

TALK

Cluster structures and
cluster theories

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Joint with IGUSA and JOB.D.ROCK

fdSeminar

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Cluster structures and Cluster theories

①

Joint with IGUSA and JOB D. ROCK

Representations of quivers of type A

I, II, III, IV

IGUSA, ROCK, Todor

JOB D. ROCK

• Quivers of type A:

$A_n \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow$

$A_{\infty} \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \dots$

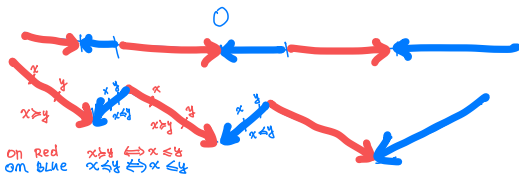
$A_{\infty\infty} \dots \leftarrow \leftarrow \dots$

$A_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ --- } \bullet \text{ ---}$

$\rightarrow \leftarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \dots \leftarrow$

$\leftarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \dots$

$\dots \leftarrow \rightarrow \leftarrow \dots$



• Representations of quivers (\mathbb{C})

$A_n, A_{\infty}, A_{\infty\infty}$ - standard repr: $\{V_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Q}_0}, \{W_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}_1}$

$A_{\mathbb{R}} \quad V = \left(\begin{array}{c} \{V_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} \\ \downarrow \\ \{W_{\alpha}\} \end{array} \right), \quad \left\{ V_{\alpha} \xrightarrow{V(\alpha)} V_{\beta} \right\}_{\alpha \geq \beta}$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$

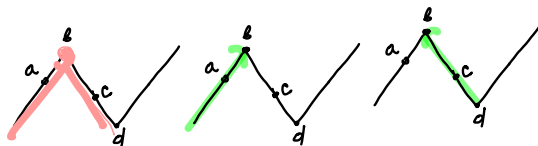
$W_{\alpha} \xrightarrow{W(\alpha)} W_{\beta}$

Indecomposable representations 2

$V(a,b)$, $V(a,b]$, $V[a,b)$, $V[a,b]$ $\infty < a < b < \infty$
 $V(-\infty,b)$, $V(-\infty,b]$, $V(a,\infty)$, $V[a,\infty)$, $V(-\infty,\infty)$

$V|_{[a,b]} = 0$ all maps $V(x,y) = \text{id}$.

Indecomposable projectives



$$P_a = V(-\infty, a]$$

$$P_a = V(-\infty, a]$$

$$P_b = V(-\infty, d] \quad \checkmark$$

$$P_b = V(-\infty, b) \quad \checkmark$$

$$P_b = V(-b, d) \quad \checkmark$$

$$P_c = V[a, d]$$

$$P_c = V(c, d]$$

$$P_d = V[d, d]$$

• Simple: $V[a, a] = S_a$

• Some projective presentation.

$$0 \rightarrow P_a \rightarrow P_a \rightarrow V[a, a] \rightarrow 0$$

$$V[a, a] = S_a$$

• $\text{rep}(A_R) = \text{category of primitive finite reps}$

Every primitive finite rep M is isomorphic to \bigoplus indecomposable represent. $V|_{[a,b]}$

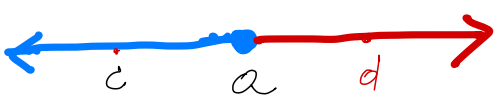
Then
Coxeter-Dynkin
Birkhoff
Igusa, Reine, Todor

Continuous derived category.

