

# Bimodule species and non-commutative projective lines

Daniel Chan  
joint work with Adam Nyman

University of New South Wales  
[web.maths.unsw.edu.au/~danielch](http://web.maths.unsw.edu.au/~danielch)

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$$M_0 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{x} \\ \xrightarrow{y} \end{array} M_1$$

given by right multiplication by  $x, y \in V$ .



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Indec in 3) given by  $S^n(V) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{x} \\ \xrightarrow{y} \end{array} S^{n+1}(V)$  and dual, where  $S^n$  is  $n$ -th symmetric power.

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The geometric approach is based on Beilinson's derived equivalence which classically is ...

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Corresponding indecomposable  $\Lambda$ -modules are

- For  $n \geq 0$  have  
 $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{O}_{np}) : \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}(1), \mathcal{O}_{np}) \simeq K^n \implies \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}_{np}) \simeq K^n$



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- Like  $K[x]$ -modules, coherent sheaves on  $\mathbb{P}^1$  are the direct sum of their torsion and torsion-free part.
- Indecomposable torsion sheaves can be determined locally: they are  $\mathcal{O}_{np}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ ,  $p \in \mathbb{P}^1$  (locally are  $K[x]/(x - \alpha)^n$ ).
- Grothendieck's splitting theorem  $\implies$  the indecomposable torsion-free sheaves are the line bundles  $\mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(1)^{\otimes n}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Corresponding indecomposable  $\Lambda$ -modules are

- For  $n \geq 0$  have  $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{O}_{np}) : \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}(1), \mathcal{O}_{np}) \simeq K^n \implies \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}_{np}) \simeq K^n$
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**Step 3** Show  $\text{RHom}(S \oplus S(1), -) : D_c^b(\mathbb{P}^{nc}(V)) \simeq D_{fg}^b(\Lambda(V))$  & study sheaves over  $\mathbb{P}^{nc}(V)$ .

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$$\text{im}(\phi_i : K_i \longrightarrow V^{*i} \otimes_{K_{i+1}} V^{*(i+1)}) \subset T_{i,i+2}$$

where  $\phi_i$  is the adjunction map.

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- (Hilbert series) The  $K_i - K_j$ -bimodule  $S_{ij}$  has dimension  $j - i + 1 = \dim_K K[x, y]_{j-i}$

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# $S^{nc}(V)$ is nice like $K[x, y]$

$S = S^{nc}(V)$  shares many of the nice properties of  $K[x, y]$  and looks like a non-commutative deformation of  $K[x, y]$ . Indeed

## Theorem (C.-Nyman)

- (Domain)  $S$  is a domain in the sense that given  $s_{ij} \in S_{ij}, s_{jk} \in S_{jk}$  we have  $s_{ij}s_{jk} = 0 \implies s_{ij} = 0$  or  $s_{jk} = 0$ .
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In fact,  $S$  has extremely nice homological properties. It is even Auslander regular in a certain sense.

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Quotient algebra  $S/(g)$  is essentially a “twisted”  $\mathbb{Z}$ -indexed version of  $F[x]$  where  $F$  is a degree  $\delta$  extension of  $K$ .

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**Upshot** The indec sheaves on  $\mathbb{P}^{nc}(V)$  & indec  $\Lambda(V)$ -modules correspond.

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*Dimension* of corresponding sheaf is  $d$ .

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