phi(N))$*;*
(5) $\mathrm{proj.dim}\, \Phi(M) \leqslant 1, \mathrm{inj.dim}\, \Phi(M) \leqslant 1$*;*

Proof.
For (1), this follows from the standard resolution.
For (2), it follows by direct inspection. You can also follow [6, Lemma 2.3].
For (3), we reduced to the case of indecomposable projective modules, and observe that

$$\Phi(P(i)) = P\big((i,1)\big), \qquad \Phi(I(i)) = I\big((i,d)\big).$$

For (4), it comes from the fact that Φ is fully faithful and maps projective module to projective module.

For (5), Notice that the minimal projective resolution of M is of length 1, and $\Phi(-)$ sends projective resolution of M to projective resolution of $\Phi(M)$ by (3), thus we get $\mathrm{proj.dim}\, \Phi(M) \leqslant 1$. The injective dimension of $\Phi(M)$ is computed in the similar way. □

Moreover, we will have the key lemma which will be crucial in the later use.

Lemma 2.17. *Let $X, S \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$ be any representation. Suppose $V \subseteq \Phi(X), W \subseteq \Phi(S)$, $T \in \mathrm{mod}(R)$, then $\mathrm{Ext}^2_R(W, T) = 0, \mathrm{Ext}^2_R(T, \Phi(X)/V) = 0$.*

Proof. The short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow W \longrightarrow \Phi(S) \longrightarrow \Phi(S)/W \longrightarrow 0$$

induces the long exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}^2_R(\Phi(S), T) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}^2_R(W, T) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}^3_R(\Phi(S)/W, T) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

By Lemma 2.16 (1) and (5), $\operatorname{Ext}^3_R(\Phi(S)/W, T)$ and $\operatorname{Ext}^2_R(\Phi(S), T)$ are both 0, so $\operatorname{Ext}^2_R(W, T) = 0$.

Similarly, from the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow V \longrightarrow \Phi(X) \longrightarrow \Phi(X)/V \longrightarrow 0$$

we get the induced long exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \operatorname{Ext}^2_R(T, \Phi(X)) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Ext}^2_R(T, \Phi(X)/V) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Ext}^3_R(T, V) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

so $\operatorname{Ext}^2_R(T, \Phi(X)/V) = 0$. $\square$

We will frequently use extension groups as well as long exact sequences, so now it's time to shorten some notations. For the Q-representations M, N and R-modules T, T', we denote

$$[M,N]^i := \dim_K \operatorname{Ext}^i_{KQ}(M,N), \qquad [M,N] := \dim_K \operatorname{Hom}_{KQ}(M,N)$$
$$[T,T']^i := \dim_K \operatorname{Ext}^i_R(T,T'), \qquad [T,T'] := \dim_K \operatorname{Hom}_R(T,T')$$

and write the Euler form as

$$\langle T, T' \rangle_R := \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i [T,T']^i \quad = [T,T'] - [T,T']^1 + [T,T']^2.$$

Lemma 2.18 (Homological interpretation of the Euler form)**.** *For two R-modules T, T', we have*

$$\langle T, T' \rangle_R = \langle \underline{\mathbf{dim}}\, T, \underline{\mathbf{dim}}\, T' \rangle_R .$$

Proof. Just compute $\langle T, T' \rangle_R$ by applying the functor $\operatorname{Hom}_R(-, T')$ to the standard resolution of R-module T. $\square$

3. Main Theorem

In this section we state and prove the main theorems, which would be essentially used in the Section 4 and 5.

Let $\eta : 0 \longrightarrow X \xrightarrow{\iota} Y \xrightarrow{\pi} S \longrightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence in $Rep(Q)$. Consider the canonical **non-continuous** map

$$\Psi : \operatorname{Gr}(\Phi(Y)) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Gr}(\Phi(X)) \times \operatorname{Gr}(\Phi(S)) \qquad U \longmapsto \big([\Phi(\iota)]^{-1}(U), [\Phi(\pi)](U)\big)$$

and $\Psi_{\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{g}}$ is the map Ψ restricted to the preimage of $\operatorname{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(X)) \times \operatorname{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{g}}(\Phi(S))$.

Theorem 3.1. *When η splits, Ψ is surjective. Moreover, $\Psi_{\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{g}}$ is a Zarisky-locally trivial affine bundle of rank $\langle \boldsymbol{g}, \underline{\mathbf{dim}}\,\Phi(X) - \boldsymbol{f} \rangle_R$.*

Theorem 3.2 (follows [5, Theorem 32])**.** *When η does not split and $[S, X]^1 = 1$,*

$$\operatorname{Im} \Psi_{\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{g}} = \Big(\operatorname{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(X)) \times \operatorname{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{g}}(\Phi(S)) \Big) \setminus \Big(\operatorname{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(X_S)) \times \operatorname{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{g} - \underline{\mathbf{dim}}\,\Phi(S^X)} \big(\Phi(S/S^X)\big) \Big)$$

where

$$X_S := \max \big\{ M \subseteq X \,\big|\, [S, X/M]^1 = 1 \big\} \subseteq X$$
$$S^X := \max \big\{ M \subseteq S \,\big|\, [M, X]^1 = 1 \big\} \subseteq S$$

Moreover, $\Psi_{\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{g}}$ is a Zarisky-locally trivial affine bundle of rank $\langle \boldsymbol{g}, \underline{\mathbf{dim}}\,\Phi(X) - \boldsymbol{f} \rangle_R$ over $\operatorname{Im} \Psi_{\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{g}}$.

We will spend the rest of the section proving these theorems. We investigate the image as well as the fiber of Ψ respectively.

Lemma 3.3 (follows [5, Lemma 21])**.** *The element* $(V, W) \in \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X)) \times \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(S))$ *lies in the image of* Ψ *if and only if the canonical map* $\mathrm{Ext}^1(\Phi(S), \Phi(X)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}^1(W, \Phi(X)/V)$ *maps* η *to 0.*

Proof. The canonical map is defined as follows:

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
\eta \in \mathrm{Ext}^1(\Phi(S),\Phi(X)) \arrow[d] & 0 \arrow[r] & \Phi(X) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, equal] & \Phi(Y) \arrow[r, "\Phi(\pi)"] & \Phi(S) \arrow[r] & 0 \\
\mathrm{Ext}^1(W,\Phi(X)) \arrow[d] & 0 \arrow[r] & \Phi(X) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \pi^{-1}(W) \arrow[r] \arrow[u] \arrow[d] & W \arrow[r] \arrow[u] \arrow[d, equal] & 0 \\
\bar{\eta} \in \mathrm{Ext}^1(W,\Phi(X)/V) & 0 \arrow[r] & \Phi(X)/V \arrow[r] & \pi^{-1}(W)/V \arrow[r] & W \arrow[r] & 0
\end{tikzcd}
$$

$$\eta \longmapsto \bar{\eta}$$

so $\bar{\eta} = 0$ if and only if the last short exact sequence splits, that means, there exist a submodule $U \subseteq \Phi(Y)$, such that $\Phi(\pi)(U) = W$ and $U \cap \Phi(X) = V$.

