

k : field $S := k[x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d]$ $0 \neq f \in (x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) \subset S$ $R := S/(f)$: hypersurface

Lemma 1

 $M \in \text{CM}(R) \Rightarrow \exists (\varphi, \psi) \in \text{MF}_S(f)$ s.t. $M \cong \text{Coker}(\varphi)$

 (Proof) M : MCM R -module によつて, $\text{depth}_R M = \dim R$
 $S \twoheadrightarrow R \hookrightarrow M$. $M \in \text{mod}(S)$ & $S: R \hookrightarrow R$ によつて

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underset{\infty}{\text{proj dim}}_S M &= \text{depth } S - \text{depth}_S M \\
 &= \dim S - \text{depth}_R M \\
 &= \dim S - \dim R \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

 $\therefore 0 \rightarrow S^m \rightarrow S^n \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$ ex. seq in mod S
 $f \in \mathcal{U}$ localize (i.e. $W := \{f^n \mid n \geq 0\}$) すると.

$$0 \rightarrow S_f^m \rightarrow S_f^n \rightarrow M_f \rightarrow 0 \text{ ex}$$

$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \therefore m=n$

$$0 \rightarrow S^n \xrightarrow{\varphi} S^n \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} (f) \\ \downarrow \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \exists \psi \\ \swarrow \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} (f) \\ \downarrow \end{array} \\
 \downarrow & \varphi & \downarrow \\
 \end{array}$$

$$0 \rightarrow S^n \xrightarrow{\varphi} S^n \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

$$\varphi \circ \psi = (f) \quad \varphi \circ \psi \circ \varphi = \varphi \circ (f)$$

 since φ is a monomorphism

$$\psi \circ \varphi = (f) \quad \square$$

 snake lemma によつて. $\text{Coker}(\varphi)$

$$0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow R^n \xrightarrow{\varphi} R^n \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0 \text{ (ex)}$$

 Proposition $M \in \text{CM}(R) \Rightarrow M$ は、周期 2 の自由分解をもつ!! \square

Definition

• (φ, ψ) : matrix factorization of f

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} S^n \xrightarrow{\varphi} S^n \xrightarrow{\psi} S^n$$

$$\text{st } \varphi \circ \psi = (f \circ f) = \psi \circ \varphi$$

• $(\varphi, \psi), (\varphi', \psi')$: mat factr of f

$$(\alpha, \beta): (\varphi, \psi) \rightarrow (\varphi', \psi')$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} S^n \xrightarrow{\varphi} S^n \xrightarrow{\psi} S^n$$

$$\downarrow \alpha \quad \downarrow \beta \quad \downarrow \alpha$$

$$S^m \xrightarrow{\varphi'} S^m \xrightarrow{\psi'} S^m$$

• $MF_S(f)$: the category of mat factr of f

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \begin{cases} \text{Ob}(MF_S(f)): \text{mat factr of } f \\ \text{Hom}_{MF_S(f)}((\varphi, \psi), (\varphi', \psi')) = \left\{ (\alpha, \beta) \mid \begin{array}{ccccc} S^n & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & S^n & \xrightarrow{\psi} & S^n \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \alpha \\ S^m & \xrightarrow{\varphi'} & S^m & \xrightarrow{\psi'} & S^m \end{array} \right\} \end{cases}$$

• $(\varphi, \psi), (\varphi', \psi') \in MF_S(f)$.

$$(i) (\varphi, \psi) \oplus (\varphi', \psi') := \left(\begin{pmatrix} \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & \varphi' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \psi & 0 \\ 0 & \psi' \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

(ii) $(\varphi, \psi) \sim (\varphi', \psi')$: equivalent

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \exists (\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Hom}_{MF_S(f)}((\varphi, \psi), (\varphi', \psi')), \alpha, \beta: \text{iso.}$$

(iii) (φ, ψ) : reduced

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \text{行列 } \varphi, \psi \text{ の成分は全 } \mathbb{Z}_{\text{non-unit}}$$

• $(1, f): S \xrightarrow{1} S \xrightarrow{f} S$ (i.e. $\text{Coker}(1) = 0$)

$(f, 1): S \xrightarrow{f} S \xrightarrow{1} S$ (i.e. $\text{Coker}(f) = R$)

