

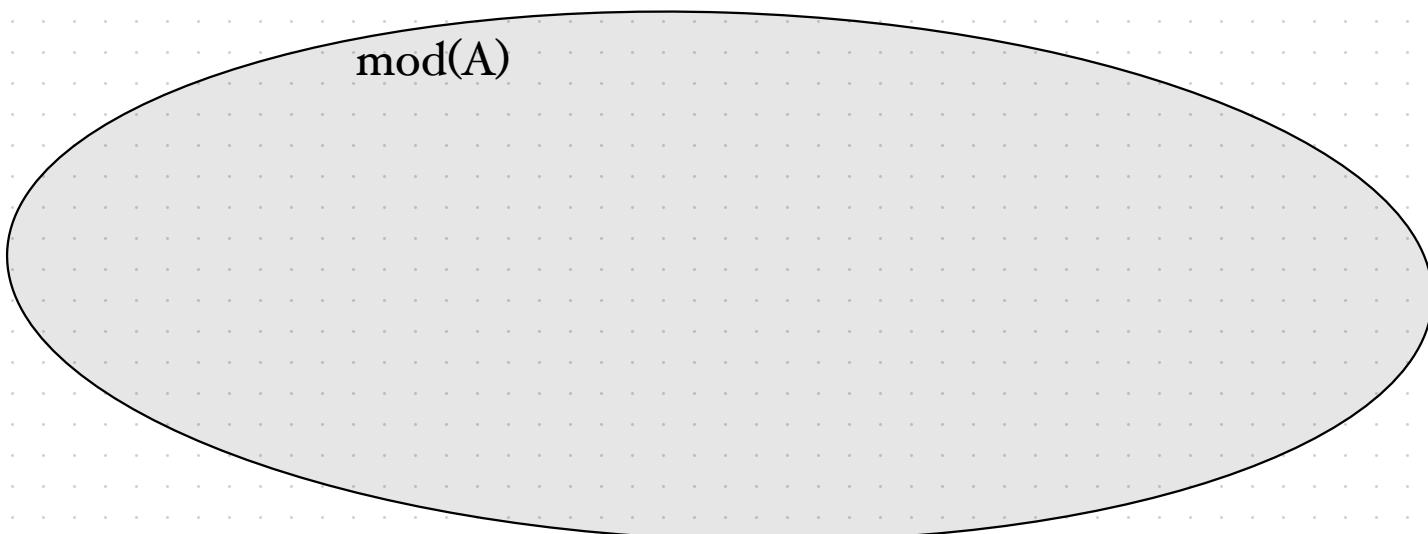
Torsion lattices and the τ -cluster morphism category