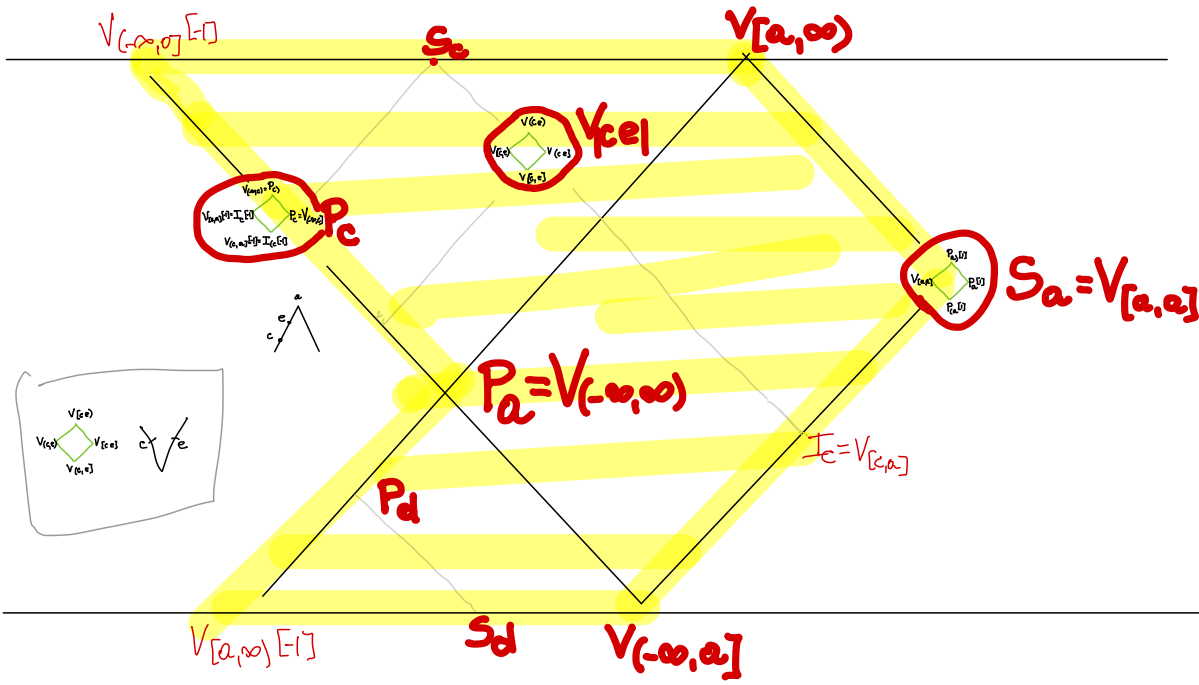
③

- A_R - cont. quiver of type A
- $\text{rep } A_R$ - pointwise finite represent. of A_R
- $\text{rep } A_R$ is hereditary category
- $D^b(A_R)$ - derived category of bdd complexes
- $D^b \cong \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (\text{rep } A_R)[i]$

Example



A_R



Continuous nq -cluster category (4)

- $D^b(\text{rep } A_R)$
- \tilde{D} = double $D^b(\text{rep } A_R)$
 - objects are (M, N) , $M, N \in D^b(\text{rep } A_R)$.
 - morph $\text{Hom}_{\tilde{D}}((M, N), (M', N'))$ (see Huis).
- $F : \tilde{D} \longrightarrow \tilde{D}$

$$F(M, N) := (N \oplus M, M \oplus N)$$
- $C(A_R) := \tilde{D} / F$ nq -cluster cat.

Will define nq -clusters

mutations ...

Need pairwise compatibility condition:

Consider repres of orbit and isom. classes of indecomposable objects

V, W (wma V, W in $\text{rep } A_R$)

- Def • V is E -compatible with W if
- $$\langle g(V), g(W) \rangle \geq 0, \quad \langle g(W), g(V) \rangle \geq 0$$
- where $g(V) = [P_0^V] - [P_1^V] \in K^0(\text{rep } A)$
 $g(W) = [P_0^W] - [P_1^W]$
- $$P_1^V \rightarrow P_0^V \rightarrow V \rightarrow 0 \qquad P_1^W \rightarrow P_0^W \rightarrow W \rightarrow 0$$

- Def. • ng-cluster is a maximal E-compatible set of indecomposable objects, T
- let T ng-cluster. $X \in T$ if 5
- $\exists Y \not\subseteq X$ such that
- $(T \setminus X) \cup Y$ is ng-cluster
- then Y is called mutation of X
- $(T \setminus X) \cup Y$ is called mutation of T

Example $C(A_R)$ cont. ng-cluster ab.

$T = P = \{\text{all indecomp. projective reps}\}$

$P = \{P_a, P_a, P_{a^2}\}$ ng-cluster

$$g(P_a) = [P_a], \quad g(P_{a^2}) = [P_{a^2}]$$

$$\langle g(L), g(L) \rangle \geq 0$$

\rightarrow some objects can be mutated

\rightarrow some objects cannot be mutated

eg ① P_{a^2} can be mutated to $S_a = V[a, a^2]$

$(P \setminus P_{a^2}) \cup S_a$ is E-compatible

proof - use $g(S_a) = [P_a] - [P_{a^2}]$ \nearrow

eg ② P_a cannot be mutated

JOB D. ROCK - "cluster theory" (6)

- C - skeletally small, Karst-Schmidt additive category.
- P - pairwise compatibility condition
- $\{T\}$ maximal P-compatible sets (i.e. each pair of obj. is P compat)
- Assume: for each X in T there is at most one $Y \neq X$ such that $(T \setminus X) \cup Y$ is P-compatible.

Such T is called ng-cluster.

Remark 1 - Not every X in T can be mutated (as P_a in $C(A_R)$)

Remark 2 - The same X might not be mutable from one T but might be mutable from a different T' .

