

On the global dimension of Nakayama algebras

joint work with

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summary

1. open problem
2. proof of the main result
3. combinatorial lemma
4. main result
5. introduction

open problem

$\mathcal{D}_n$ Dyck paths of semilength n

$h(D)$ max. height of Dyck path D

Example



open problem

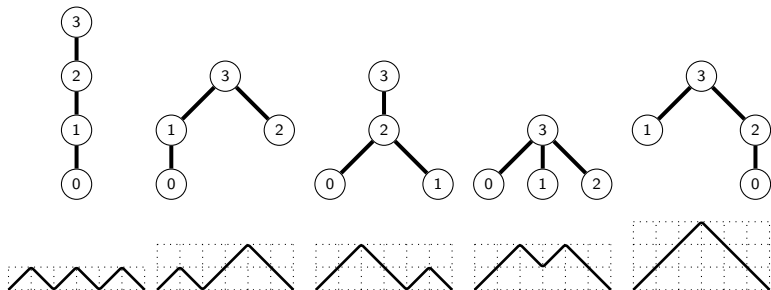
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$\mathcal{T}_n$ ordered trees with $n + 1$ nodes

$g(T)$ max. distance of successive nodes in natural labelling of T

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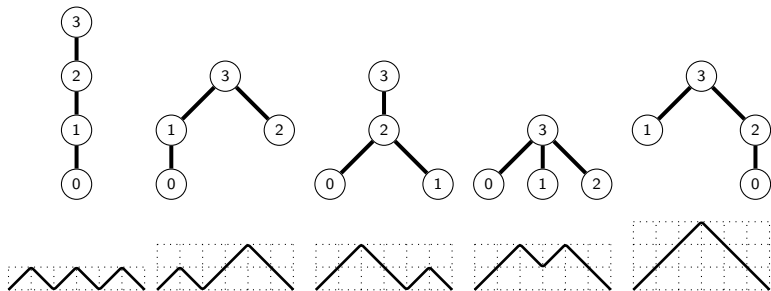
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Problem

Find an explicit bijection $\delta : \mathcal{T}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_n$ such that $h \circ \delta = g$.

Example

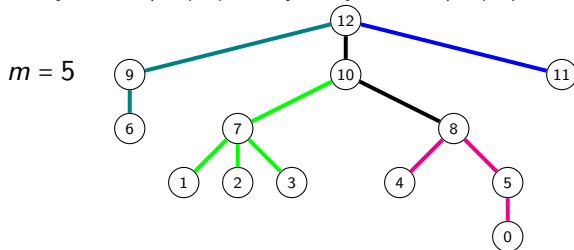


proof of the main result

Theorem

There are explicit bijections

$$\delta_m : \{T \in \mathcal{T}_n \mid g(T) \leq m\} \rightarrow \{D \in \mathcal{D}_n \mid h(D) \leq m\}.$$



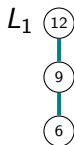
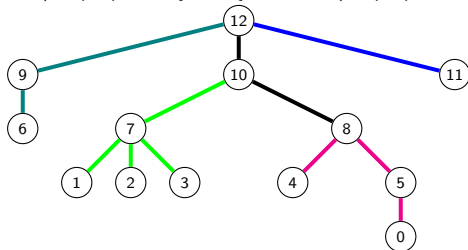
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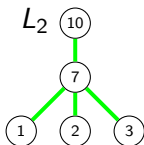
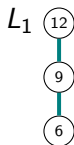
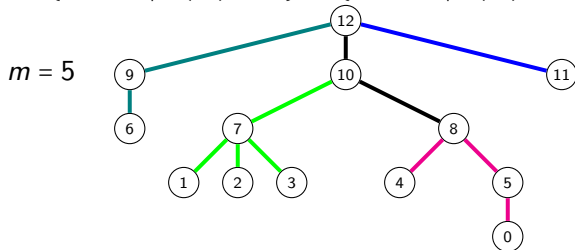