Maximilian Kaipel

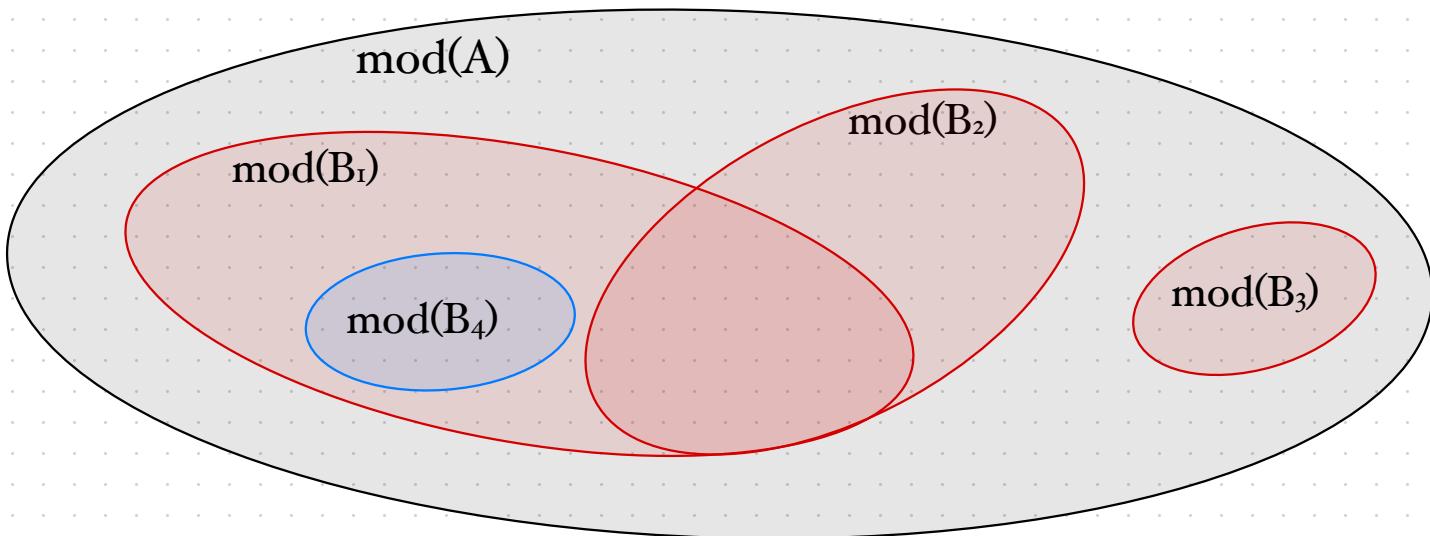
University of Cologne

ICRA 21 - 8 Aug 2024

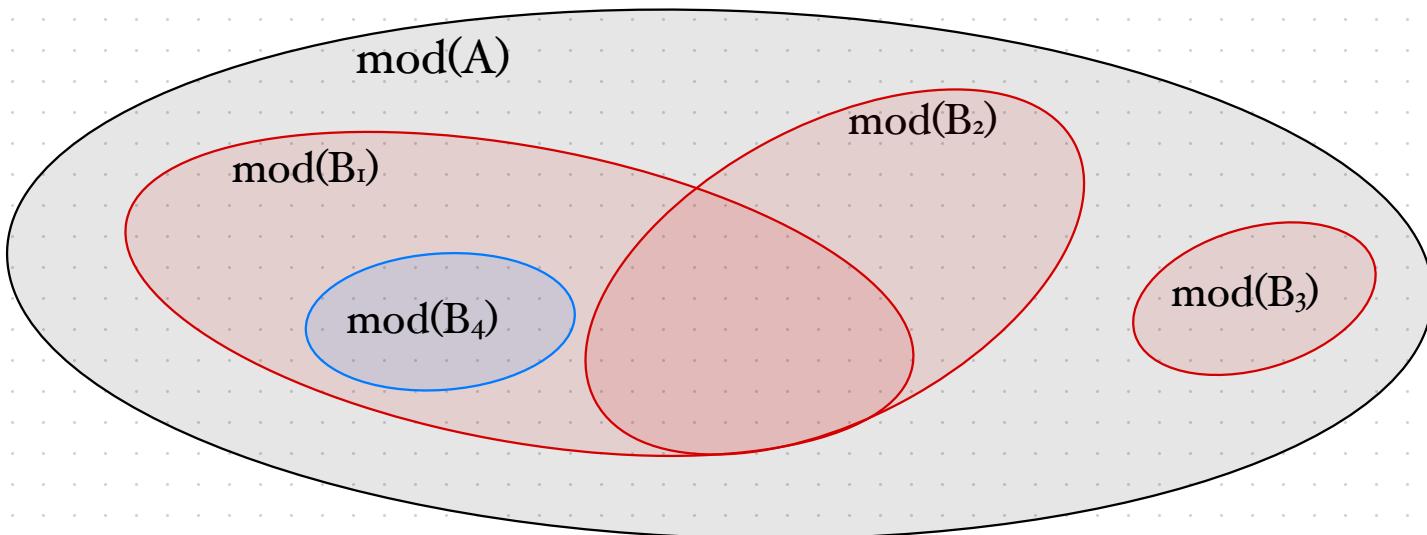
The module category $\text{mod}(A)$ of a finite-dimensional algebra A



The module category $\text{mod}(A)$ of a finite-dimensional algebra A



The module category $\text{mod}(A)$ of a finite-dimensional algebra A



$W_i = \text{mod}(B_i)$ are functorially-finite wide subcategories

How to find other module categories contained in $\text{mod}(A)$?

How to find other module categories contained in $\text{mod}(A)$?