More on said mutations and sequences of mutations
Karim Bauer, Sira Gratz
Job D. Rock (iv)

"Cluster theory" - $\mathcal{T}_P(C)$

- collection of ng-clusters
- maximal P-compatible sets
- mutations when exist

$\mathcal{T}_P(C)$

Objects - ng-clusters
Morphisms - generated by mutations

subcategory of
Sets

Remark Any cluster structure (in the sense of BIRS) defines a "cluster theory". 7

Embeddings of cluster theories

Def. Let $T_P(C)$ be a cluster theory defined by the pairwise compatibility condition P and

Let $T_Q(D)$ be a cluster theory defined by the pairwise compatibility condition Q .

A functor $F: T_P(C) \rightarrow T_Q(D)$

is called embedding of cluster theories

- if F is:
- injective on objects
 - injective on mutations
 - respects compatibility

JOE D. ROCK THEY

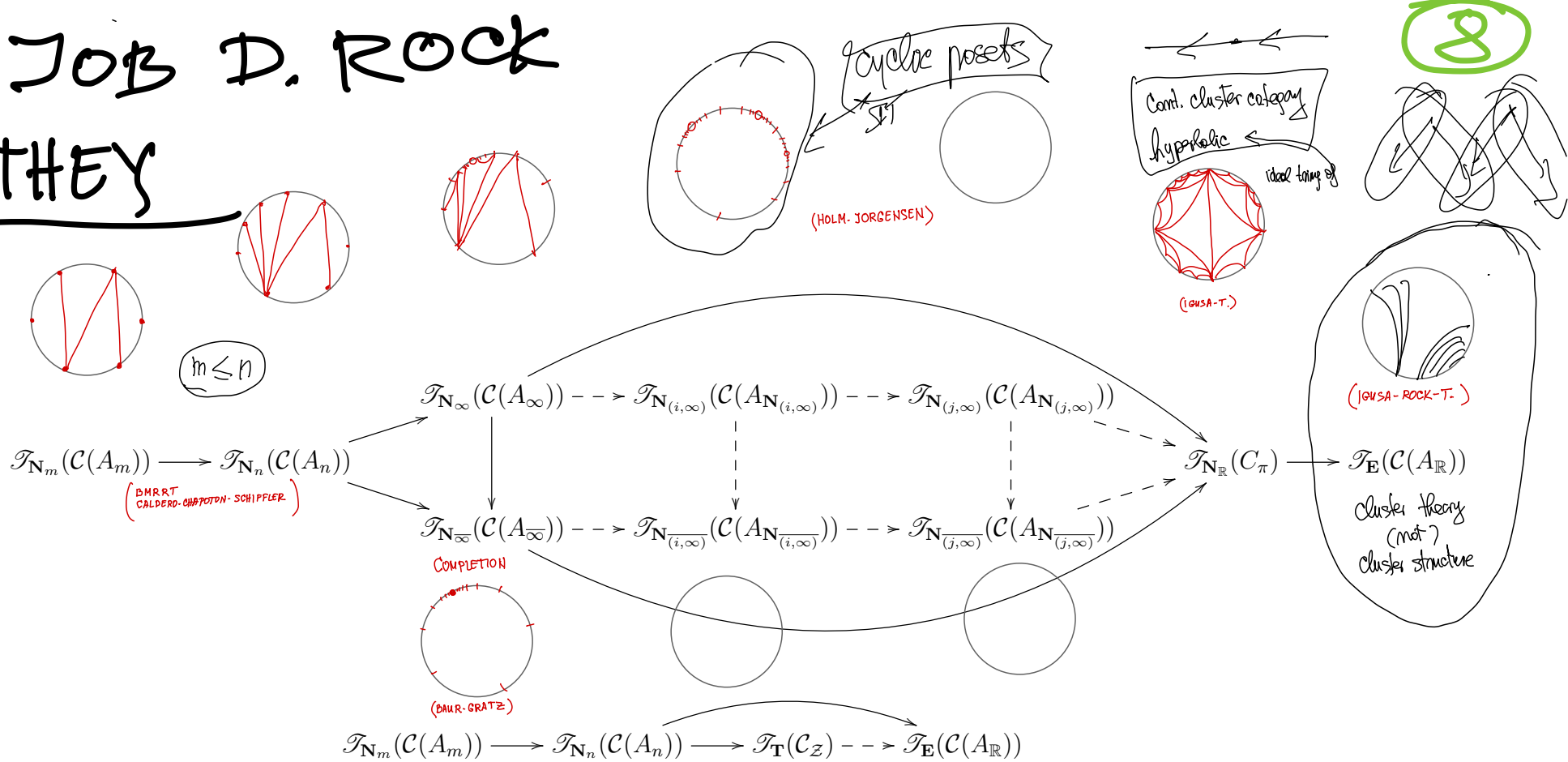


FIGURE 1. The conjectured embeddings of cluster theories. The theories in the diagram are the ones presented. The integers m, n, i, j are such that $1 < m < n$ and $1 < i < j$. We make no further assumptions about m, n, i, j . The dashed arrows are the conjectured arrows. The solid arrows in the top diagram are from [R20+]. The solid arrows in the bottom diagram are from [KMMR21+].