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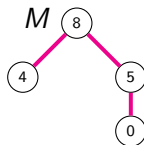
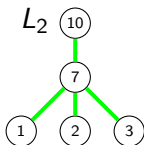
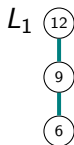
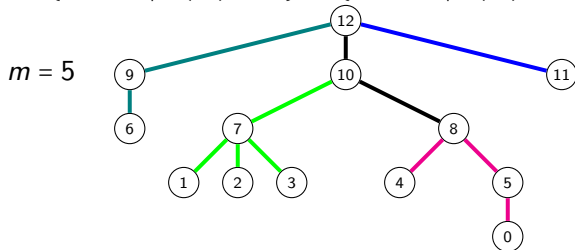


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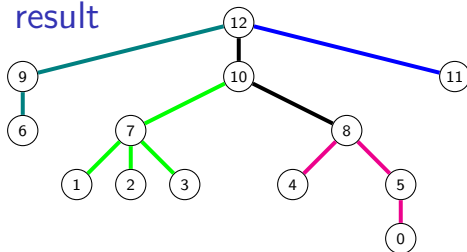
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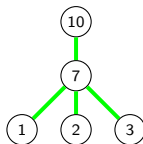
$m = 4$



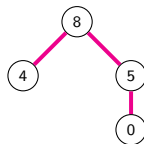
L_1



L_2



M



R_2

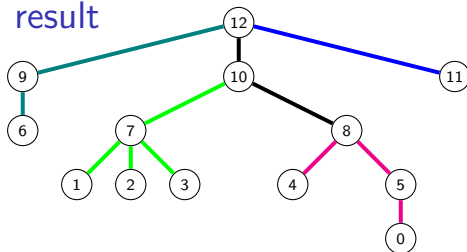


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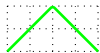


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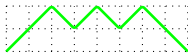
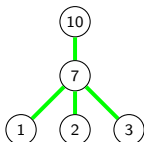
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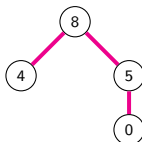
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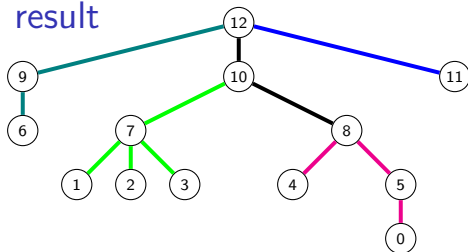
$\emptyset$

R_1

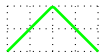


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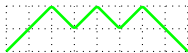
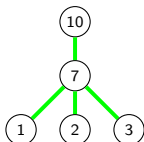
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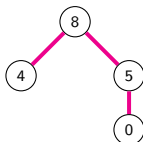
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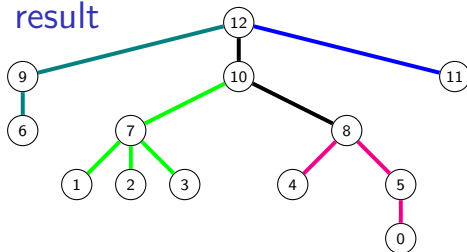
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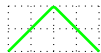


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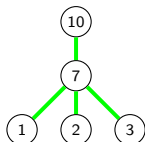
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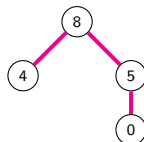
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L_2



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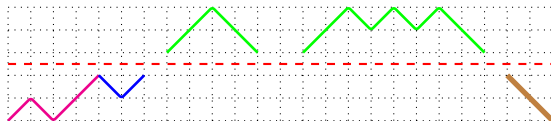