τ = Auslander-Reiten translation

How to find other module categories contained in $\text{mod}(A)$?

τ = Auslander-Reiten translation

τ -rigid pairs

How to find other module categories contained in $\text{mod}(A)$?

τ = Auslander-Reiten translation

τ -rigid pairs

$(M, P) \in \text{mod}(A) \times \text{proj}(A)$ is τ -rigid if

- $\text{Hom}(M, \tau M) = 0,$
- $\text{Hom}(P, M) = 0.$

How to find other module categories contained in $\text{mod}(A)$?

τ = Auslander-Reiten translation

τ -rigid pairs

$(M, P) \in \text{mod}(A) \times \text{proj}(A)$ is τ -rigid if

- $\text{Hom}(M, \tau M) = 0,$
- $\text{Hom}(P, M) = 0.$

τ -perpendicular
wide subcategories

$$M^\perp \cap {}^\perp \tau M \cap P^\perp \subseteq \text{mod}(A)$$

Adachi-Iyama-Reiten, 2014
Jasso, 2015

A category of wide subcategories of mod(A)

A category of wide subcategories of $\text{mod}(A)$

Definition The τ -cluster morphism category $\mathcal{T}(A)$ has:

- objects: τ -perpendicular wide subcategories
- morphisms: τ -rigid pairs

Igusa-Todorov, 2017
Buan-Marsh, 2021
Buan-Hanson, 2023

A category of wide subcategories of $\text{mod}(A)$

Definition The τ -cluster morphism category $\mathcal{T}(A)$ has:

- objects: τ -perpendicular wide subcategories
- morphisms: τ -rigid pairs

Question: How are $\mathcal{T}(A)$ and $\mathcal{T}(A/I)$ related?

Igusa-Todorov, 2017
Buan-Marsh, 2021
Buan-Hanson, 2023

A category of wide subcategories of $\text{mod}(A)$

Definition The τ -cluster morphism category $\mathcal{T}(A)$ has:

- objects: τ -perpendicular wide subcategories
- morphisms: τ -rigid pairs

Question: How are $\mathcal{T}(A)$ and $\mathcal{T}(A/I)$ related?

Problem

$$\tau\text{-rigid}(A) \cap \text{mod}(A/I) \subsetneq \tau\text{-rigid}(A/I)$$

$$\text{wide}(A) \cap \text{mod}(A/I) \subsetneq \text{wide}(A/I)$$

Igusa-Todorov, 2017
Buan-Marsh, 2021
Buan-Hanson, 2023

A category of wide subcategories of $\text{mod}(A)$

Definition The τ -cluster morphism category $\mathcal{T}(A)$ has:

- objects: τ -perpendicular wide subcategories
- morphisms: τ -rigid pairs

Question: How are $\mathcal{T}(A)$ and $\mathcal{T}(A/I)$ related?

Problem

$$\tau\text{-rigid}(A) \cap \text{mod}(A/I) \subseteq \tau\text{-rigid}(A/I)$$

$$\text{wide}(A) \cap \text{mod}(A/I) \subseteq \text{wide}(A/I)$$

Observation:

$$\text{tors}(A) \cap \text{mod}(A/I) = \text{tors}(A/I)$$

Igusa-Todorov, 2017
Buan-Marsh, 2021
Buan-Hanson, 2023

Wide subcategories as intervals of $\text{tors}(A)$

Demonet-Iyama-Reading-
Reiten-Thomas, 2023
Asai-Pfeifer, 2022

Wide subcategories as intervals of $\text{tors}(A)$

$$\text{wide}(A) \ni M^\perp \cap {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp \longleftrightarrow [\text{Gen}M, {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp] \subseteq \text{tors}(A)$$

Demonet-Iyama-Reading-
Reiten-Thomas, 2023
Asai-Pfeifer, 2022

Wide subcategories as intervals of $\text{tors}(A)$

$$\text{wide}(A) \ni M^\perp \cap {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp \longleftrightarrow [\text{Gen}M, {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp] \subseteq \text{tors}(A)$$