□

Corollary 3.4. *Resume the notations of Lemma 3.3 When* η *splits, then* Ψ *is surjective.*

Lemma 3.5. *the canonical map* $\mathrm{Ext}^1(\Phi(S), \Phi(X)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}^1(W, \Phi(X)/V)$ *is surjective.*

Proof. By using the long exact sequence of extension groups and the fact that $\mathrm{Ext}^2(W/\Phi(S), \Phi(X)) = 0$ and $\mathrm{Ext}^2(W, V) = 0$ by Lemma 2.17, the maps

$$\mathrm{Ext}^1(\Phi(S), \Phi(X)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}^1(W, \Phi(X)) \qquad \mathrm{Ext}^1(W, \Phi(X)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}^1(W, \Phi(X)/V)$$

are both surjective. Thus the composition is also surjective. □

Corollary 3.6. *Let* $W \subseteq \Phi(S), V \subseteq \Phi(X)$ *be* R*-submodules, then*

$$[W, \Phi(X)/V]^1 \leqslant [\Phi(S), \Phi(X)]^1 = [S, X]^1,$$

In particular, when $[S, X]^1 = 1$*, we get* $[W, \Phi(X)/V]^1 = 0$ *or* 1*; when* η *generates* $\mathrm{Ext}^1(S, X)$*, we get*

$$(V, W) \in \operatorname{Im} \Psi \iff [W, \Phi(X)/V]^1 = 0.$$

In the case where η generates $\mathrm{Ext}^1(S, X)$, we want to describe $\operatorname{Im} \Psi$ more precisely. For this reason we need to introduce two new R-modules:

$$\widetilde{X_S} := \max \left\{ V \subseteq \Phi(X) \,\middle|\, [\Phi(S), \Phi(X)/V]^1 = 1 \right\} \subseteq \Phi(X)$$

$$\widetilde{S^X} := \max \left\{ W \subseteq \Phi(S) \,\middle|\, [W, \Phi(X)]^1 = 1 \right\} \subseteq \Phi(S)$$

$\widetilde{X_S}$ and $\widetilde{S^X}$ are well-defined because of the following lemma:

Lemma 3.7 (follows [5, Lemma 27])**.**

(i) Let $V, V' \subset \Phi(X)$ *such that* $[\Phi(S), \Phi(X)/V]^1 = [\Phi(S), \Phi(X)/V']^1 = 1$*. Then* $[\Phi(S), \Phi(X)/(V + V')]^1 = 1$*.*

(ii) Let $W, W' \subset \Phi(S)$ *such that* $[W, \Phi(X)]^1 = [W', \Phi(X)]^1 = 1$*. Then* $[W \cap W', \Phi(X)]^1 = 1$*.*

Proof. We only prove (i). (ii) is similar.

From the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \Phi(X)/(V\cap V') \longrightarrow \Phi(X)/V \oplus \Phi(X)/V' \longrightarrow \Phi(X)/(V+V') \longrightarrow 0,$$

we get the long exact sequence

$$\cdots \to \mathrm{Ext}^1\Big(\Phi(S), \tfrac{\Phi(X)}{V\cap V'}\Big) \to \mathrm{Ext}^1\Big(\Phi(S), \tfrac{\Phi(X)}{V}\Big)\oplus \mathrm{Ext}^1\Big(\Phi(S), \tfrac{\Phi(X)}{V'}\Big) \to \mathrm{Ext}^1\Big(\Phi(S), \tfrac{\Phi(X)}{V+V'}\Big) \to \cdots$$

By Corollary 3.6, $[\Phi(S), \Phi(X)/(V\cap V')]^1 \leqslant 1$, $[\Phi(S), \Phi(X)/(V+V')]^1 \leqslant 1$, and this forces that $[\Phi(S), \Phi(X)/(V+V')]^1 = 1$. □

Lemma 3.8 (follows [5, Lemma 31(1)(2)], and the proof is same)**.** *Let τ be the Auslander-Reiten translation.*
Let $f : X \longrightarrow \tau S$ be a non-zero morphism[1]*, then $X_S = \ker(f)$;*
also, $\Phi(f) : \Phi(X) \longrightarrow \Phi(\tau S)$ is a non-zero morphism, $\widetilde{X_S} = \ker(\Phi(f))$.

Proof. For any $M \subseteq X$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Ext}^1(S, X/M)^\vee &\cong \overline{\mathrm{Hom}}(X/M, \tau S)\\ &\cong \{g \in \mathrm{Hom}(X, \tau S)|\, g|_M = 0\}\\ &\cong \begin{cases}\mathbb{C}, & M \subseteq \ker f\\ 0, & M \nsubseteq \ker f\end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

so $[S, X/M]^1 = 1$ exactly when $M \subseteq \ker f$. Thus $X_S = \ker f$.

For $\Phi(f)$ it is similar. For any $V \subseteq \Phi(X)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Ext}^1(\Phi(S), \Phi(X)/V)^\vee &\cong \overline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\Phi(X)/V, \tau\Phi(S))\\ &\cong \overline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\Phi(X)/V, \Phi(\tau S))\\ &\cong \{g \in \mathrm{Hom}(\Phi(X), \Phi(\tau S))|\, g|_V = 0\}\\ &\cong \begin{cases}\mathbb{C}, & V \subseteq \ker \Phi(f)\\ 0, & V \nsubseteq \ker \Phi(f)\end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

so $[\Phi(S), \Phi(X)/V]^1 = 1$ exactly when $V \subseteq \ker\Phi(f)$. Thus $\widetilde{X_S} = \ker(\Phi(f))$. □

Corollary 3.9. *$\widetilde{X_S} = \Phi(X_S)$.(since $\widetilde{X_S} = \ker(\Phi(f)) = \Phi(\ker(f)) = \Phi(X_S)$)*

By the similar argument, one can show that $\widetilde{S^X} = \Phi(S^X)$.