R_2



$\emptyset$

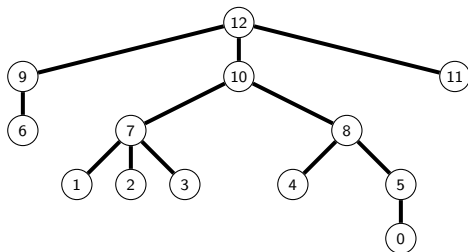
R_1



a combinatorial lemma for linear Nakayama algebras

$$c_i = \text{parent}(i) - i \quad (0 \leq i < n)$$

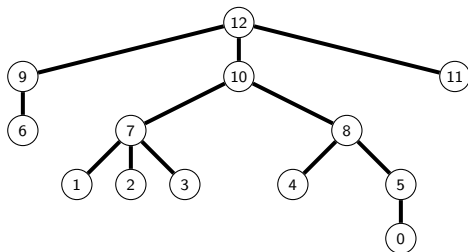
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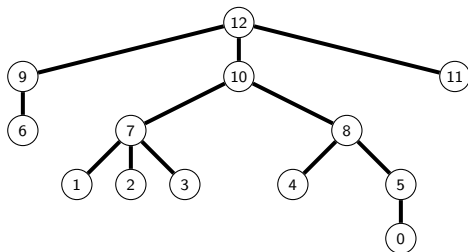
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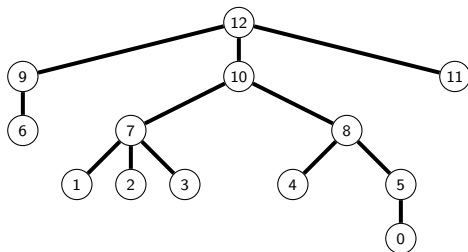
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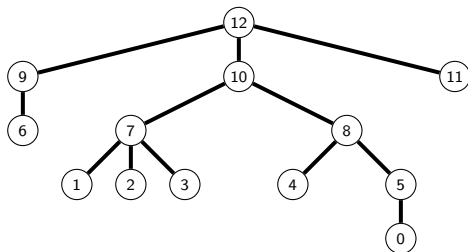
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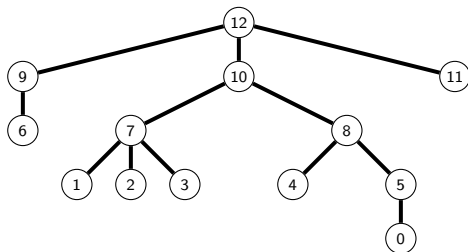
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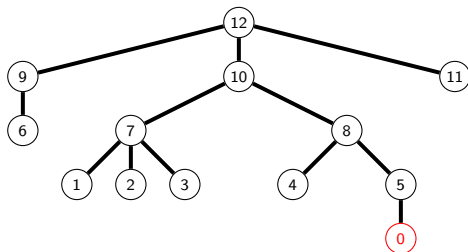
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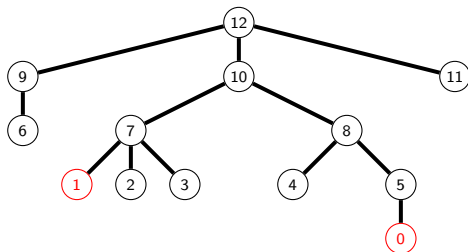
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$c_0 = 5$

$M_{1,4}$



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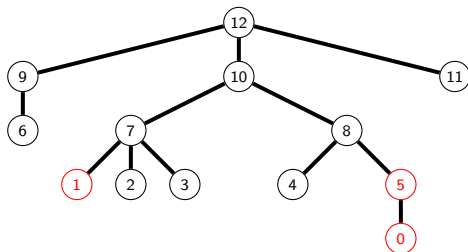
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$M_{5,2}$



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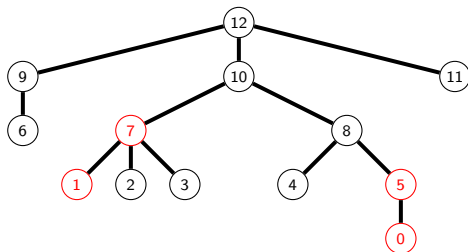
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$c_0 = 5$