• $\underline{MF}_S(f) := MF_S(f) / \{(1, f)\}$

$$\text{i.e. } \begin{cases} \text{Ob}(\underline{MF}_S(f)) := \text{Ob}(MF_S(f)) \\ \text{Hom}_{\underline{MF}_S(f)}((\varphi, \psi), (\varphi', \psi')) := \text{Hom}_{MF_S(f)}((\varphi, \psi), (\varphi', \psi')) / \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (\varphi, \psi) \rightarrow (\varphi', \psi') \\ \downarrow \alpha \uparrow \\ (1, f) \oplus \end{array} \right\} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{RMF}_S(f) := \underline{MF}_S(f) / \{(1, f), (f, 1)\}$$

Remark

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (\varphi, \psi) \xrightarrow{(\alpha, \beta)} (\varphi', \psi') \text{ in } MF_S(f) \\
 \text{induces} \quad \Downarrow \\
 \text{Coker}(\varphi) \xrightarrow{\text{Coker}d} \text{Coker}(\varphi') \text{ in } CM(R)
 \end{array}$$

(Proof) Theorem.

(i) $(1, f) \mapsto 0$

Lemma 4 & Remark.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Coker: } MF_S(f) \longrightarrow CM(R) \\
 \text{obj } (\varphi, \psi) \longmapsto \text{Coker}(\varphi) \\
 \text{morph } (\alpha, \beta) \longmapsto \text{Coker}(\alpha)
 \end{array}$$

$0 \neq \forall M \in CM(R)$

$0 \rightarrow S^n \xrightarrow{\varphi} S^n \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$: minimal S -free resol



これから、得られる行列分解を、 (φ, ψ) と表す。

Lemma 1により得られる matrix factor のうちの1つを (φ', ψ') とおく。

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \rightarrow & S^m & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix}} & S^m & \rightarrow & M \rightarrow 0 \\
 & & \beta \downarrow & \curvearrowright & \downarrow \alpha & \Big| & \curvearrowright \parallel \\
 0 & \rightarrow & S^m & \xrightarrow{\varphi'} & S^m & \xrightarrow{1_{S^m}} & M \rightarrow 0 \\
 & & \beta' \downarrow & \curvearrowright & \downarrow \alpha' & \Big| & \curvearrowright \parallel \\
 0 & \rightarrow & S^m & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} \varphi' \\ \psi' \end{pmatrix}} & S^m & \rightarrow & M \rightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

$\therefore (\varphi', \psi') \sim (\varphi, \psi) \oplus (1, f)^{(m-n)}$

$$\Gamma: CM(R) \longrightarrow MF_S(f)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$M \longmapsto (\psi, \Psi): \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{i.e. min. } S\text{-free resol of } M \\ \text{から得られる mat factor} \end{array} \right)$$

$$0 \rightarrow S^n \xrightarrow{\varphi} S^n \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

$$\beta \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \alpha \quad \quad \downarrow g$$

$$0 \rightarrow S^m \xrightarrow{\varphi'} S^m \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0 \quad \Gamma(g) := (\alpha, \beta)$$

右のようにして得られるもののもう1つを (α', β') とおく.

$$0 \rightarrow S^n \xrightarrow{\varphi} S^n \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \alpha' \quad \quad \downarrow g-g=0 \quad \varphi' \circ \mu = \alpha - \alpha'$$

$$0 \rightarrow S^m \xrightarrow{\varphi'} S^m \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0 \quad \varphi' \circ \mu \circ \varphi = (\alpha - \alpha') \circ \varphi$$

$$= \varphi' \circ (\beta - \beta')$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \mu \downarrow \\ \exists! \tau \longmapsto (\alpha - \alpha')(s) \longmapsto 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \mu \circ \varphi = \beta - \beta'$$

$$0 \rightarrow S^n \xrightarrow{\varphi} S^n \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

$$\beta - \beta' \left| \begin{array}{c} \beta - \beta' \downarrow \\ \downarrow \mu \\ \downarrow \alpha - \alpha' \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \mu \\ \downarrow \alpha - \alpha' \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} \downarrow 0 \\ \downarrow 0 \end{array} \right| 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \left| \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \varphi' \\ \downarrow \varphi' \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \varphi' \\ \downarrow \varphi' \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right| 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow S^m \xrightarrow{\varphi'} S^n \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore (\alpha, \beta) = (\alpha', \beta') \text{ in } MF_S(f)$$

