Quasi-abelian hearts of twin cotorsion pairs on triangulated categories

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Set-up & Motivation

- C =cluster category (triangulated, Hom-finite, Krull-Schmidt, has Serre duality)
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Aim: to study mod Λ_R

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(R,-)} \operatorname{mod} \Lambda_R$$

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$$\begin{array}{c|c} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(R,-)} \mod \Lambda_{R} \\ Q & & & & \\ Q & & & & \\ \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{X}_{R} & & & \\ \end{array}$$

where

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• Such a category is *semi-abelian* if \tilde{f} is *regular*, i.e. simultaneously monic and epic, for all f.

Buan & Marsh: calculus of fractions

• C/X_R is an *integral* category, i.e. semi-abelian, and PBs of epics are epics and POs of monics are monic.

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- $\bullet~$ The class ${\cal R}$ of all regular morphisms admits a calculus of fractions. [Rump]

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(R,-)} & \operatorname{mod} \Lambda_{R} \\ Q & & & & & \\ Q & & & & & \\ \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{X}_{R} & \xrightarrow{} & & \\ \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{X}_{R} & \xrightarrow{} & & \\ \mathcal{L} & & & & \\ \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{X}_{R} | \mathcal{R}^{-1}] \end{array}$$

Let \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T} be nice subcategories of \mathcal{C} .

Definition

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Note: $S = {}^{\perp_1}T := \{X \in C \mid \mathsf{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{C}}(X, T) = 0\}$, and $T = S^{\perp_1}$.

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Note:
$$\mathcal{S} = {}^{\perp_1}\mathcal{T} \coloneqq \{X \in \mathcal{C} \mid \mathsf{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{C}}(X, \mathcal{T}) = 0\}$$
, and $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{S}^{\perp_1}$.

Example

The pair (add ΣR , \mathcal{X}_R) is a cotorsion pair.

Recall $\mathcal{X}_R = \{X \in \mathcal{C} \mid \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(R, X) = 0\}.$

Nakaoka: Twin cotorsion pairs

Let $\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}$ be nice subcategories of \mathcal{C} .

Definition

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Example

$$((\mathcal{S},\mathcal{T}),(\mathcal{U},\mathcal{V}))=((\mathsf{add}\,\Sigma R,\mathcal{X}_R),(\mathcal{X}_R,\mathcal{X}_R^{\perp_1}))$$

Example

If (S, T) is a cotorsion pair, then ((S, T), (S, T)) is a *degenerate* twin cotorsion pair.

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Nakaoka: the heart

Assume from now that $((\mathcal{S},\mathcal{T}),(\mathcal{U},\mathcal{V}))$ is a twin cotorsion pair, and define

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{W} &\coloneqq \mathcal{T} \cap \mathcal{U}, \\ \mathcal{C}^- &\coloneqq \Sigma^{-1} \mathcal{S} * \mathcal{W}, \\ \mathcal{C}^+ &\coloneqq \mathcal{W} * \Sigma \mathcal{V}. \end{split}$$

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The associated *heart* is defined to be

$$\overline{\mathcal{H}} \coloneqq \mathcal{C}^- \cap \mathcal{C}^+ / \mathcal{W}$$

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and is semi-abelian.

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Recall: Buan-Marsh show C/\mathcal{X}_R is integral.

• If $((S, T), (U, V)) = ((add \Sigma R, X_R), (X_R, X_R^{\perp_1}))$, then $\overline{\mathcal{H}} = C/X_R$. Recall: Buan-Marsh show C/\mathcal{X}_R is integral.

• If
$$((S, T), (U, V)) = ((add \Sigma R, X_R), (X_R, X_R^{\perp_1}))$$
, then
 $\overline{\mathcal{H}} = C/X_R$.

• If $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{S} * \mathcal{T}$ or $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{U} * \mathcal{V}$, then $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ is integral.

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Theorem (S.)

Let ((S, T), (U, V)) be a twin cotorsion pair on a triangulated category C. If $U \subseteq T$ or $T \subseteq U$, then \overline{H} is quasi-abelian. A *quasi-abelian* category is a semi-abelian category in which PBs of cokernels are cokernels and POs of kernels are kernels.

Theorem (S.)

Let ((S, T), (U, V)) be a twin cotorsion pair on a triangulated category C. If $U \subseteq T$ or $T \subseteq U$, then \overline{H} is quasi-abelian.

Setting $((\mathcal{S},\mathcal{T}),(\mathcal{U},\mathcal{V})) = ((\operatorname{add} \Sigma R,\mathcal{X}_R),(\mathcal{X}_R,\mathcal{X}_R^{\perp_1}))$, we get

Corollary

 $\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{X}_R$ is quasi-abelian.

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- $\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{X}_R$ is Krull-Schmidt: a bunch of Auslander-Reiten theory applies! [Liu]
- E.g. the AR theory of C induces the AR theory of C/\mathcal{X}_R .

Theorem (S.)

Let \mathcal{A} be a Krull-Schmidt quasi-abelian category, and $\xi \colon X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ an exact sequence in \mathcal{A} . The following are equivalent:

- (i) ξ is an Auslander-Reiten sequence;
- (ii) $End_{\mathcal{A}}(X)$ is local and g is right almost split;
- (iii) $End_{\mathcal{A}}(Z)$ is local and f is left almost split;
- (iv) f is minimal left almost split; and
- (v) g is minimal right almost split.