$M_{1,4}$



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$M_{5,2}$



$c_5 = 3$

$M_{7,1}$



$c_7 = 3$

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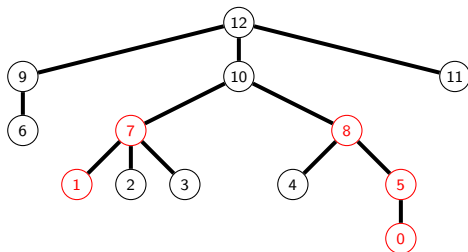
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$M_{1,4}$



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$c_5 = 3$

$M_{7,1}$



$c_7 = 3$

$M_{8,2}$

$c_8 = 2$

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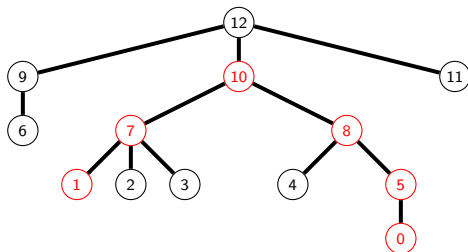
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$c_5 = 3$

$M_{7,1}$



$c_7 = 3$

$M_{8,2}$

$c_8 = 2$

main result

Theorem

The global dimension of connected linear Nakayama algebras with n simple modules is equidistributed with the height of Dyck paths of semilength $n - 1$.

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Remark

In a finite dimensional algebra, the global dimension equals the maximal projective dimension of a simple module.

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Remark

In a finite dimensional algebra, the global dimension equals the maximal projective dimension of a simple module.

Remark

A linear Nakayama algebra with n simple modules is determined up to isomorphism by its Kupisch series $[c_0, \dots, c_{n-1}]$, satisfying $c_{i+1} + 1 \geq c_i \geq 1$ and $c_{n-1} = 1$. It is connected if only $c_{n-1} = 1$.

introduction

Q linear quiver (= digraph) $0 \longrightarrow 1 \longrightarrow 2 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow n-1$

$\mathbb{C}Q$ path algebra, e_i trivial path at vertex i

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J^k paths of length at least k

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$A = \mathbb{C}Q/I$ with $I \subseteq J^2$ is a connected linear Nakayama algebra

$$0 \longrightarrow 1 \longrightarrow 2 \longrightarrow 3$$

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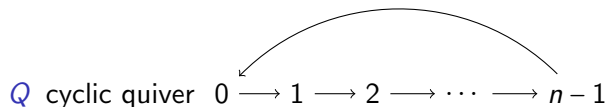
$$0 \overset{\cdots\cdots\cdots}{\longrightarrow} 1 \longrightarrow 2 \longrightarrow 3 \quad [2, 3, 2, 1]$$

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introduction



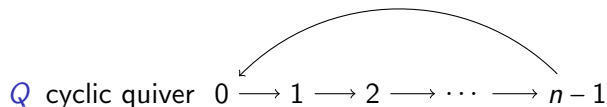
$\mathbb{C}Q/I$ with $I \subset J^2$ is a connected cyclic Nakayama algebra

$[c_0, \dots, c_{n-1}]$ with $c_i = \dim(e_i A)$ is the Kupisch series of A

Remark

A connected cyclic Nakayama algebra with n simple modules is determined up to isomorphism by its Kupisch series $[c_0, \dots, c_{n-1}]$, satisfying $c_{i+1} + 1 \geq c_i \geq 2$, indices taken modulo n .

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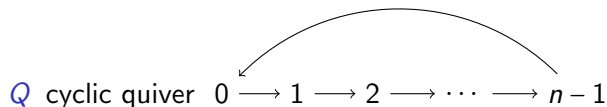
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which cyclic Nakayama algebras have finite global dim.?

E.g., $n = 3$:

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Recently solved by Sven Schmitz (Bonn).