

Ringel - duality for certain ultra strongly
quasi-hereditary algebras inspired by
Knörrer-type equivalences for two-dimensional
cyclic quotient singularities

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Stuttgart, 5. May 2017

Motivation

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(ii) Ringel-dual $(A) \cong A \cong A^{\text{op}}$

Aim for today:

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Explain how proving an equivalence
of singularity categories

led to a generalisation of this result.

Matrix Factorisations

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But: Does not agree with experiments!

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But No polynomial r satisfies $r^2 = f$.

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and a Nobel prize for Dirac in 1933.

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$$A \cdot B = f \cdot \text{Id}_m = B \cdot A$$

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▷ If $(A_1, B_1), (A_2, B_2)$ MFs of f then

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

"(direct) sum" of MFs

is a MFs of f .

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Thm (Auslander - Buchsbaum - Eisenbud - Serre): $\underline{MF}(f) = 0 \iff \{f=0\}$ is a smooth variety

Knörrer's periodicity

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$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{pmatrix} -A & (y+iz)\text{Id} \\ (y-iz)\text{Id} & B \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -B & (y+iz)\text{Id} \\ (y-iz)\text{Id} & A \end{pmatrix} \right) \text{ MF of } g = f + y^2 + z^2$$

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Thm (Knörrer 1987)

$$\underline{\text{MF}}(f) \cong \underline{\text{MF}}(f + y^2 + z^2)$$

"up to sums of trivial MFs, there is a bijection between MFs of f and $f + y^2 + z^2$."

Rem: In general $\underline{MF}(f) \neq \underline{MF}(f+y^2)$!

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In other words the sequence

$\underline{MF}(f), \underline{MF}(f+y_1^2), \underline{MF}(f+y_1^2+y_2^2), \underline{MF}(f+y_1^2+y_2^2+y_3^2), \dots$

is 2-periodic. This is called Knörrer's periodicity.

... and beyond.

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In particular: Singularity categories generalise $\text{MF}(f)$!

and Kröner's theorem translates to

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Q: Can this be extended beyond hypersurfaces

$$\mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_d] / (f) \quad ?$$

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$$G := \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^a \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \subset GL(2, \mathbb{C})$$

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Rem: Proof uses (non-commutative) resolutions of singularities

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$a = 1$: Dong Yang $\Rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{Sg} \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_r]}{(x_i x_j - x_k x_l \mid i+j = k+l)} \right) \cong \mathcal{D}_{Sg} \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_{r-1}]}{(x_1, \dots, x_{r-1})^2} \right)$

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\rightsquigarrow recover (r, a) from $K_{r,a}$ \rightsquigarrow recover $R_{r,a}$

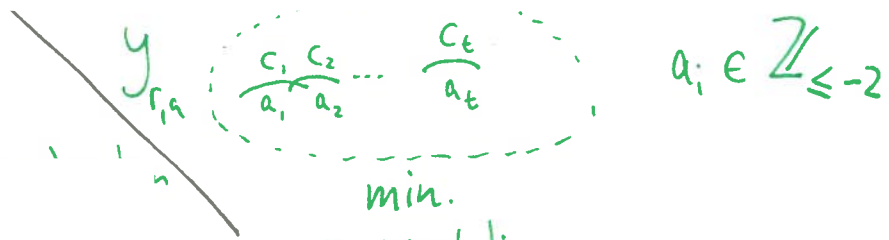
Rough Sketch of Proof

$$D_{sg}^i(R_{r,a})$$

$D^b(\text{coh } Y_{r,a})$



$D_{\text{sg}}(R_{r,a})$

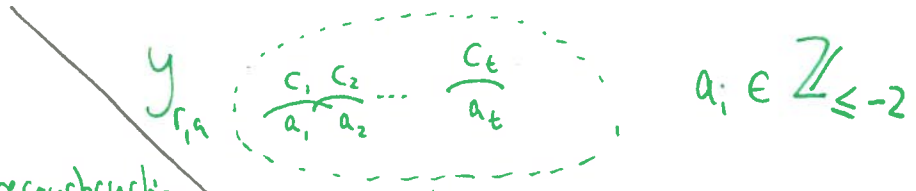


min.
 resolution
 of $\text{Spec } R_{r,a}$

$$D^b(\text{coh } \mathcal{Y}_{r,a})$$



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Wemyss's reconstruction algebra