Lemma 3.10 (follows [5, Lemma 31(6)])**.** *Given $V \subseteq \Phi(X)$ and $W \subseteq \Phi(S)$, we have*

$$[W, \Phi(X)/V]^1 = 0 \iff V \nsubseteq \Phi(X_S) \text{ or } W \nsupseteq \Phi(S^X).$$

Proof. $\Leftarrow$: Without loss of generality suppose $V \nsubseteq \Phi(X_S)$, then

$$V \nsubseteq \Phi(X_S) \iff [\Phi(S), \Phi(X)/V]^1 = 0 \Rightarrow [W, \Phi(X)/V]^1 = 0.$$

$\Rightarrow$: If not, then $V \subseteq \Phi(X_S)$ and $W \supseteq \Phi(S^X)$, and[2]

$$[W, \Phi(X)/V]^1 \geqslant [\Phi(S^X), \Phi(X)/\Phi(X_S)]^1 = [S^X, X/X_S]^1 = 1.$$

---

[1]Since X is not injective, $[X, \tau S] = [S, X]^1 = 1$, f is uniquely determined up to a constant.
[2]$[S^X, X/X_S]^1 = 1$ follows from [5, Lemma 31(5)]

We get the contradiction! ∎

Corollary 3.11. *When η generates $\mathrm{Ext}^1(S,X)$, we have*

$$\operatorname{Im}\Psi_{\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{g}} = \Big(\mathrm{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(X)) \times \mathrm{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{g}}(\Phi(S))\Big) \setminus \Big(\mathrm{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(X_S)) \times \mathrm{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{g}-\underline{\mathbf{dim}}\,\Phi(S^X)}\left(\Phi(S/S^X)\right)\Big)$$

Lemma 3.12. *For $(V,W) \in \operatorname{Im}\Psi$, the preimage of (V,W) is a torsor of $\mathrm{Hom}_R(W,\Phi(X)/V)$. Or we could say, there is one non-canonical isomorphism*

$$\Psi^{-1}((V,W)) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(W,\Phi(X)/V).$$

Proof. Recall the commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\eta \in \mathrm{Ext}^1(\Phi(S),\Phi(X)) \arrow[d] \arrow[dd, mapsto, bend right] & 0 \arrow[r] & \Phi(X) \arrow[r] & \Phi(Y) \arrow[r, "\Phi(\pi)"] & \Phi(S) \arrow[r] & 0 \\
\mathrm{Ext}^1(W,\Phi(X)) \arrow[d] & 0 \arrow[r] & \Phi(X) \arrow[r] \arrow[u, equal] \arrow[d] & \pi^{-1}(W) \arrow[r] \arrow[u] \arrow[d] & W \arrow[r] \arrow[u] \arrow[d, equal] & 0 \\
\bar{\eta} \in \mathrm{Ext}^1(W,\Phi(X)/V) & 0 \arrow[r] & \Phi(X)/V \arrow[r, "\iota"] & \pi^{-1}(W)/V \arrow[r, "\pi'"] & W \arrow[r] \arrow[l, bend left, "\theta"] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

When $(V,W) \in \operatorname{Im}\Psi$, $\bar{\eta}$ is split, and each split morphism θ give us an element in $\Psi^{-1}((V,W))$. If we fix one split morphism θ_0, then the other split morphisms are all of the form $\theta_0 + \iota\circ f$ where $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_R(W,\Phi(X)/V)$(and this form is unique). So

$$\Psi^{-1}((V,W)) \cong \{\theta : \text{ split morphism}\} \cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(W,\Phi(X)/V).$$

∎

Remark 3.13. Any point $(V,W) \in \operatorname{Im}\Psi_{\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{g}}$ can be also viewed as a morphism

$$f : \operatorname{Spec} K \longrightarrow \operatorname{Im}\Psi_{\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{g}} \subseteq \mathrm{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(X)) \times \mathrm{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{g}}(\Phi(S))$$

where Grassmannian are viewed as moduli spaces over K. Essentially by replacing $\operatorname{Spec} K$ by $\operatorname{Spec} A$ in Lemma 3.12, we can run the machinery of algebraic geometry, and prove that $\Psi_{\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{g}}$ is a Zarisky-locally trivial affine bundle over $\operatorname{Im}\Psi_{\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{g}}$.

Proof of Theorem 3.1 and 3.2. We have already computed $\operatorname{Im}\Psi$ in Corollary 3.4 and 3.11. For the rank of the affine bundle, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(V,W) \in \operatorname{Im}\Psi_{\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{g}} &\Longrightarrow [W,\Phi(X)/V]^1 = 0 \\
&\Longrightarrow [W,\Phi(X)/V] = \langle W,\Phi(X)/V\rangle_R = \langle \boldsymbol{f}, \underline{\mathbf{dim}}\,\Phi(X) - \boldsymbol{g}\rangle_R
\end{aligned}$$

∎

4. Application: Dynkin Case

This section (plus appendix) mainly focus on the proof of the following result:

Theorem 4.1. *For any Dynkin quiver Q and any representation $M \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$, the (strict) partial flag variety $\mathrm{Flag}(M) \cong \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(M))$ has an affine paving, i.e. it can be written as the disjoint union of affine spaces.*

Before discussing the proof of the affine paving property, let me introduce some new numerical concepts, which can be seen as the measure of the "complexity" of the representation.

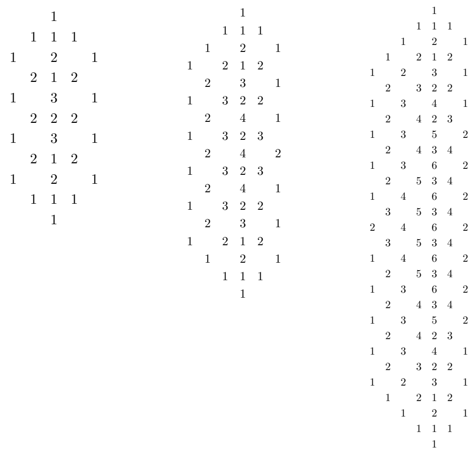
Fix an **indecomposable** quiver representation $M \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$, we define the order of M by

$$\mathrm{ord}(M) := \max_{i \in v(Q)} \dim_K M_i.$$

When the quiver Q is of type E, we denote by $e \in v(Q)$ the unique vertex which is connected to three other vertices, and the number

$$\mathrm{ord}_e(M) := \dim_K M_e = [P(e), M]$$

is equal to $\mathrm{ord}(M)$ unless $\mathrm{ord}_e(M) = 0$.



E_6 E_7 E_8

FIGURE 3. central information ord_e of Auslander-Reiten quiver[3]

The next lemma tells us, for the representation of small order, we can prove the affine paving property easily.

Lemma 4.2 (follows [6, Lemma 2.22])**.** *For the representation $M \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$ satisfying $\mathrm{ord}(M) \leqslant 2$ and the dimension vector $\boldsymbol{f}$, the variety $\mathrm{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(M))$ is either empty or is a singleton or is a direct product of some copies of $\mathbb{P}^1$. Especially, the partial flag variety $\mathrm{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(M))$ has an affine paving.*

Now we've nearly prepared every step of the proof of Theorem 4.1. By following the process in Figure 4, we now prove Theorem 4.1 under Claim 4.3. We will prove Claim 4.3 in Appendix B.

Claim 4.3. *Suppose Q is of Dynkin type. For any indecomposable representation $M \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$ with $\mathrm{ord}(M) > 2$, the (strict) partial flag variety $\mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(M))$ has an affine paving.*

[3]Some representations M are hidden when $\mathrm{ord}_e(M) = 0$. In [1] the Figure 3 is called the starting functions.