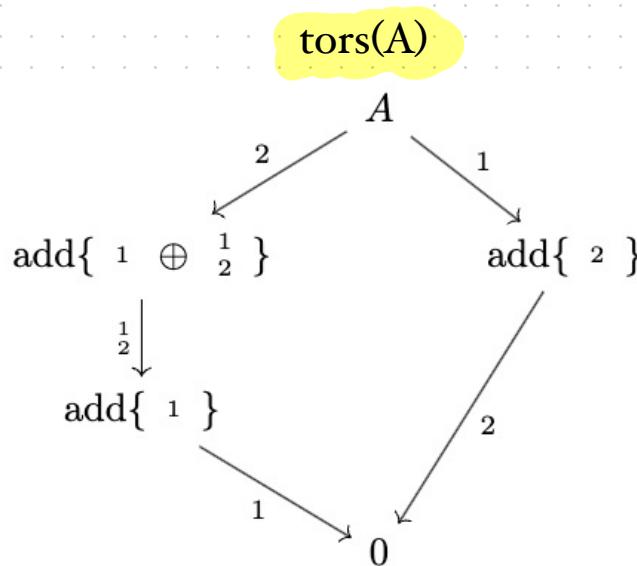
$$A \cong K(1 \longrightarrow 2)$$

Demonet-Iyama-Reading-
Reiten-Thomas, 2023
Asai-Pfeifer, 2022

Wide subcategories as intervals of $\text{tors}(A)$

$$\text{wide}(A) \ni M^\perp \cap {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp \longleftrightarrow [\text{Gen}M, {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp] \subseteq \text{tors}(A)$$

$$A \cong K(1 \longrightarrow 2)$$

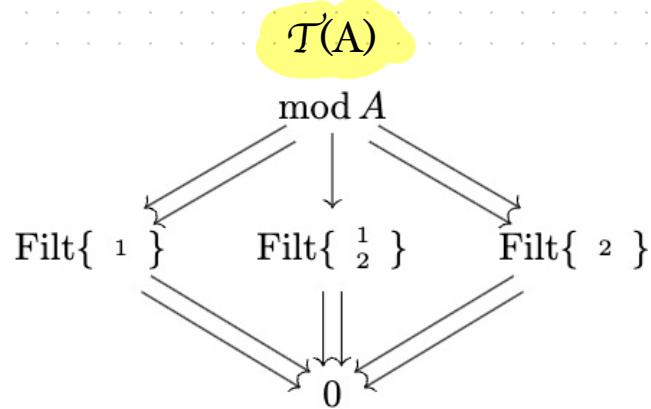
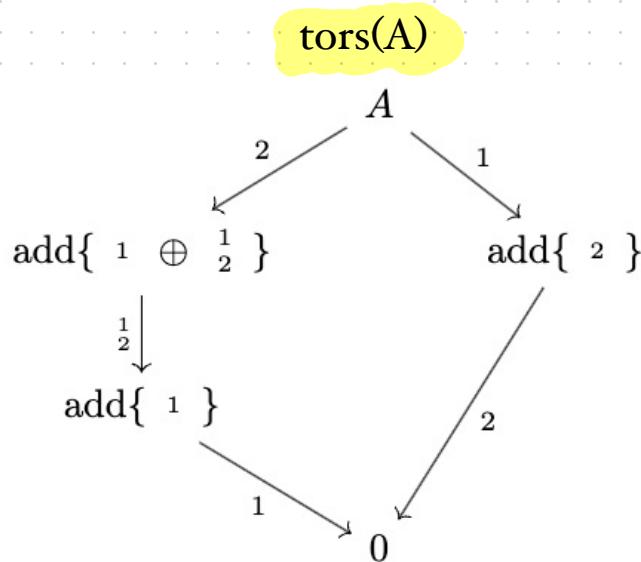