min. resolution of $\text{Spec } R_{r,a}$

$$D^b(\text{mod } A_{r,a}) \cong D^b(\text{coh } \mathcal{Y}_{r,a})$$

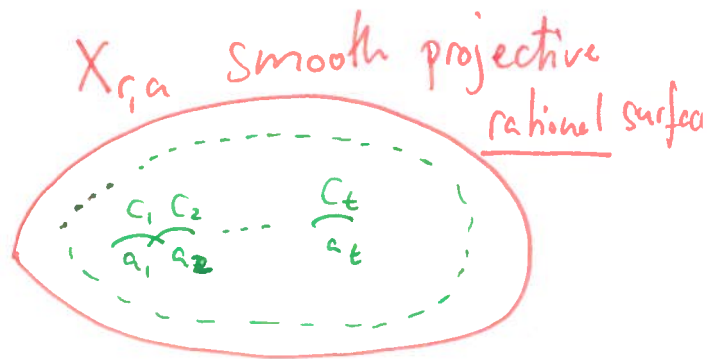
tilting
vdB,
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$$D_{\text{sg}}(R_{r,a})$$



$$a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq -2}$$

"compactify"



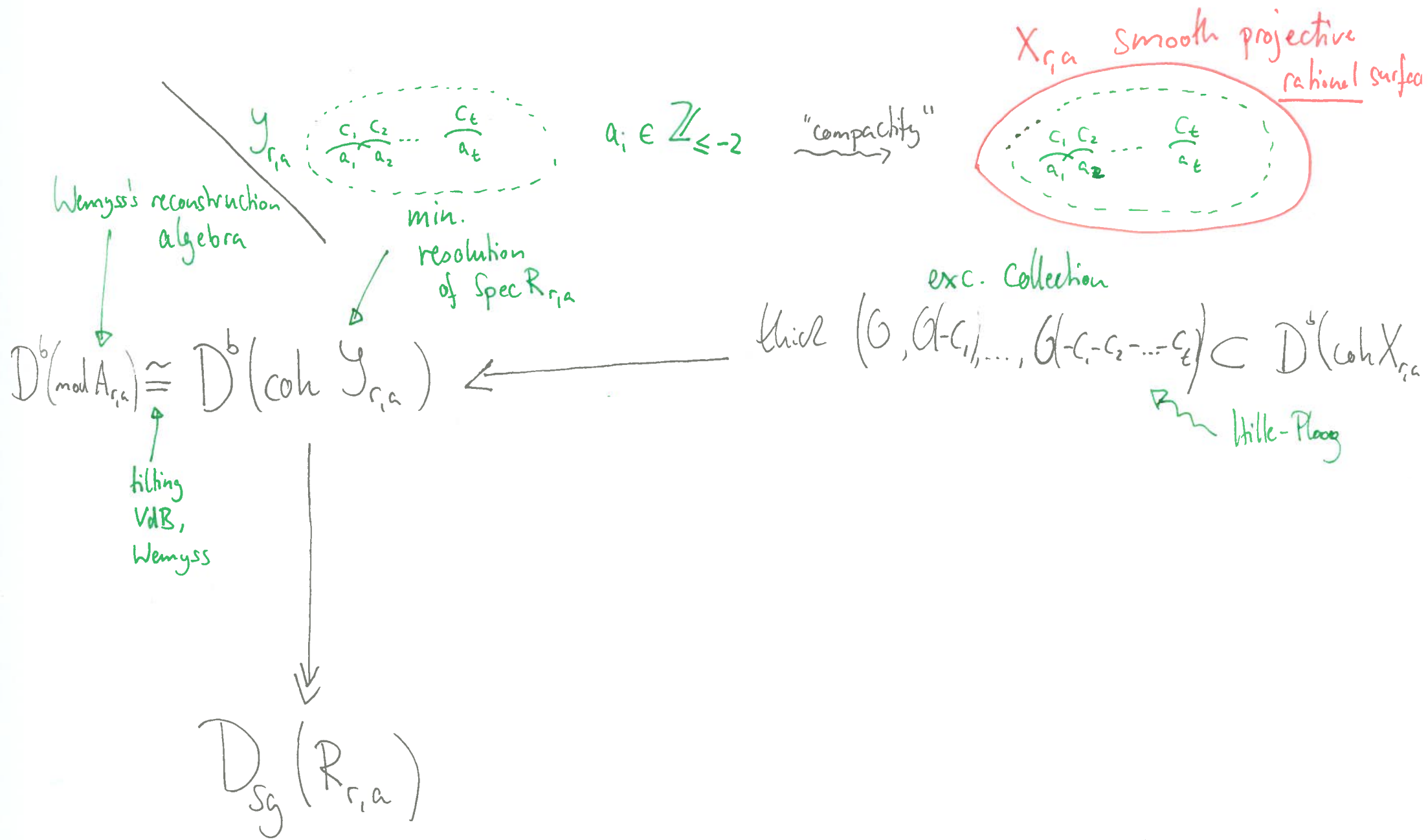
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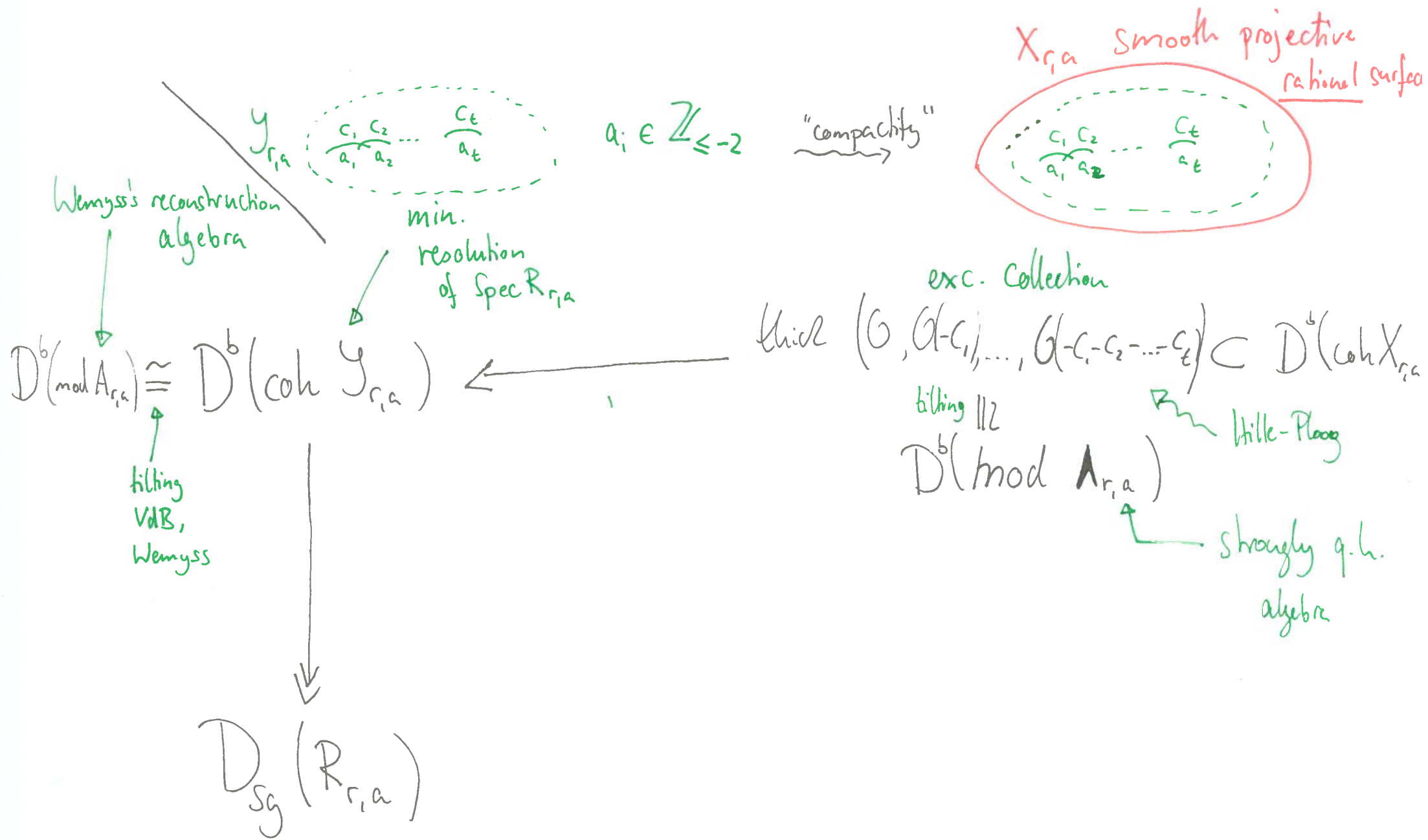