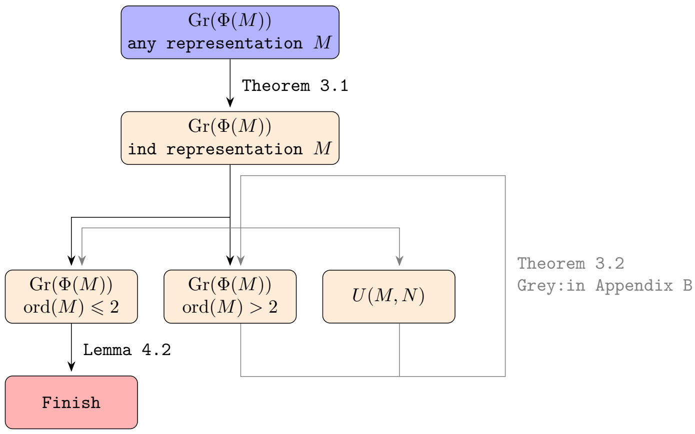


FIGURE 4. the process of induction

Proof of Theorem 4.1. First of all, any indecomposable representation $M \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$ have an affine paving. This follows from Claim 4.3 when $\mathrm{ord}(M) > 2$, and follows from Lemma 4.2 when $\mathrm{ord}(M) \leqslant 2$.

Now we prove it by induction on dimension vector. Suppose any proper subrepresentation $N \subsetneq M$ have an affine paving and $M \cong M_1 \oplus M_2$ is not indecomposable, then by applying Theorem 3.1 to the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow M_1 \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow M_2 \longrightarrow 0$$

we get an affine paving from the affine paving of M_1 and M_2. □

5. Application: Affine Case

This section tries to explain the difficulty of the Conjecture 5.1.

Conjecture 5.1. *For any affine quiver Q and any representation $M \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$, the (strict) partial flag variety $\mathrm{Flag}(M) \cong \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(M))$ has an affine paving.*

Actually, if readers follow the proof in [5, Section 6], and change everything from $\mathrm{Gr}(-)$ to $\mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(-))$, then there is no difference except the Proposition 48, in which the authors proved the affine paving properties of quasi-simple regular representations. So we reduced the question to the case of quasi-simple regular representation. Combined with Lemma 5.2, we've proved the affine paving properties for $\tilde{A}, \tilde{D}$ cases.

Lemma 5.2. *Assume that Q is a affine quiver of type A or D, $M \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$ is the* ***regular quasi-simple*** *representation, then the Grassmannian $\mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(M))$ has an affine paving.*

Proof. The concept "quasi-simple" is defined in [5, Definition 15]; the concepts "preprojective","preinjective" and "regular" are defined in [5, 2.1.1]. It's shown in [2, Section 9, Lemma 3] that the regular quasi-simple representation M have dimension vector smaller or equal to the minimal positive imaginary root, thus $\mathrm{ord}_e(M) \leqslant 2$ when the quiver is affine of type A or D. □

For an regular quasi-simple representation Y of type $\tilde{E}$, it's possible that there's no short exact sequence

$$\eta : 0 \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow S \longrightarrow 0$$

such that $[S, X]^1 \leqslant 1$. Then we can no longer use Theorem 3.1 or 3.2. Hence the new methods are needed for this case.

Appendix A. A crash course on Auslander-Reiten theory

In this appendix, we will introduce concepts in Auslander-Reiten theory one by one: indecomposable representation, irreducible morphism, Auslander-Reiten translation, Auslander-Reiten sequence, Auslander–Reiten quiver, and minimal sectional mono. The main references for the material covered in this appendix are [2, 6].

Definition A.1 (Indecomposable module)**.** *Fix a algebra R. A non-zero module $M \in \operatorname{mod}(R)$ is called indecomposable if M can not be written as a direct sum of two non-zero submodules. The set of all indecomposable modules is denoted by* $\operatorname{ind}(R)$*.*

Mathematitions have found several descriptions of the indecomposable representations in special cases. For instance:

- By Gabriel's theorem [4, Theorem 2.1], the functor $\underline{\mathbf{dim}}$ yields a bijection from the indecomposable representations of a Dynkin quiver to the positive roots of the associated Lie algebra.

  There is a unique indecomposable representation of maximal dimension vector which corresponds to the unique maximal positive root. This is shown in Table 2.
- By [2, Theorem 2, p34], in the affine case, the functor $\underline{\mathbf{dim}}$ yields a surjective map from the indecomposable representations to the positive roots of the associated affine diagram. The map is ∞-to-1 when the root is imaginary, and is 1-to-1 when the root is real.[4]

  We also have a unique minimal imaginary root δ which controls the whole indecomposable representation theory, as shown in Table 2.
- All indecomposable representations of Dynkin quivers and all indecomposable representations of affine quivers corresponding to the positive real roots α with $\alpha < \delta$ or $\langle \alpha, \delta \rangle \neq 0$ are rigid, i.e. $[M, M]^1 = 0$. They are also bricks, i.e. $[M, M]^1 = 0$ and $[M, M] = 1$.[5]

Indecomposable representations form the vertices of Auslander–Reiten quiver, while irreducible morphisms form the arrows.

Definition A.2 (Irreducible morphism)**.** *Given two indecomposable representations $T, T' \in \operatorname{mod}(R)$, denote*

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{rad}(T, T') &:= \left\{ f \in \operatorname{Hom}_R(T, T') \middle| f \textit{ is not invertible} \right\} \\ &= \begin{cases} \operatorname{Hom}_R(T, T') & T \ncong T', \\ \operatorname{Jac}(\operatorname{End}_R(T)) & T \cong T'. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

[4] The root $\alpha \in \underline{\mathbf{dim}}(Q)$ is called real if $\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle = 1$, and called imaginary if $\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle = 0$.

[5] Any rigid indecomposable module of a hereditary algebra is a brick.

Type	maximal positive real root(Dynkin)	minimal positive imaginary root δ(affine)
A	1 — 1 — $\cdots$ — 1 — 1	1 1 — 1 — $\cdots$ — 1 — 1
D	1 $\vert$ 1 — 1 — $\cdots$ — 2 — 1	1 1 $\vert$ $\vert$ 1 — 2 — $\cdots$ — 2 — 1
E_6	2 $\vert$ 1 — 2 — 3 — 2 — 1	1 — 2 $\vert$ 1 — 2 — 3 — 2 — 1
E_7	2 $\vert$ 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 3 — 2	2 $\vert$ 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 3 — 2 — 1
E_8	3 $\vert$ 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 4 — 2	3 $\vert$ 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 4 — 2

TABLE 2. root which control all other roots

be the radical, and let

$$\operatorname{rad}^2(T,T') := \bigcup_{S\in \operatorname{ind}(R)} \operatorname{Im}\left[\operatorname{rad}(T,S)\times \operatorname{rad}(S,T') \longrightarrow \operatorname{rad}(T,T')\right]$$

be the subspace of $\operatorname{rad}(T,T')$. *A morphism* $f \in \operatorname{Hom}_R(T,T')$ *is called irreducible if* $f \in \operatorname{rad}(T,T') \setminus \operatorname{rad}^2(T,T')$.

Actually the definition of irreducible morphism can be defined over any representation, and people can easily show that any irreducible morphism is either injective or surjective.

