Equal images modules and Auslander-Reiten theory for generalized Beilinson algebras

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Motivation

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Motivation

General objective:



General objective: Understand mod $k\mathcal{G}$,



General objective: Understand mod $k\mathcal{G}$, where \mathcal{G} is a finite group (scheme)

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Problem:



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Approach:

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Approach: Study mod $k\mathcal{G}$ via algebraic families of restrictions to $k[T]/(T^p) \subseteq k\mathcal{G}$

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We confine our investigations to elementary abelian *p*-groups.

Setup

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• k denotes an algebraically closed field of char(k) = p > 0.

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E_r = (ℤ_p)^r is an elementary abelian p-group of rank r ≥ 2.

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- $E_r = (\mathbb{Z}_p)^r$ is an elementary abelian *p*-group of rank $r \geq 2$.

• There is an isomorphism

$$kE_r \cong k[X_1,\ldots,X_r]/(X_1^p,\ldots,X_r^p).$$

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 $\rightsquigarrow kE_r$ is generated by the elements $x_i := X_i + (X_1^p, \dots, X_r^p)$.

Define

$$\mathfrak{P} := \{ x \in kE_r \mid \exists \alpha \in k^r \setminus 0 : x = \alpha_1 x_1 + \cdots + \alpha_r x_r \}.$$

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Definition

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• constant Jordan type if $\mathsf{rk}(x_M^j) = \mathsf{rk}(y_M^j)$ for all $x, y \in \mathfrak{P}, j \ge 1$.

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- **3** the equal kernels property if $ker(x_M) = ker(y_M)$ for all $x, y \in \mathfrak{P}$.
 - CJT(kE_r), EIP(kE_r) and EKP(kE_r) are the corresponding full subcategories of mod(kE_r).

Generalized *W*-modules

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• For $n \leq p$, $m \geq n$,

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Generalized W-modules

• For $n \leq p$, $m \geq n$, define

$$M_{m,n}^{(r)} := (X_1, \ldots, X_r)^{m-n}/(X_1, \ldots, X_r)^m.$$

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• For
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$$M_{m,n}^{(r)} := (X_1, \dots, X_r)^{m-n} / (X_1, \dots, X_r)^m.$$

• For
$$x \in \mathfrak{P}$$
, we have $\ker(x_{\mathcal{M}_{m,n}^{(r)}}) = (X_1, \ldots, X_r)^{m-1}/(X_1, \ldots, X_r)^m$.

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• Every object in $EIP(kE_2)$ is a quotient of some $W_{m,n}$.

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- Every object in $EIP(kE_2)$ is a quotient of some $W_{m,n}$.
- The indecomposable objects of Loewy length 2 are of the form $W_{m,2}$.

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• Let B(n, r) be the generalized Beilinson algebra,

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$$1\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \gamma_{1}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_{r}^{(1)} \end{array}}_{\gamma_{r}^{(2)}} 2\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \gamma_{1}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_{r}^{(2)} \end{array}}_{\gamma_{r}^{(2)}} 3 \cdots n - \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \gamma_{1}^{(n-1)} \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_{r}^{(n-1)} \end{array}}_{\gamma_{r}^{(n-1)}} n$$

with relations $\gamma_s^{(i+1)} \gamma_t^{(i)} - \gamma_t^{(i+1)} \gamma_s^{(i)}$

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• For $n \leq p$, we have a faithful exact functor

 $\mathfrak{F}: \mod B(n,r) \to \mod(kE_r)$

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for all $m \in M_i$.

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We define full subcategories CJT(n, r), EIP(n, r) and EKP(n, r) of mod B(n, r)

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There is a family $(X_{\alpha})_{\alpha \in k^r \setminus 0}$ of pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable B(n, r)-modules of projective dimension one

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Let $\Gamma(n, r)$ denote the Auslander-Reiten quiver of B(n, r).

$\mathbb{Z}A_{\infty}$ -components of $\overline{\Gamma(n,r)}$

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The size of the gap W(C) ∈ N₀ is an invariant of C.
W(C) = 0 ⇒ C ⊆ CJT(n, r).

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• B(2, r) is the path algebra \mathcal{K}_r of the *r*-Kronecker

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The modules $W_{m,2}^{(r)}$

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• The one-point extension

$$\mathcal{K}_r[\mathcal{M}_{3,2}^{(r)}] = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{K}_r & \mathcal{M}_{3,2}^{(r)} \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix}$$

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• Inductively: $B(n,r) \cong \mathcal{K}_r[M_{3,2}^{(r)}] \cdots [M_{n,n-1}^{(r)}]$

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Let $n \ge 3$, m > n. The module $W_{m,n}^{(r)}$ belongs to a $\mathbb{Z}A_{\infty}$ -component $\mathcal{C}_{m}^{(r)}$ of $\Gamma(n, r)$ such that

• Inductively:
$$B(n,r) \cong \mathcal{K}_r[M_{3,2}^{(r)}] \cdots [M_{n,n-1}^{(r)}]$$

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- for r > 2: $W(\mathcal{C}_m^{(r)}) = 0$.
- for r = 2: $C_m^{(2)} \subset CJT(n, 2)$.

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Lifting of almost split sequences

Let A be an algebra,
$$M \in \operatorname{mod} A \rightsquigarrow A[M] = \begin{pmatrix} A & M \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix}$$
.

Lemma (Ringel)

Let A be an algebra, M an A-module. Let furthermore

$$0 \rightarrow \tau(N) \rightarrow E \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$$

be an Auslander-Reiten sequence in mod A. Then

$$0 \to \begin{pmatrix} \tau(N) \\ \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(M, \tau(N)) \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} E \\ \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(M, \tau(N)) \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} N \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \to 0$$

is an Auslander-Reiten sequence in mod A[M], where $m.\varphi = \varphi(m)$ for $m \in M, \ \varphi \in \text{Hom}_A(M, \tau(N))$.