Demonet-Iyama-Reading-
Reiten-Thomas, 2023
Asai-Pfeifer, 2022

Wide subcategories as intervals of $\text{tors}(A)$

$$\text{wide}(A) \ni M^\perp \cap {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp \longleftrightarrow [\text{Gen}M, {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp] \subseteq \text{tors}(A)$$

$$A \cong K(1 \longrightarrow 2)$$

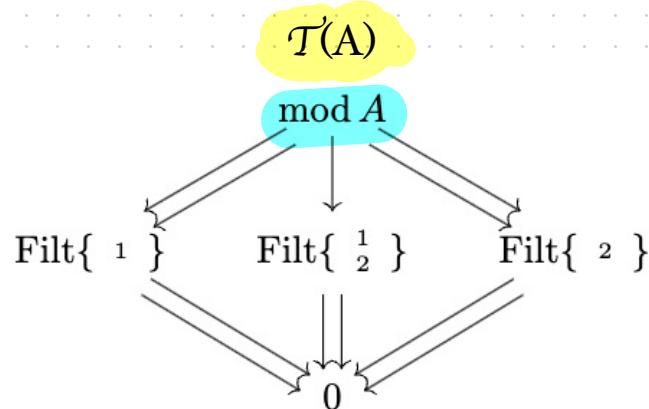
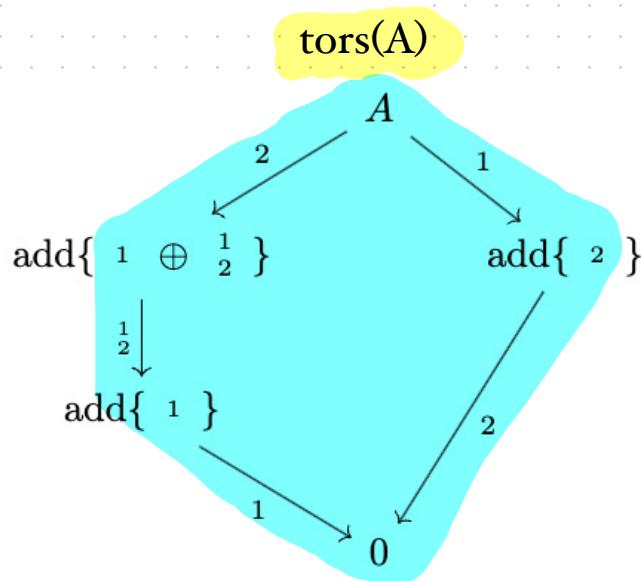


Demonet-Iyama-Reading-
Reiten-Thomas, 2023
Asai-Pfeifer, 2022

Wide subcategories as intervals of $\text{tors}(A)$

$$\text{wide}(A) \ni M^\perp \cap {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp \longleftrightarrow [\text{Gen}M, {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp] \subseteq \text{tors}(A)$$

$$A \cong K(1 \longrightarrow 2)$$

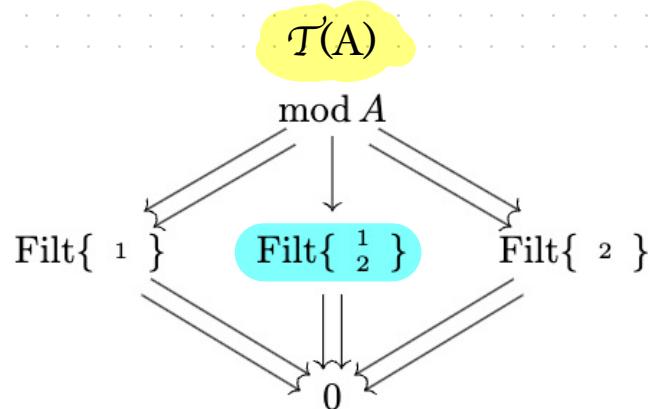
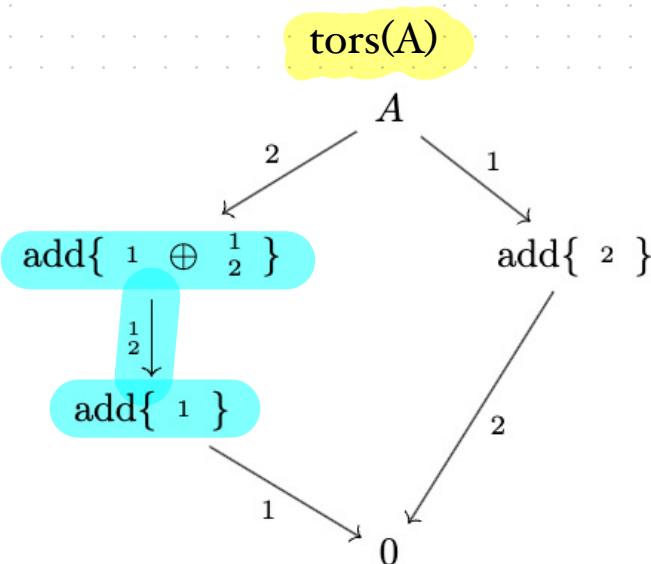