Definition A.3. *Let* $R = KQ/I$ *be a bounded quiver algebra, we define Nakayama functor* ν_R, *Auslander-Reiten translation* τ_R, *and inverse Auslander-Reiten translation* τ_R^{-1}, *as follows:*

$$\begin{aligned}
\nu_R: &\quad \operatorname{mod}(R) \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Hom}_R(-,{}_RR)} \operatorname{mod}(R^{op}) \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Hom}_K(-,K)} \operatorname{mod}(R)\\
\tau_R: &\quad \underline{\operatorname{mod}}(R) \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Ext}^1_R(-,{}_RR)} \underline{\operatorname{mod}}(R^{op}) \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Hom}_K(-,K)} \overline{\operatorname{mod}}(R)\\
\tau_R^{-1}: &\quad \overline{\operatorname{mod}}(R) \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Hom}_K(-,K)} \underline{\operatorname{mod}}(R^{op}) \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Ext}^1_{R^{op}}(-,R_R)} \underline{\operatorname{mod}}(R)
\end{aligned}$$

Here we make some explanation of stable module categories $\underline{\operatorname{mod}}(R)$ *and* $\overline{\operatorname{mod}}(R)$. *As categories, their objects are the same as objects in* $\operatorname{mod}(R)$, *and their morphisms are modified by "collapsing" the morphisms passing through projective/injective modules to zero, i.e.*

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Mor}_{\underline{\operatorname{mod}}(R)}(T,T') &:= \operatorname{Mor}_{\operatorname{mod}(R)}(T,T')/(f: T\to P\to T', P \textit{ is projective})\\
\operatorname{Mor}_{\overline{\operatorname{mod}}(R)}(T,T') &:= \operatorname{Mor}_{\operatorname{mod}(R)}(T,T')/(f: T\to I\to T', I \textit{ is injective})
\end{aligned}$$

These modifications guarantee that the Auslander-Reiten translation τ_R is indeed a functor. For convenience, we abbreviate $\mathrm{Mor}_{\underline{\mathrm{mod}}(R)}$, $\mathrm{Mor}_{\overline{\mathrm{mod}}(R)}$, $\mathrm{Mor}_{\mathrm{mod}(R)}$ *as* $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_R$, $\overline{\mathrm{Hom}}_R$, Hom_R*, and ignore the subscription R in the symbol τ_R.*

The Auslander-Reiten translation has many magical properties. For example, τ_R induces the one-to-one correspondence between non-projective indecomposable representations and non-injective indecomposable representations. We would also frequently use the Auslander-Reiten formulas: ($(-)^\vee = \mathrm{Hom}_K(-,K)$ is the dual)

$$\left(\overline{\mathrm{Hom}}_R(T,\tau T')\right)^\vee \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Ext}^1_R(T',T)$$
$$\left(\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_R(\tau^{-1}T,T')\right)^\vee \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Ext}^1_R(T',T)$$

which is functorial for any $T,T' \in \mathrm{mod}(R)$. Especially, when T is not injective, $\overline{\mathrm{Hom}}_R(T,\tau T') = \mathrm{Hom}_R(T,\tau T')$, we get $[T',T]^1 = [T,\tau T']$; when T' is not projective, $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_R(\tau^{-1}T,T') = \mathrm{Hom}_R(\tau^{-1}T,T')$, we get $[T',T]^1 = [\tau^{-1}T,T']$.

For the Auslander–Reiten sequence there can be many equivalent definitions, and we only present one due to limitations of space.

Definition A.4 (Auslander–Reiten sequence)**.** *Suppose $X \in \mathrm{ind}(R)$ is non-projective, an epimorphism $g : E \longrightarrow X$ is called* ***right almost split*** *if g is not split epi and every homomorphism $h : T \longrightarrow X$ which is not split epi factors through E. The short exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow \tau X \longrightarrow E \xrightarrow{g} X \longrightarrow 0$$

is called an Auslander–Reiten sequence if g is right almost split.

All the concepts introduced in this appendix can be clearly observed from the Auslander–Reiten quiver. In the Auslander–Reiten quiver the vertices are indecomposable representations, the arrows are irreducible morphisms among indecomposable representations, Auslander-Reiten translation is labeled as the dotted arrow, and the Auslander–Reiten sequence can be read by collecting all paths from τX to X. For instance, in the Figure 5 we can get an Auslander–Reiten sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \overset{2}{12321} \longrightarrow \overset{1}{12211} \oplus \overset{1}{11110} \oplus \overset{1}{01221} \longrightarrow \overset{1}{12221} \longrightarrow 0$$

of the corresponding quiver.

Finally we move forward to the definition of minimal sectional mono. The rest can be skipped until Lemma B.1.

Definition A.5 (Sectional morphism)**.** *Suppose Q is a quiver of Dynkin/affine type, and $M,N \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$ be two indecomposable representations of Q, which are preprojective*[6] *when Q is affine. The morphism $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{KQ}(M,N)$ is called sectional morphism if f can be written as the composition*

$$f : M = X_0 \xrightarrow{f_1} X_1 \xrightarrow{f_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{f_{t-1}} X_{t-1} \xrightarrow{f_t} X_t = N$$

where $f_i \in \mathrm{Hom}_{KQ}(X_{i-1},X_i)$ are irreducible morphisms between indecomposable representations, and $\tau X_{i+2} \ncong X_i$ for any suitable i.

[6]A representation $M \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$ is called preprojective if $\tau^k M$ is projective for some $k \geqslant 0$. Similarly, A representation $M \in \mathrm{Rep}(Q)$ is called preinjective if $\tau^{-k}M$ is injective for some $k \geqslant 0$. We will define τ in Definition A.3.