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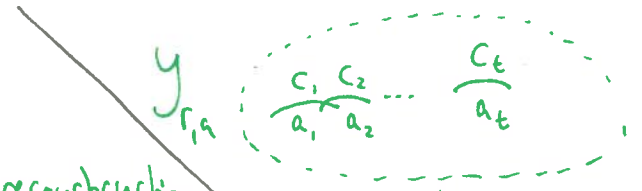
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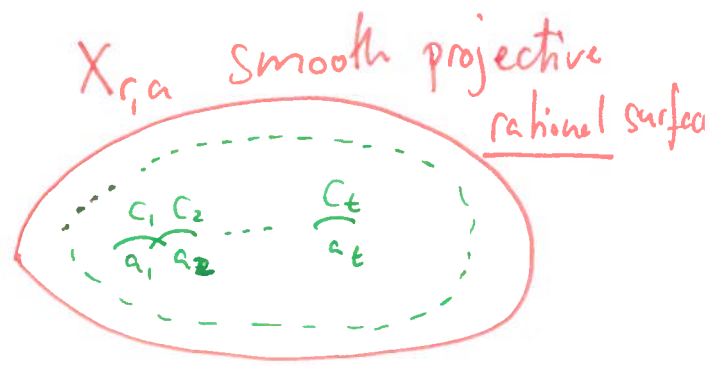