Demonet-Iyama-Reading-
Reiten-Thomas, 2023
Asai-Pfeifer, 2022

Wide subcategories as intervals of $\text{tors}(A)$

$$\text{wide}(A) \ni M^\perp \cap {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp \longleftrightarrow [\text{Gen}M, {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp] \subseteq \text{tors}(A)$$

$$A \cong K(1 \longrightarrow 2)$$

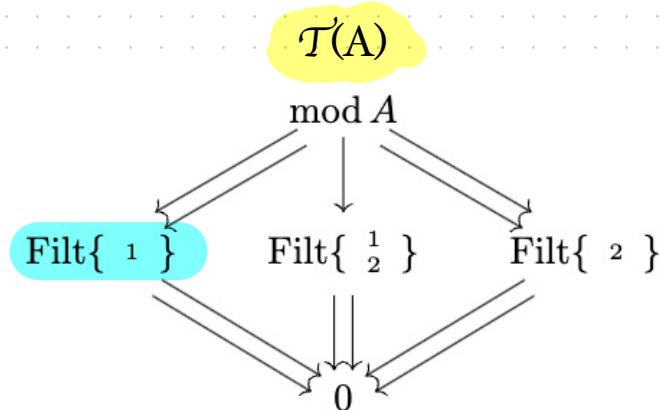
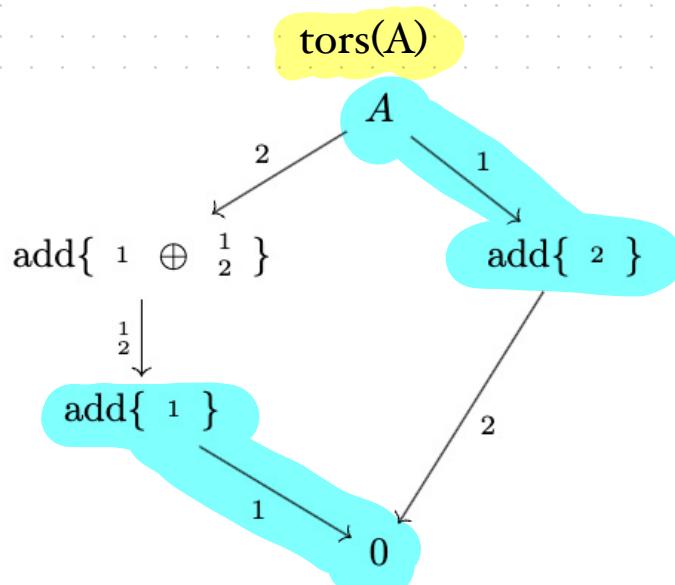


Demonet-Iyama-Reading-
Reiten-Thomas, 2023
Asai-Pfeifer, 2022

Wide subcategories as intervals of $\text{tors}(A)$

$$\text{wide}(A) \ni M^\perp \cap {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp \longleftrightarrow [\text{Gen}M, {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp] \subseteq \text{tors}(A)$$