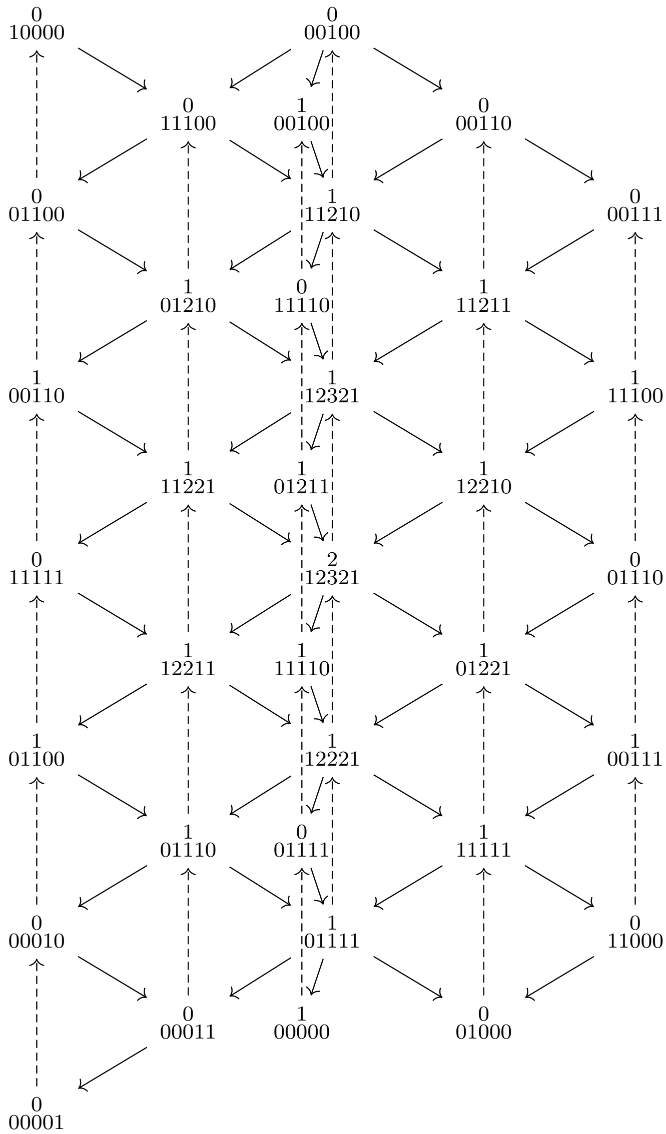


FIGURE 5. The Auslander–Reiten quiver of the quiver

$$\begin{tikzcd} & & \bullet \arrow[d] & & \\ E_6 : \bullet & \bullet \arrow[l] \arrow[r] & \bullet & \bullet \arrow[l] & \bullet \arrow[l] \end{tikzcd}$$

Remark A.6. Fix the sectional morphism f. When the underlying quiver Q is a Dynkin/affine quiver without oriented cycles, then $X_0, \ldots, X_t$ are uniquely determined, and $f_1, \ldots, f_t$ are unique up to constant.

Lemma A.7. *Any sectional morphism $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{KQ}(M, N)$ is either surjective or injective.*

Proof. When Q is a quiver without oriented cycles, then $[N,M]^1 \leqslant [M,\tau N] = 0$, thus by [6, Lemma 7] we get the result; when Q is of type $\tilde{A}$, the result comes from [6, Lemma 51]. ☐

Definition A.8 (Sectional mono, minimal sectional mono)**.** *Let Q be a quiver without oriented cycles. A sectional morphism $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{KQ}(M,N)$ is called as a sectional mono if f is injective; a sectional mono is called minimal if $f_t \circ \cdots \circ f_{i+1} : X_i \longrightarrow N$ are surjective for any $i \in \{1,2,\ldots,t\}$.*

Minimal sectional mono can also be clearly seen from the Auslander–Reiten quiver, and we can check if a sectional morphism is mono by comparing the dimension vectors. In the case of Example E_6 in Figure 5, a non-zero morphism from $\begin{smallmatrix} & & 1 & & \\ 0&0&1&1&0 \end{smallmatrix}$ to $\begin{smallmatrix} & & 1 & & \\ 1&1&1&1&0 \end{smallmatrix}$ is a minimal sectional mono while a non-zero morphism from $\begin{smallmatrix} & & 0 & & \\ 0&1&1&0&0 \end{smallmatrix}$ to $\begin{smallmatrix} & & 1 & & \\ 0&1&2&1&1 \end{smallmatrix}$ is not, since a sectional morphism from $\begin{smallmatrix} & & 1 & & \\ 0&1&2&1&0 \end{smallmatrix}$ to $\begin{smallmatrix} & & 1 & & \\ 0&1&2&1&1 \end{smallmatrix}$ is also injective.

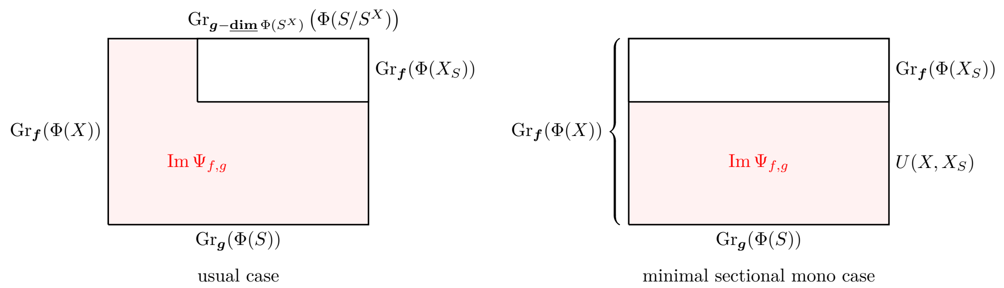
Appendix B. Proof of Claim 4.3

The task of this appendix is to prove Claim 4.3. When the quiver Q is of type A or D, Claim 4.3 is trivially true since no indecomposable representation can have order bigger than two. So we only concentrate on the case of E-type.

The idea of the proof is as follows. For any indecomposable representation Y with $\mathrm{ord}(Y) > 2$, we put Y into a short exact sequence

$$\eta : 0 \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow S \longrightarrow 0$$

for filling the assumptions of Theorem 3.2, then $\mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(Y))$ has an affine paving if $\mathrm{Im}\,\Psi$ has. If additional the map $X \hookrightarrow Y$ is a minimal sectional mono, then $\mathrm{Im}\,\Psi_{f,g}$ can be written as the product space, which makes $\mathrm{Im}\,\Psi$ easier to understand.



The next two lemmas tell us the existence of the desired short exact sequence.

Lemma B.1. *For every indecomposable representation Y of type E with $\mathrm{ord}(Y) > 2$, there is a minimal sectional mono $f : X \longrightarrow Y$.*

Proof. Just observe the Auslander-Reiten quiver. The chosen minimal sectional monos are represented in Figure 6. Notice that for the most time $\mathrm{ord}_e(-)$ is enough to guarantee the map to be a mono. ☐

Remark B.2. The condition $\mathrm{ord}(Y) > 2$ in the lemma can not be removed.

E_6 E_7 E_8 easy situation E_8 some exceptions

FIGURE 6. minimal sectional monos

$[M,N]$ / $[M,N]^1$; M \ N	X	Y	S
X	*1* *0*	*1* *0*	*0* *0*
Y	*0* *0*	*1* *0*	*1* *0*
S	*0* *1*	*0* *0*	*1* *0*

TABLE 3

Lemma B.3. *Let $X \hookrightarrow Y$ be a minimal sectional mono, and $S := Y/X$ be the quotient. Then we have the short exact sequence*

$$\eta : 0 \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow S \longrightarrow 0$$

and dimensions of Extension groups among X, Y, S, as shown in the Table 3.

In particular, S is indecomposable and rigid; $[S, X]^1 = 1$, so X_S and S^X are well-defined.

Proof. Since every indecomposable representation of Dynkin quiver is a brick, we get $[X, X] = [Y, Y] = 1$ and $[X, X]^1 = [Y, Y]^1 = 0$. By the definition of minimal sectional mono, we get $[X, Y] = 1, [Y, X] = 0$ and $[X, Y]^1 = [Y, X]^1 = 0$. By applying the functors $[Y, -], [-, S], [X, -], [-, X], [-Y]$ to the short exact sequence η we get the results. $\square$

In the following two lemmas we will describe the representations S^X and X_S more clearly.