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Wemyss's reconstruction algebra

min. resolution of $\text{Spec } R_{r,a}$

$$D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda_{r,a}) \cong D^b(\text{coh } Y_{r,a})$$

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$$D_{\text{sg}}(R_{r,a})$$

exc. collection

$$\text{thick } (0, \mathcal{O}(-c_1), \dots, \mathcal{O}(-c_1 - c_2 - \dots - c_t)) \subset D^b(\text{coh } X_{r,a})$$

tilting \cong

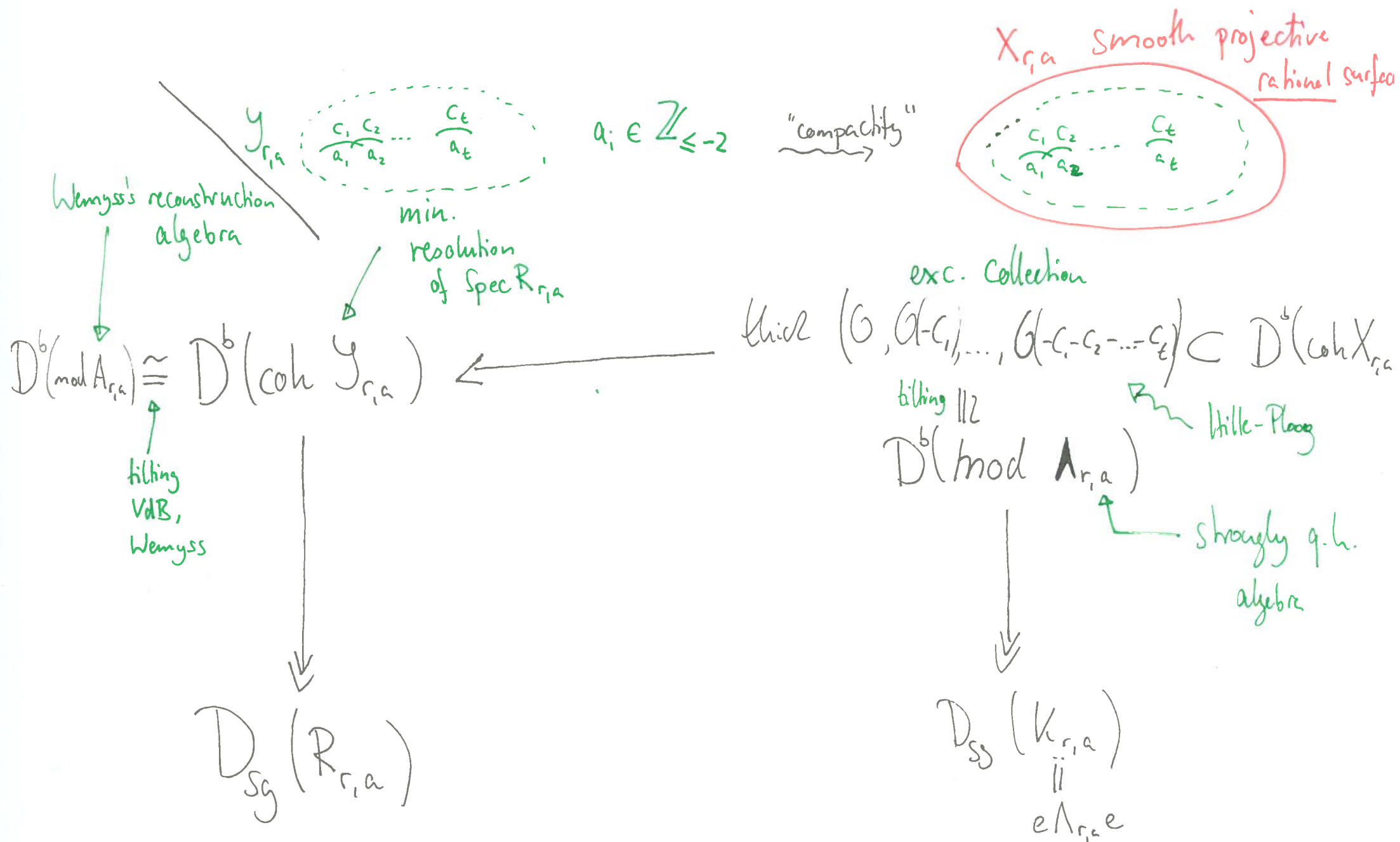
$$D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda_{r,a})$$

