Species and noncommutative projective lines over non-algebraic bimodules

Adam Nyman (Joint work with Daniel Chan)

Western Washington University

January 9, 2016

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The Kronecker Algebra Λ

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} K & V \\ 0 & K \end{pmatrix}$$

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Heuristic

Points of $\mathbb{P}(V) \rightarrow$ Indecomposable Λ -modules

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Theorem (Beilinson 1978)

The functor $RHom(\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1), -)$ gives an equivalence

 $D^b(\operatorname{coh}\mathbb{P}(V)) o D^b(\operatorname{mod}\Lambda).$

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Indecomposables in $\operatorname{coh}\mathbb{P}(V) \longleftrightarrow$ Indecomposables in $\operatorname{mod}\Lambda$

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Remark

- indecomp. vector bundles \longleftrightarrow modules of dimension type (a, b), |a b| = 1.
- indecomp. torsion modules \longleftrightarrow modules of dimension type (n, n)

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Definition

 K_0 , K_1 fields (with char $\neq 2$), $V = K_0 - K_1$ -bimodule with left-right dimension two. The **bimodule species** corresponding to V is the algebra

$$\Lambda(V) := \begin{pmatrix} K_0 & V \\ 0 & K_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Definition

V algebraic if there is subfield *k* of K_0 and K_1 which acts centrally on *V* and such that K_i/k is finite.

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Ringel classifies indecomposables of $\Lambda(V)$ in the algebraic case and in the **non-simple** non-algebraic case.

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Theorem (Ringel 1976)

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- \exists ! indecomposable of dim. type (a, b) for each pair with |a b| = 1.
- All others have type (n, n). They form category equivalent to

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T uniserial w/ one simple object, F = f.l. modules over $K_0[x; \sigma, \delta]$.

Indecomposables in $\operatorname{coh}\mathbb{P}^{nc}(V) \longleftrightarrow$ Indecomposables in $\operatorname{mod}\Lambda(V)$

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 $\mathbb{P}^{nc}(V) =$ noncommutative projective line (M. Van den Bergh).

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Under correspondence

- indecomp. vector bundles over P^{nc}(V) ↔ modules of dimension type (a, b), |a b| = 1.
- indecomp. torsion modules over $\mathbb{P}^{nc}(V) \longleftrightarrow$ modules of dimension type (n, n)

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- grA is category of f.g. graded A-modules and
- tors *A* is the full subcategory of modules which are zero in high degree.

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Motivation:

Theorem (Serre 1955)

If k is a field, A is a f.g. commutative k-algebra generated in degree one and X is the associated scheme, then

$$\operatorname{proj} A \equiv \operatorname{coh} X$$

$\mathbb{S}(W)$

Recall that for W a vector space over a field K,

$$\mathbb{S}(W) := rac{K \oplus W \oplus W^{\otimes 2} \oplus \cdots}{\langle x \otimes y - y \otimes x
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Want noncommutative ring $\mathbb{S}^{nc}(V)$ depending only on $K_0 - K_1$ -bimodule V so we can define (after M. Van den Bergh)

$$\operatorname{coh}\mathbb{P}^{nc}(V) := \operatorname{proj}\mathbb{S}^{nc}(V).$$

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Geometry of $\mathbb{P}^{nc}(V)$

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 Every object of coh P^{nc}(V) is a direct sum of a torsion sheaf and a torsion free sheaf.

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Consequence

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- g = 0 corresponds to commutative point in $\mathbb{P}^{nc}(V)$

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Theorem (Chan-N)

Torsion sheaves in $\operatorname{coh}\mathbb{P}^{nc}(V) = \mathsf{T} \times \mathsf{F}$ where

- T is uniserial with one simple object and
- $F \cong$ category of finite length $\mathbb{S}^{nc}(V)[g^{-1}]_{00}$ -modules.

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Heuristic

T corresponds to sheaves supported on g = 0 while F corresponds to sheaves supported on the (affine open) complement $g \neq 0$.

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Thank you for your attention!

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