Lemma B.4. *Take the same notations as in Lemma B.3. Then* $S^X = S$.

Proof. Let $\iota : N \longrightarrow S$ be a proper non-zero subrepresentation of S, we need to prove that $\iota^*\eta : 0 \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow Y' \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow 0$ splits.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\iota^*\eta : & 0 \arrow[r] & X \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d, equal] & Y' \arrow[r] \arrow[d, hook, "\eta"] & N \arrow[r] \arrow[d, hook, "\iota"] & 0 \\
\eta : & 0 \arrow[r] & X \arrow[r] & Y \arrow[r] & S \arrow[r] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

We decompose $Y' = \oplus_i Y'_i$ as the direct sum of indecomposable representations. Since the map $X \longrightarrow Y$ is the minimal sectional mono, we get $Y'_i = X$ or $Y'_i = Y$ or $X \xrightarrow{0} Y'_i$ for all i. If there exists i such that $Y'_i = X$, then ι^* splits; if there exists i such that $Y'_i = Y$, then η is isomorphism, we get ι is isomorphism; if for every i the map $X \longrightarrow Y'_i$ is 0, then the map $X \longrightarrow Y'$ is 0, we also get the contradiction. $\square$

Lemma B.5 (follows [5, Lemma 36], proof is exactly the same)**.** *Let $E \longrightarrow X$ be the minimal right almost split morphism ending in X, then we can decompose E as $E = E' \oplus \tau X_1$. When Y is not projective, X_S is isomorphic to* $\ker(E \longrightarrow \tau Y) \cong E' \oplus \ker(\tau X_1 \longrightarrow \tau Y)$*; when Y is projective, $X_S \cong E$.*

Corollary B.6. *When $X \longrightarrow Y$ is irreducible monomorphism, the representation X_S is either* 0 *or an indecomposable representation with property that $X_S \longrightarrow X$ is also an irreducible monomorphism.*

Remark B.7. We can not copy everything in [5, Lemma 56], sometimes it would happen that $X_S = F \oplus T$ with F and T indecomposable, $F \hookrightarrow X$ is irreducible but $T \longrightarrow X/F$ is not a good mono.

For example, take the quiver of type E_7:
$$\begin{tikzcd}[row sep=small, column sep=small]
 & & & \bullet \arrow[d] & & \\
\bullet \arrow[r] & \bullet \arrow[r] & \bullet \arrow[r] & \bullet & \bullet \arrow[l] & \bullet \arrow[l]
\end{tikzcd}$$
take $Y = {}_{122\overset{1}{3}21}$, $X = {}_{112\overset{1}{3}21}$, then $X_S = {}_{111\overset{1}{2}10} \oplus {}_{000\overset{0}{1}11} = F \oplus T$, $X/F = {}_{001\overset{0}{1}11}$, the map $T \longrightarrow X/F$ is not a good mono.

Luckily, we can avoid this bad situation by carefully choosing the minimal sectional mono $X \longrightarrow Y$. The minimal sectional monos I chose are presented in Figure 6. In appendix we will write down the induction process in detail for some examples.

Now we analyse every case in Figure 6, i.e. prove Claim 4.3 by cases. For convenience we omit subscripts which indicate the dimension vectors.

Proof of Claim 4.3. When the minimal sectional mono $X \longrightarrow Y$ is irreducible, we use Theorem 3.2 to get morphism

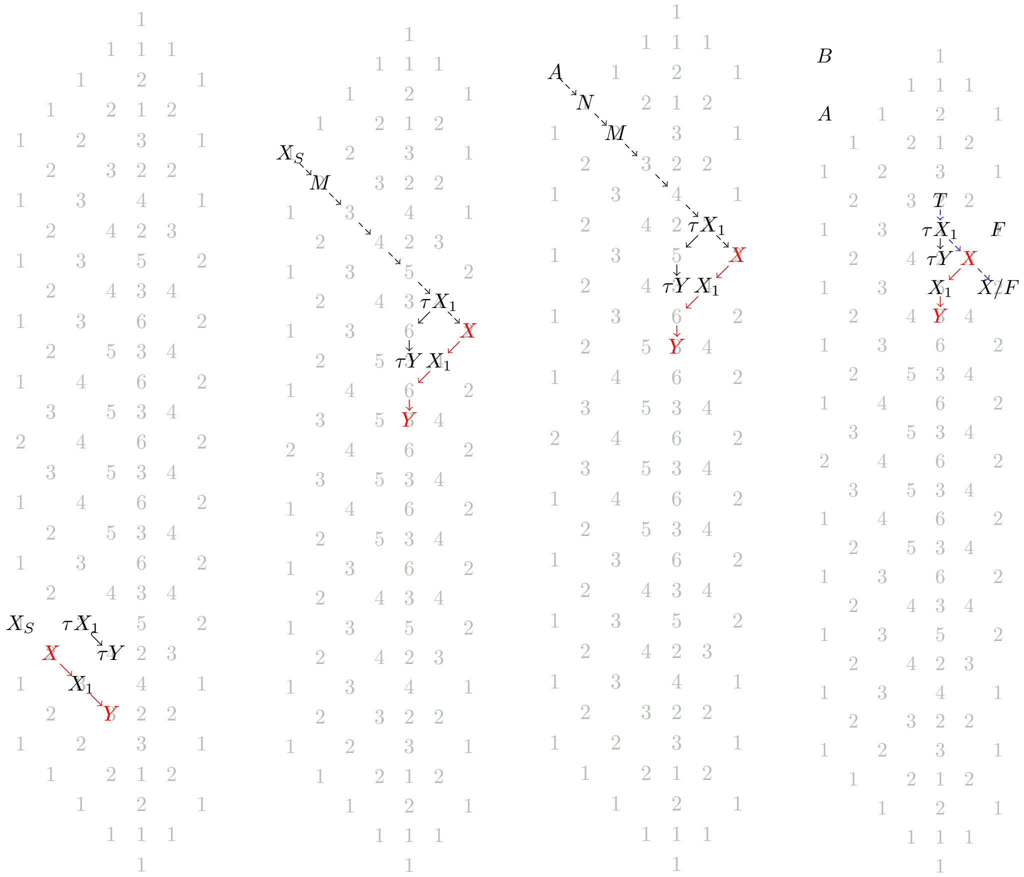
$$\mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(Y)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X)) \times \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(S)) \quad \text{or} \quad \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X)) \setminus \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X_S))$$

By observation of Figure 6, $\mathrm{ord}_e(S) = \mathrm{ord}_e(Y) - \mathrm{ord}_e(X)$ is smaller or equal to 2, so by Lemma 4.2 $\mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(S))$ has the affine paving property. Let $Y_1 := X$, $X_1 := X_S$, $S_1 := Y_1/X_1$, we again use Theorem 3.2 to get Zariski-locally affine maps

$$\mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X_1)) \times \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(S_1)) \quad \text{or} \quad \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X_1)) \setminus \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X_{1S_1}))$$
$$\mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X)) \setminus \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X_S)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(X_1)) \times \mathrm{Gr}(\Phi(S_1))$$

Luckily $\mathrm{ord}_e(S_1)$ is still smaller or equal to 2. We can continue this process until the order of representations are small enough.

