Reverse plane partitions via representations of quivers

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Conference on Geometric Methods in Representation Theory

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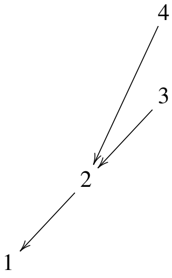
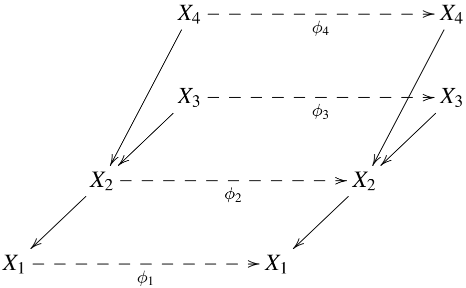
Outline

- nilpotent endomorphisms of quiver representations
- minuscule posets and Auslander–Reiten quivers
- reverse plane partitions on minuscule posets
- periodicity of promotion

- $\Lambda = \Bbbk Q/I$ - a finite dimensional algebra, $\overline{\Bbbk} = \Bbbk$
- $X = ((X_i)_i, (f_a)_a) \in \text{rep}(Q, I) \simeq \text{mod}\Lambda$
- $\phi = (\phi_i)_i$ - a nilpotent endomorphism of X
- NEnd(X) - all nilpotent endomorphisms of X

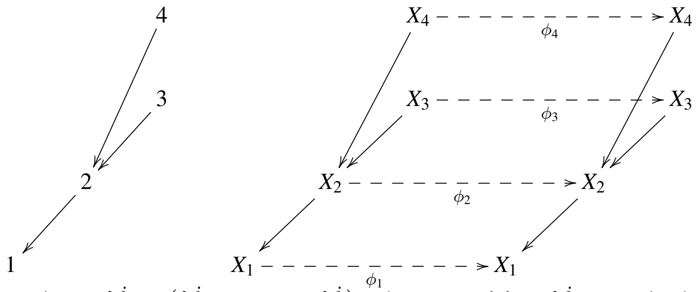


Q



Lemma

The space NEnd(X) is an irreducible algebraic variety.



For each i, $\phi_i \rightsquigarrow \lambda^i = (\lambda^i_1 \geqslant \cdots \geqslant \lambda^i_r)$ where partition λ^i records the sizes of the Jordan blocks of ϕ_i.

$$\mathrm{JF}(\phi) := (\lambda^1, \ldots, \lambda^n) \quad \text{the } \textbf{Jordan form data} \text{ of } \phi$$

For $\lambda = (\lambda_1 \geqslant \cdots \geqslant \lambda_r)$ and $\lambda' = (\lambda'_1 \geqslant \cdots \geqslant \lambda'_{r'})$, one has $\lambda \leqslant \lambda'$ in **dominance order** if $\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_\ell \leqslant \lambda'_1 + \cdots + \lambda'_\ell$ for each $\ell \geqslant 1$.

Theorem (G.–Patrias–Thomas, '18)

There is a unique maximum value of JF($\cdot$) on NEnd(X) with respect to componentwise dominance order, denoted by GenJF(X). It is attained on a dense open subset of NEnd(X).

Question

For which subcategories $\mathcal{C}$ of rep(Q, I) is it the case that any object $X \in \mathcal{C}$ may be recovered from GenJF(X)? We say such a subcategory is ***Jordan recoverable****.*

Example

Usually GenJF(X) is not enough information to recover X. Let $Q = 1 \leftarrow 2$.

