

Maximal Cohen-Macaulay Modules over some non-reduced Curve Singularities

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Outline of the talk

- 1 The Classification Problem and Theorem 1
- 2 Proof of Theorem 1: Reduction to a Matrix Problem
- 3 Examples and Classification Results

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*The reduced curve singularities of type \mathbf{P}_{pq} are **CM-tame**, where*

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Let $\check{\mathbf{P}} = \mathbf{k}\llbracket x, y, v, w \rrbracket / (xy, yv, vw, wx, v^2, w^2)$ and $\check{\mathfrak{m}}$ its maximal ideal.
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 \end{array}
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 & & \text{CM}(\mathbf{S}) \\
 & & \downarrow \text{top} = -/\text{rad} - \\
 \text{mod}(\mathbf{k}) & \xrightarrow{-\times-} & \text{mod}(\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{k})
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Idea of $\text{Tri}(\check{\mathbf{P}})$: Construct a “**pullback category**” of **top** and **$_ \times _$** .

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Definition

Objects of $\text{Tri}(\check{\mathbf{P}}) := \{ ($

Step 2: Reconstruction of $\text{CM}(\check{\mathbf{P}})$ from $\text{Tri}(\check{\mathbf{P}})$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{CM}(\check{\mathbf{P}}) & \dashrightarrow & \text{CM}(\mathbf{S}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{top} \\ V \in \text{mod}(\mathbf{k}) & \xrightarrow{-\times-} & \text{mod}(\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{k}) \end{array}$$

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Objects of $\text{Tri}(\check{\mathbf{P}}) := \{(V, L,$

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Definition

Objects of $\text{Tri}(\check{\mathbf{P}}) := \{(V, L, \vartheta) \mid \vartheta \text{ surjective},$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & V & \\
 & \downarrow \text{diag} & \\
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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 V & \xrightarrow{\vartheta|_V} & \text{top}(L) \\
 \text{diag} \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 V \times V & \xrightarrow{\vartheta} & \text{top}(L)
 \end{array}$$

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Step 2: Reconstruction of $\text{CM}(\check{\mathbf{P}})$ from $\text{Tri}(\check{\mathbf{P}})$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 V \subset & \xrightarrow{\vartheta|_V} & \text{top}(L) \\
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Theorem (Burban and Drozd, 2012)

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 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 & & L \\
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Step 2: Conclusion on the Category of Triples

Corollary

There is a bijection of isomorphism classes

$$[\text{ind CM}(\check{\mathbf{P}})] \xleftrightarrow{1:1} [\text{ind Tri}(\check{\mathbf{P}})]$$

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Proposition (Buchweitz, Greuel and Schreyer, 1987)

Let $\mathbf{A}_\infty = \mathbf{k}[[y, w]]/(w^2)$. $[\text{ind CM}(\mathbf{A}_\infty)] = \{(1), (y^m, w), (w) \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

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Goal: Formulation of the classification problem in $\text{Tri}(\check{\mathbf{P}})$
as a **matrix problem**.

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Step 3: Reduction to Matrix Problem

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Step 3: A typical part of the Matrix Problem

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & & \vartheta_1 & & \vartheta_2 & & \\ & & & & & & \\ x^m & & * & * & * & * & y^n \\ x^m & & * & * & * & * & y^n \\ v & & * & * & * & * & w \\ v & & * & * & * & * & w \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} x^m \\ x^m \\ v \\ v \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \vartheta_1 \\ \hline * \ * \ * \ * \\ \hline * \ * \ * \ * \\ \hline * \ * \ * \ * \\ \hline * \ * \ * \ * \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \vartheta_2 \\ \hline * \ * \ * \ * \\ \hline * \ * \ * \ * \\ \hline * \ * \ * \ * \\ \hline * \ * \ * \ * \end{array} \begin{array}{c} y^n \\ y^n \\ w \\ w \end{array}$$

Admissible transformations:

- 1 add a multiple of any row of x^m (resp. y^n) to any row of v (resp. w),

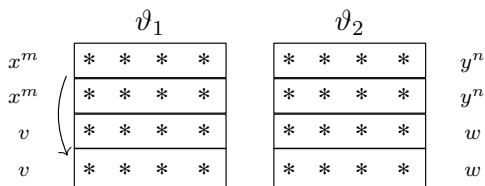
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A diagram illustrating a matrix problem. It shows two matrices, ϑ_1 and ϑ_2 , each with four rows and four columns of asterisks. To the left of ϑ_1 are labels x^m , x^m , v , and v . To the right of ϑ_2 are labels y^n , y^n , w , and w . A curved arrow points from the third row of ϑ_1 to the third row of ϑ_2 .

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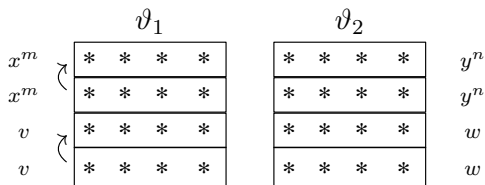
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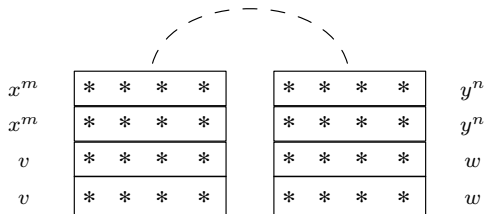
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$\text{CM}(\mathbf{P})$

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Example: From a Band to a CM module

Returning the **Path of Reductions**:

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ϑ

	ϑ_1	ϑ_2	
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$$\lambda \in \mathbf{k} \setminus \{0\}$$

Example: From a Band to a CM module

Returning the **Path of Reductions**:

$$\text{CM}(\mathbf{P}) \xrightarrow{\approx 1:1} \text{CM}(\check{\mathbf{P}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Tri}(\check{\mathbf{P}}) \xleftarrow{1:1} \text{rep}(\mathfrak{B})$$

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An interesting category of CM modules

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Let $M \in \text{CM}(\mathbf{P})$. M is *locally free on the punctured spectrum* (loc. free) $\iff M_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is a free module over $\mathbf{P}_{\mathfrak{q}}$ for any prime ideal $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec}(\mathbf{P}) \setminus \{\mathfrak{m}\}$.

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Example: Computing a matrix factorization of a^2b^2

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