

# Problem set 4

## Topics in Representation Theory I

Solutions should contain detailed arguments for all statements made. Each problem gives a maximum of 5 points. Hand in before or during the lecture on July 31.

**Problem 1.** Let  $Q$  be the quiver

$$1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} 2 \xrightarrow{\beta} 3$$

Use the Nakayama functor to compute the Auslander-Reiten translation of the following indecomposable  $K$ -linear representations of  $Q$ :

$$\begin{array}{lll} K \xrightarrow{0} 0 \xrightarrow{0} 0, & 0 \xrightarrow{0} K \xrightarrow{0} 0, & 0 \xrightarrow{0} 0 \xrightarrow{0} K, \\ K \xrightarrow{1} K \xrightarrow{0} 0, & 0 \xrightarrow{0} K \xrightarrow{1} K, & K \xrightarrow{1} K \xrightarrow{1} K. \end{array}$$

**Problem 2.** Let

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & L & \xrightarrow{f} & M & \xrightarrow{g} & N \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L' & \xrightarrow{f'} & M' & \xrightarrow{g'} & N' \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

be two almost split sequences in  $\text{mod } \Lambda$ . Show that if  $L \simeq L'$  or  $N \simeq N'$ , then the sequences are isomorphic, i.e., there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & L & \xrightarrow{f} & M & \xrightarrow{g} & N \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow u & & \downarrow v & & \downarrow w \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L' & \xrightarrow{f'} & M' & \xrightarrow{g'} & N' \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

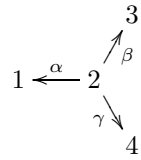
where  $u, v$  and  $w$  are isomorphisms.

**Problem 3.** (From Assem-Simson-Skowronski) Let  $X$  be a non-zero  $\Lambda$ -module. Show that, up to isomorphism, there are at most finitely many almost split sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow L \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} N \longrightarrow 0$$

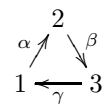
in  $\text{mod } \Lambda$  such that  $X$  is a direct summand of  $M$ .

**Problem 4.** Let  $Q$  be the following quiver



Find the Auslander-Reiten quiver of  $KQ$ .

**Problem 5.** Let  $Q$  be the following quiver



and  $I$  the ideal in  $KQ$  generated by  $\alpha\beta$ ,  $\beta\gamma$  and  $\gamma\alpha$ . Find the Auslander-Reiten quiver of  $KQ/I$ .