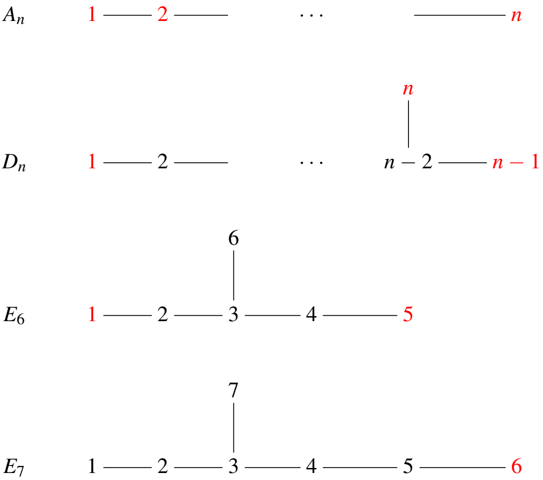
- $X = \Bbbk \xleftarrow{1} \Bbbk$ has $\mathrm{GenJF}(X) = ((1), (1))$
- $X' = \Bbbk \xleftarrow{0} \Bbbk$ has $\mathrm{GenJF}(X') = ((1), (1))$

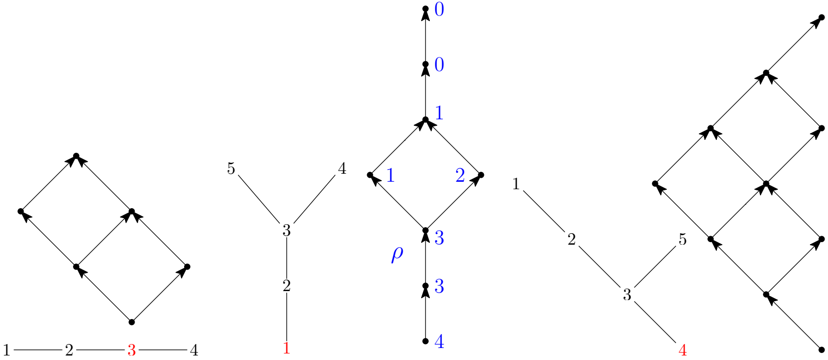
Theorem (G.–Patrias–Thomas ’18)

Let Q be a Dynkin quiver and m a ***minuscule vertex*** *of Q. The category $\mathcal{C}_{Q,m}$ of representations of Q all of whose indecomposable summands are supported at m is Jordan recoverable.*

Moreover, we classify the objects in $\mathcal{C}_{Q,m}$ in terms of the combinatorics of the **minuscule poset** associated with Q and m.

The minuscule posets are defined by choosing a simply-laced Dynkin diagram and a **minuscule vertex** m.



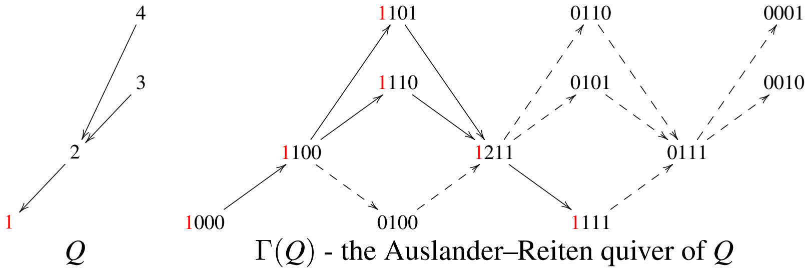


$\mathsf{P}_{A_4,3}$ $\mathsf{P}_{D_5,1}$ $\mathsf{P}_{D_5,4}$

A **reverse plane partition** is an order-reversing map $\rho : \mathsf{P} \to \mathbb{Z}_{\geqslant 0}$.
The objects of $\mathcal{C}_{Q,m}$ will be parameterized by **reverse plane partitions** defined on the minuscule poset associated with Q and m.