$$A \cong K(1 \longrightarrow 2)$$

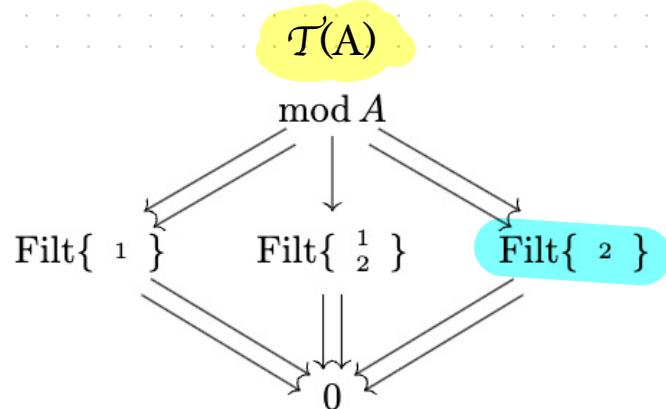
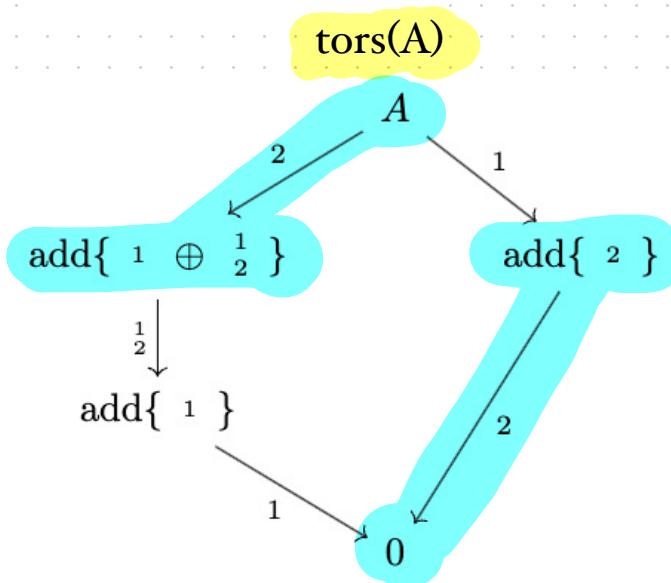


Demonet-Iyama-Reading-
Reiten-Thomas, 2023
Asai-Pfeifer, 2022

Wide subcategories as intervals of $\text{tors}(A)$

$$\text{wide}(A) \ni M^\perp \cap {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp \longleftrightarrow [\text{Gen}M, {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp] \subseteq \text{tors}(A)$$

$$A \cong K(1 \longrightarrow 2)$$

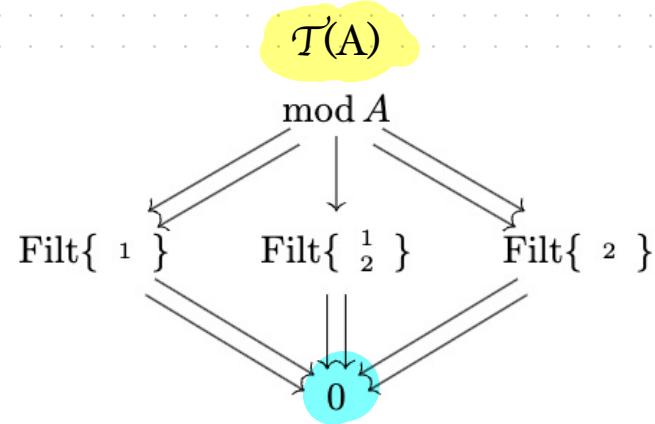
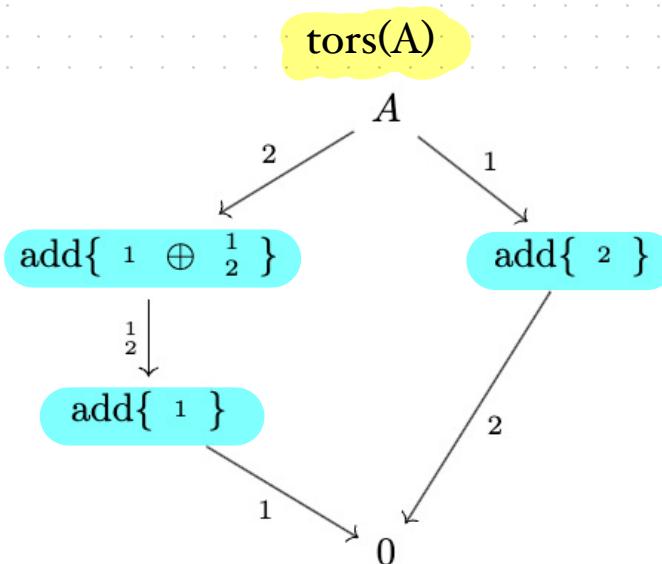