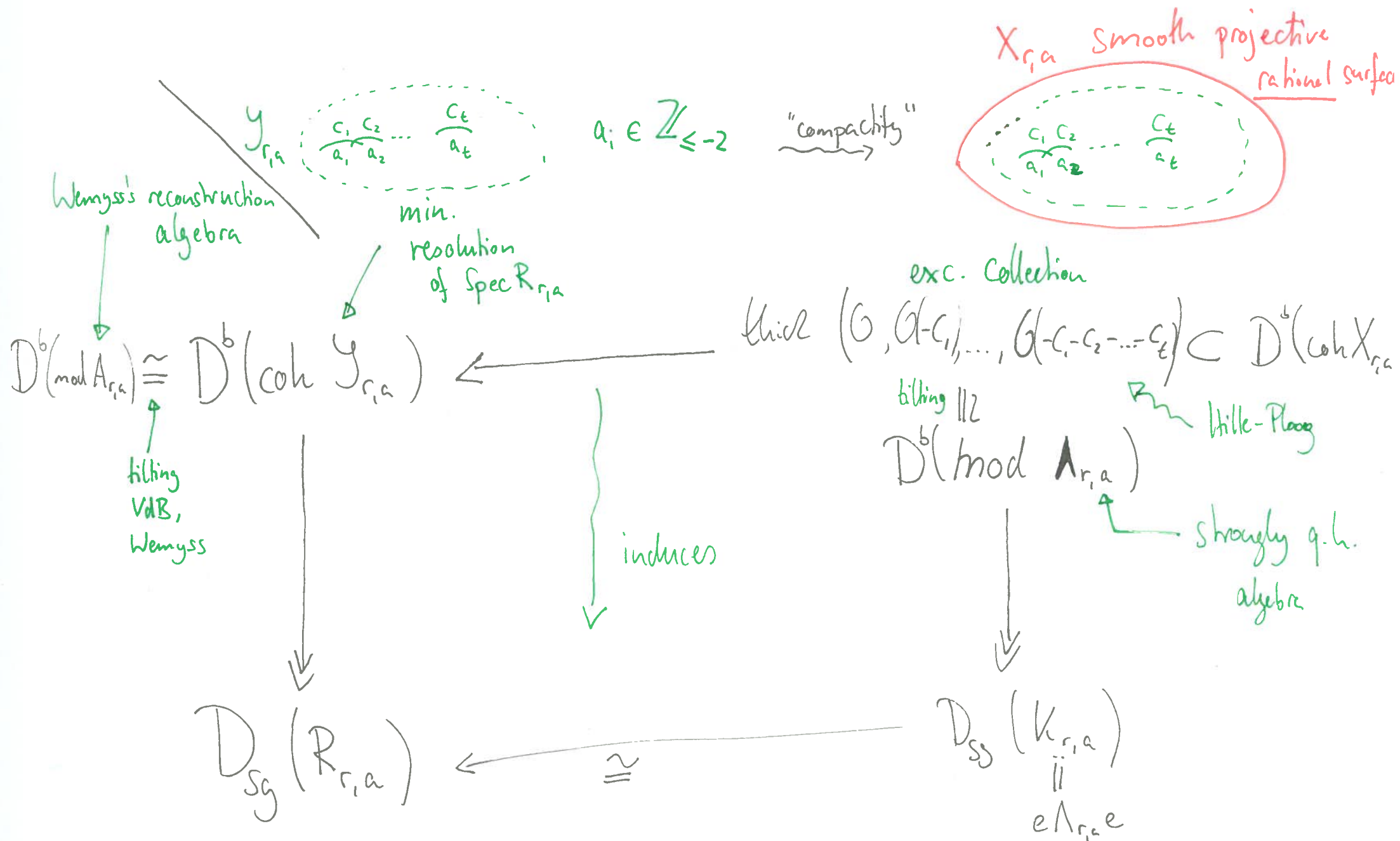
Hille-Platz

strongly q.l. algebra

$$- D_{\text{ss}}(\cdot)$$

$$e \Lambda_{r,a} e$$





Focus on strongly q.h.

algebra $\Lambda_{r,a}$

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i.e. $\Lambda_{r,a}$ is a "non-commutative resolution" of $K_{r,a}$

Q: Can we understand

Ringel - duality for such

endomorphism algebras?

Ringel duality :

translating between western and
eastern ways of reading

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[Consider, R_x & R_y]

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Corollary: Let $A = \text{End}_R(\text{SUB}(R))$ be the Auslander algebra of $k[x]/x^n$
(or more generally of a selfinjective Nakayama algebra).

Then

(a) A is left & right strongly g.h.

(b) Ringel-dual $(A) \cong A \cong A^{\text{op}}$