In the exception cases the game is similar, but we need to discuss a little more complicated. Let us look at some examples. (We simplify the notations: $\mathrm{Gr}(M)$ as $\mathrm{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(M))$, $U(M,N)$ as $\mathrm{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(M)) \setminus \mathrm{Gr}_{\boldsymbol{f}}(\Phi(N))$, and we also ignore the dimension vectors.)



(a) (b) (c) (d)

FIGURE 7. special cases

Example B.8. *In the case of Figure 7(a), if $X_1 \longrightarrow Y$ is injective, then we obtain some Zariski-locally affine maps*

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Gr}(Y) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X_1)\times\mathrm{Gr}(Y/X_1) \quad \textit{or} \quad U(X_1,X) \\
\mathrm{Gr}(X_1) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X)\times\mathrm{Gr}(X_1/X) \quad \textit{or} \quad U(X,X_S) \\
U(X_1,X) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X)\times\mathrm{Gr}(X_1/X) \\
U(X,X_S) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X_S)\times\mathrm{Gr}(X/X_S).
\end{aligned}$$

When $X_1 \longrightarrow Y$ is not injective, we get

$$\mathrm{Gr}(Y) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X) \times \mathrm{Gr}(Y/X) \quad \textit{or} \quad U(X, X_S).$$

Since the map $\tau X_1 \longrightarrow \tau Y$ is injective, from Lemma B.5 we get $X_S \longrightarrow X$ is irreducible monomorphism. Thus

$$U(X, X_S) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X_S) \times \mathrm{Gr}(X/X_S).$$

These maps give the variety $\mathrm{Gr}(Y)$ an affine paving from bottom to top.

Example B.9. *In Figure 7(b), we would like to prove that $\mathrm{Gr}(Y)$ has the affine paving property. We have*

$$\mathrm{Gr}(Y) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X) \times \mathrm{Gr}(Y/X) \quad \textit{or} \quad U(X, X_S).$$

When the map $M \longrightarrow X$ is not monomorphism, we get

$$U(X, X_S) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X_S) \times \mathrm{Gr}(X/X_S);$$

when the map $M \longrightarrow X$ is monomorphism, we get

$$\begin{aligned} U(X, X_S) &= U(X, M) \bigsqcup U(M, X_S) \\ U(X, M) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(M) \times \mathrm{Gr}(X/M) \\ U(M, X_S) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X_S) \times \mathrm{Gr}(M/X_S). \end{aligned}$$

Since the order of X, Y/X, X_S, X/X_S, M, X/M, M/X_S are small or equal to 2, the induction process stops, we get $\mathrm{Gr}(Y)$ has the affine paving property.

Example B.10. *In the case of Figure 7(c), we have*

$$\mathrm{Gr}(Y) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X) \times \mathrm{Gr}(Y/X) \quad \textit{or} \quad U(X, X_S)$$

where $X_S = \ker(\tau X_1 \longrightarrow \tau Y)$. When $X_S = 0$ we're done; if not, then $A \neq 0$ and $X_S = A$, we decompose $X_S \longrightarrow Y$ as compositions of minimal sectional monos:

Case 1: $M \longrightarrow X$ is not injective, then

$$\begin{aligned} U(X, X_S) &= U(X, N) \bigsqcup U(N, X_S) \\ U(X, N) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(N) \times \mathrm{Gr}(X/N) \\ U(N, X_S) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X_S) \times \mathrm{Gr}(N/X_S). \end{aligned}$$

Case 2: $M \longrightarrow X$ is injective, then

$$\begin{aligned} U(X, X_S) &= U(X, M) \bigsqcup U(M, N) \bigsqcup U(N, X_S) \\ U(X, M) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(M) \times \mathrm{Gr}(X/M) \\ U(M, N) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(N) \times \mathrm{Gr}(M/N) \\ U(N, X_S) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X_S) \times \mathrm{Gr}(N/X_S). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathrm{Gr}(X)$, $\mathrm{Gr}(Y/X)$, $\mathrm{Gr}(N)$, $\ldots$ have affine paving property, we conclude that $\mathrm{Gr}(Y)$ has also the affine paving property.

Example B.11. *Finally we begin to tackle the most difficult case(Figure 7(d)). When $X \longrightarrow Y$ is not injective, we get*

$$\mathrm{Gr}(Y) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(F) \times \mathrm{Gr}(Y/F) \quad \text{or} \quad U(F, ?)$$

then we get the result [7].

When $X \longrightarrow Y$ is injective, we have

$$\mathrm{Gr}(Y) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X) \times \mathrm{Gr}(Y/X) \quad \text{or} \quad U(X, X_S)$$

where $X_S = F \oplus \ker(\tau X_1 \longrightarrow \tau Y) = F \oplus T$ by Lemma B.5. Since $X \longrightarrow Y$ is injective, we get $A = 0$, thus $B = 0$ also, and then the sectional map $T \longrightarrow X/F$ in injective. We thus get two short exact sequence satisfying the conditions in 3.2:

$$\begin{array}{llllllllll} \eta: & 0 & \longrightarrow & F & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X/F & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \xi: & 0 & \longrightarrow & T & \longrightarrow & X/F & \xrightarrow{\pi'} & X/X_S & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Let $N \in \mathrm{Gr}(X)$ be a subrepresentation, it's obvious that $N \in \mathrm{Gr}(X_S) \iff \pi' \circ \pi(N) = 0$, so

$$\begin{aligned} N \in U(X, X_S) &\iff \pi' \circ \pi(N) \neq 0 \\ &\iff \pi(N) \notin \mathrm{Gr}(T) \\ &\iff \pi(N) \in U(X/F, T) \\ &\iff \Psi_\eta(N) \in \mathrm{Gr}(F) \times U(X/F, T) \end{aligned}$$

Thus the Zarisky-locally trivial affine bundle map

$$U(X, F) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(F) \times \mathrm{Gr}(X/F)$$

restricted to the Zarisky-locally trivial affine bundle map

$$U(X, X_S) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(F) \times U(X/F, T).$$

Finally, by applying the short exact sequence ξ to Theorem 3.2 we get the map

$$U(X/F, T) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(X/F) \times \mathrm{Gr}(T).$$

Since all the Grassmannians $\mathrm{Gr}(X)$, $\mathrm{Gr}(Y/X)$, $\mathrm{Gr}(F)$, $\mathrm{Gr}(X/F)$, $\mathrm{Gr}(T)$ have the affine paving property, we conclude that $\mathrm{Gr}(Y)$ has the affine paving property. □

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[7] $\mathrm{Gr}(F)$ is empty or a singleton, so is $U(F, ?)$, no matter what representation is in the questionmark.

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