Demonet-Iyama-Reading-
Reiten-Thomas, 2023
Asai-Pfeifer, 2022

Wide subcategories as intervals of $\text{tors}(A)$

$$\text{wide}(A) \ni M^\perp \cap {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp \longleftrightarrow [\text{Gen}M, {}^\perp\tau M \cap P^\perp] \subseteq \text{tors}(A)$$

$$A \cong K(1 \longrightarrow 2)$$



Demonet-Iyama-Reading-
Reiten-Thomas, 2023
Asai-Pfeifer, 2022

Theorem The τ -cluster morphism category $T(A)$ is equivalent to the category with:

- objects: equivalence classes of wide intervals
- morphisms: containment of intervals modulo an equivalence

Theorem The τ -cluster morphism category $\mathcal{T}(A)$ is equivalent to the category with:

- objects: equivalence classes of wide intervals
- morphisms: containment of intervals modulo an equivalence

Theorem The surjection $-\cap \text{mod } A/I: \text{tors}(A) \rightarrow \text{tors}(A/I)$ induces a functor

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{T}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A/I)$$

Theorem The τ -cluster morphism category $\mathcal{T}(A)$ is equivalent to the category with:

- objects: equivalence classes of wide intervals
- morphisms: containment of intervals modulo an equivalence

Theorem The surjection $-\cap \text{mod } A/I: \text{tors}(A) \rightarrow \text{tors}(A/I)$ induces a functor

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{T}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A/I)$$

Theorem If $\text{tors}(A)$ is finite, then \mathcal{F} is surjective-on-objects and there exists a faithful functor

$$\mathcal{I}: \mathcal{T}(A/I) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A)$$

Theorem

Assume $\text{tors}(A)$ is finite. Then the functors

$$\begin{aligned} F: \mathcal{T}(A) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A/I) \\ I: \mathcal{T}(A/I) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A) \end{aligned}$$

satisfy:

Theorem

Assume $\text{tors}(A)$ is finite. Then the functors

$$\begin{aligned} F: \mathcal{T}(A) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A/I) \\ I: \mathcal{T}(A/I) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A) \end{aligned}$$

satisfy:

- F is faithful if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I)$.

Theorem

Assume $\text{tors}(A)$ is finite. Then the functors

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}: \mathcal{T}(A) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A/I) \\ I: \mathcal{T}(A/I) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A) \end{aligned}$$

satisfy:

- \mathcal{F} is faithful if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I)$.
- \mathcal{F} is full if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I) \times \text{tors}(B)$ for some finite-dimensional algebra B .

Theorem

Assume $\text{tors}(A)$ is finite. Then the functors

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{T}(A) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A/I) \\ \mathcal{I}: \mathcal{T}(A/I) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A)\end{aligned}$$

satisfy:

- \mathcal{F} is faithful if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I)$.
- \mathcal{F} is full if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I) \times \text{tors}(B)$ for some finite-dimensional algebra B .
- \mathcal{I} is full if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/AeA)$ for $e^2 = e$.

Theorem

Assume $\text{tors}(A)$ is finite. Then the functors

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{T}(A) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A/I) \\ \mathcal{I}: \mathcal{T}(A/I) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A)\end{aligned}$$

satisfy:

- \mathcal{F} is faithful if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I)$.
- \mathcal{F} is full if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I) \times \text{tors}(B)$ for some finite-dimensional algebra B .
- \mathcal{I} is full if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/AeA)$ for $e^2 = e$.
- $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I})$ is an adjoint pair if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I)$.

Theorem

Assume $\text{tors}(A)$ is finite. Then the functors

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{T}(A) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A/I) \\ \mathcal{I}: \mathcal{T}(A/I) &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}(A)\end{aligned}$$

satisfy:

- \mathcal{F} is faithful if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I)$.
- \mathcal{F} is full if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I) \times \text{tors}(B)$ for some finite-dimensional algebra B .
- \mathcal{I} is full if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/AeA)$ for $e^2 = e$.
- $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I})$ is an adjoint pair if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I)$.
- $(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{F})$ is an adjoint pair if and only if $\text{tors}(A) \cong \text{tors}(A/I)$.

Thank you!

谢谢