$$k = \bar{k}, \text{char}(k) = 0$$

Λ : CM local ring

• $\text{CM}(\Lambda)$

$$\text{CM}_0(\Lambda) = \{M \in \text{CM}(\Lambda) \mid \forall p \neq m, M_p \text{ is } \Lambda_p\text{-free}\}$$

$$\text{ind}(\text{CM}_0(\Lambda)) := \{\text{isoc MCM } \Lambda\text{-module}\} / \cong$$

$$M \in \text{CM}_0(\Lambda)$$

• Λ : finite (countable) CM representation type

$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \text{ind}(\text{CM}(\Lambda))$: finite (countable) set.

Theorem Knörrer's periodicity

$$\text{MF}_S(f) \longrightarrow \text{MF}_{S[y,z]}(f+yz)$$

$$(A, B) \longmapsto \left(\begin{pmatrix} A & y \\ z & -B \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} B & y \\ z & -A \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\text{induces } \underline{\text{CM}}(R) \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{\text{CM}}(S[y,z]/(f+yz))$$

Theorem [Knörrer(1987)] [Buchweitz-Greuel-Schreyer(1987)]

[Arnold(1972)], [Kiyek-Steinke(1985)]

R : finite CM rep type $\iff R$: simple singularity

$$\left(\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \#\{I \subsetneq S \mid f \in I^2\} < \infty \right)$$

$$\iff f = \begin{cases} x_0^2 + x_1^{n+1} + x_2^2 + \dots + x_d^2 & (A_n) \ (n \geq 1) \\ x_0^2 x_1 + x_1^{n-1} + x_2^2 + \dots + x_d^2 & (D_n) \ (n \geq 4) \\ x_0^3 + x_1^4 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_d^2 & (E_6) \\ x_0^3 + x_0 x_1^3 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_d^2 & (E_7) \\ x_0^3 + x_1^5 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_d^2 & (E_8) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [BGS]

R : infinite countable CM rep. type

$$\iff f = \begin{cases} x_0^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_d^2 & (A_\infty) \\ x_0^2 x_1 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_d^2 & (D_\infty) \end{cases}$$

Theorem [Schreyer(1987)][Solberg(1989)]

• finite CM rep type のとき

CM(R) の AR-quiver を描いた。

• infinite countable CM rep type のとき

$\underline{\text{CM}}_0(R)$ の AR-quiver を描いた。

Theorem [Araya-Takahashi-I(2010)]

• countable type のとき

$$(1) \text{ind CM}(R) \setminus \text{ind CM}_0(R) = \{X_R, \Omega X_R\}$$

$$(2) X_R, \Omega X_R \text{ の non-free locus} = \{(\lambda_0, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d), (\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_d)\}$$

$$(3) \forall M \in \text{ind}(\text{CM}_0(R)) \exists \lambda \neq \lambda', \exists n \geq 0, L, N \in \{X, \Omega X\}$$

$$\text{s.t. } 0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \oplus R^n \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0 \text{ ex in CM}(R)$$

(i.e. $L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow L[1]$ triangle CM(R))

Example

$$R = k[[x, y]] / (x^2)$$

$$[\text{BGS}] \text{ ind CM}(R) = \{R, R/(x), \text{Coker}\left(\begin{pmatrix} x & y^n \\ 0 & -x \end{pmatrix}\right) \mid n \geq 1\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ X_R \\ \parallel \\ M_n \end{array}$$

$$R \xrightarrow{x} R \xrightarrow{x} R \xrightarrow{x} R$$

$$\downarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y^n \\ 0 & -x \end{pmatrix} \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y^n \\ 0 & -x \end{pmatrix} \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y^n \\ 0 & -x \end{pmatrix} \downarrow$$

$$R^2 \longrightarrow R^2 \longrightarrow R^2 \longrightarrow R^2$$

$$\xrightarrow{x} R \xrightarrow{x} R \rightarrow X$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$R \xrightarrow{-x} R \xrightarrow{-x} R \xrightarrow{-x} R$$

$$0 \rightarrow X_R \rightarrow M_n \rightarrow X_R \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow X_R \rightarrow R \rightarrow X_R \rightarrow 0$$