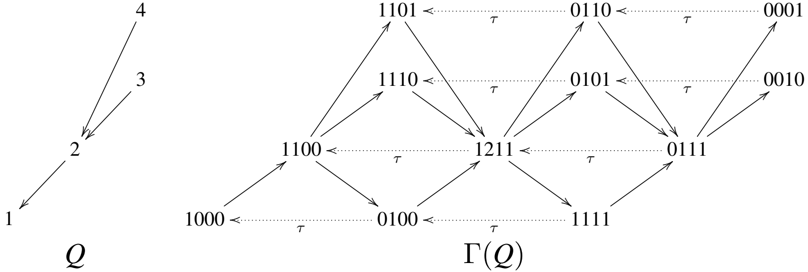
Lemma

Given a Dynkin quiver Q and a minuscule vertex m, the Hasse quiver of the minscule poset $P_{Q,m}$ is isomorphic to the full subquiver of $\Gamma(Q)$ on the representations supported at m.



$\Gamma(Q)$ - the Auslander–Reiten quiver of Q

There is a map $\tau : \Gamma(Q)_0 \to \Gamma(Q)_0$ called the **Auslander–Reiten translation**.



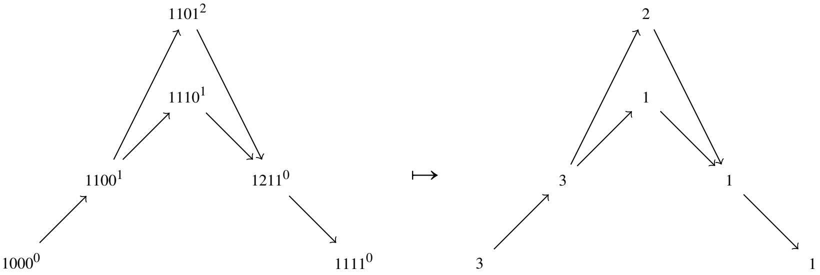
The Auslander–Reiten translation partitions the indecomposables into τ**-orbits**.

$$Q_0 \longleftrightarrow \{\tau\text{-orbits}\}$$

Theorem (G.–Patrias–Thomas '18)

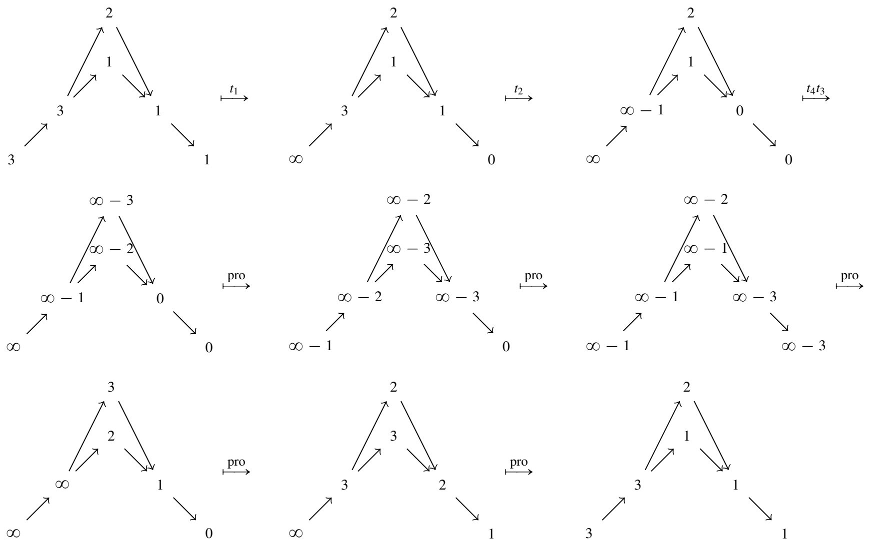
The objects of $\mathcal{C}_{Q,m}$ *are in bijection with* $RPP(\mathsf{P}_{Q,m})$ *via*

$X \mapsto \rho$ – *reverse plane partition from filling the* τ*-orbits of* $\mathsf{P}_{Q,m}$ *with the Jordan block sizes in GenJF(X)*



$X \quad \mapsto \quad \rho(X)$

Promotion (pro $= t_4t_3t_2t_1$)



Theorem (G.–Patrias–Thomas '18)

We have $\mathrm{pro}^h = \mathrm{id}$ *where* h *is the Coxeter number of the root system.*

Thanks!