A Note on upcoming revisions to [R20+].

Job D. Rock

R will expand their work [R20+] to even more type A cluster theories. In [R20+], the following cluster theories are included.

- $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{N}_n}(\mathcal{C}(A_n))$ from [BMR+06, CCS06]. The compatibility condition \mathbf{N}_n is non-crossing diagonals on an $(n+3)$ -gon.
- $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{N}_\infty}(\mathcal{C}(A_\infty))$ from [HJ12]. The compatibility condition \mathbf{N}_∞ is non-crossing diagonals on the ∞ -gon.
- $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{N}_\infty}(\mathcal{C}(A_\infty))$ from [BG18]. The compatibility condition \mathbf{N}_∞ is non-crossing diagonals on the completed ∞ -gon.
- $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{N}_\mathbb{R}}(\mathcal{C}_\pi)$ from [IT15a]. The compatibility condition $\mathbf{N}_\mathbb{R}$ is non-crossing geodesics on \mathbb{R} -gon (the hyperbolic plane).
- $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{E}}(\mathcal{C}(A_\mathbb{R}))$ from [IRT20+]. The compatibility condition \mathbf{E} is based on the Euler product of projective resolutions.

By (n, ∞) -gon we mean the circle with infinitely marked points and n accumulation points. The accumulation points are not included in the (n, ∞) -gon and all accumulation points are two-sided. By completed (n, ∞) -gon, or $\overline{(n, \infty)}$ -gon, we mean the (n, ∞) -gon with the n accumulation points. One may think of the ∞ -gon as the $(1, \infty)$ -gon and the completed ∞ -gon as the $\overline{(1, \infty)}$ -gon.

In [KMMR21+], the authors describe a way to construct a cluster theory starting with a category \mathcal{D} that is triangulated equivalent to \mathcal{D}_π from [IT15a]. The authors use a subcategory $\mathcal{Z} \subset \mathcal{D}$ to construct a category $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{Z} \subset \mathcal{D}$. The compatibility condition is denoted \mathbf{T} and is based on tilting rectangles in $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{Z}$.

R will include the following cluster theories in the revised version of [R20+].

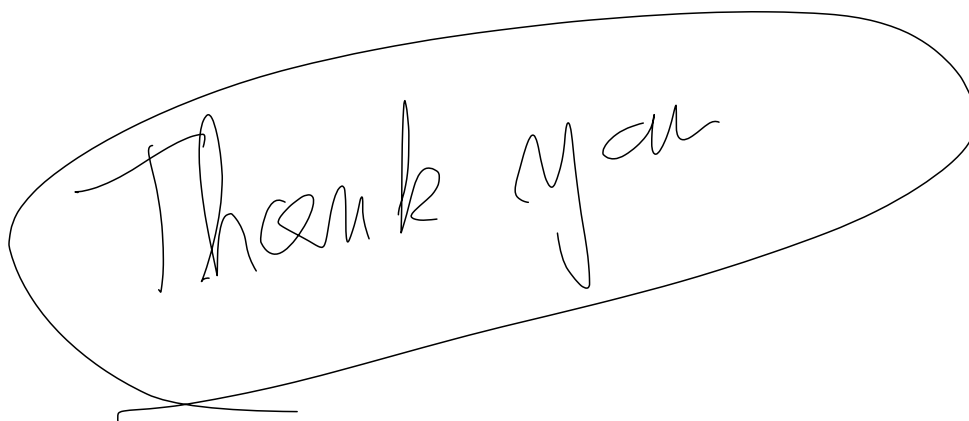
- $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{N}_{(n, \infty)}}(\mathcal{C}(A_{\mathbf{N}_{(n, \infty)}}))$ from [IT15b]. The compatibility condition $\mathbf{N}_{(n, \infty)}$ is non-crossing diagonals on the (n, ∞) -gon. One may think of \mathbf{N}_∞ as the special case where $n = 1$.
- $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{N}_{\overline{(n, \infty)}}}(\mathcal{C}(A_{\mathbf{N}_{\overline{(n, \infty)}}}))$ from [PY21]. The compatibility condition $\mathbf{N}_{\overline{(n, \infty)}}$ is non-crossing diagonals on the $\overline{(n, \infty)}$ -gon. One may think of \mathbf{N}_∞ as the special case where $n = 1$.
- $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{T}}(\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{Z})$ from [KMMR21+]. The compatibility condition \mathbf{T} is based on tilting rectangles $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{Z}$.

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Conjecture (R.). *There exist commutative diagrams of embeddings of cluster theories as in Figure 1.*

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Thank you