

Pop-stack Sorting for Torsion Classes

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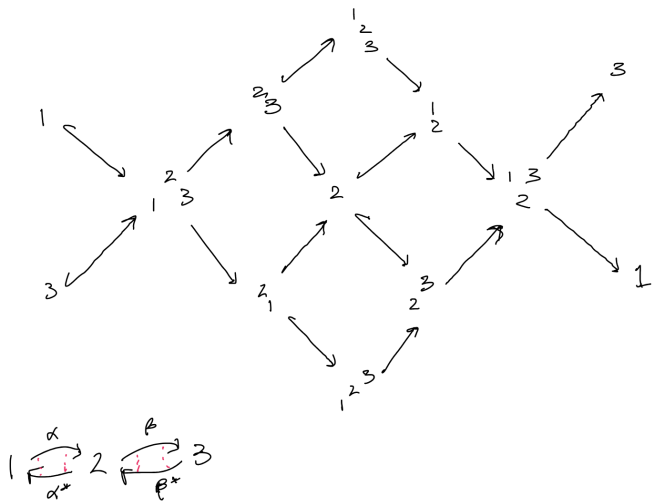
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Running Example

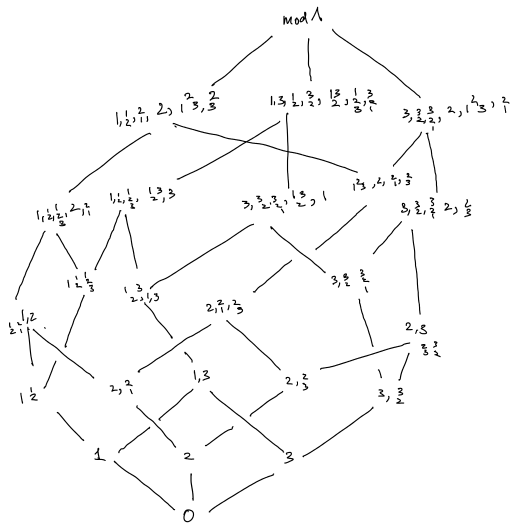
Let Λ be the gentle algebra defined taking the type A Dynkin diagram with arrows in both directions, and with the relations generated by killing all two cycles.

$$RA_3 = K\overline{Q}_A/(\alpha\alpha^*, \beta\beta^*, \alpha^*\alpha, \beta^*\beta)$$

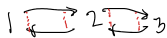
Running Example



Torsion Classes



RA_3



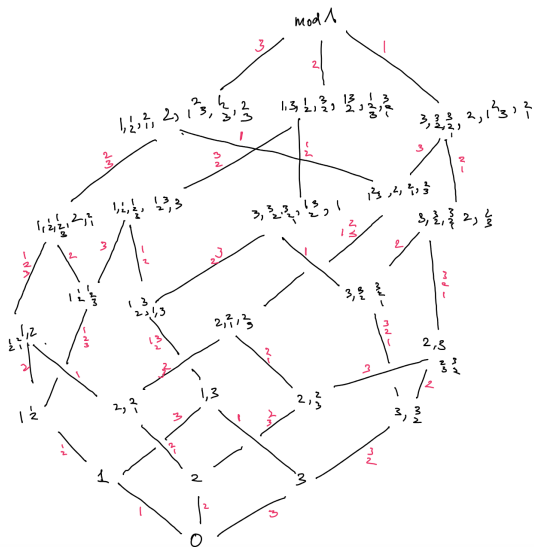
Brick Labeling

The lattice of torsion classes

- We say that a brick S *labels* an upper cover relation $\mathcal{T} \triangleleft \mathcal{T}'$ in the lattice $\text{tors}\Lambda$ provided that $\mathcal{T}' = \text{Filt}(\mathcal{T} \cup S)$. That is, \mathcal{T}' is the closure of $\mathcal{T} \cup \{S\}$ under iterative extensions.
- The brick S is called a **minimal extending module**.
- Dually, a brick S *labels* a lower cover relation $\mathcal{T} \triangleright \mathcal{T}''$ if S labels the corresponding relation $(\mathcal{T}'')^\perp \triangleleft \mathcal{T}^\perp$ in the lattice of torsion free classes.

Running Example

Brick labeling



Pop-stack sorting

Notation

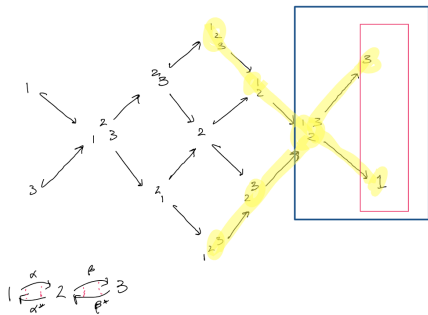
Let \mathcal{D} is the set of bricks labeling its lower cover relations.

Definition

Given a torsion class \mathcal{T} with lower covers labeled by bricks \mathcal{D} , define:

$$\text{pop}^{\downarrow}(\mathcal{T}) = \mathcal{T} \cap {}^{\perp}\mathcal{D}$$

Running Example

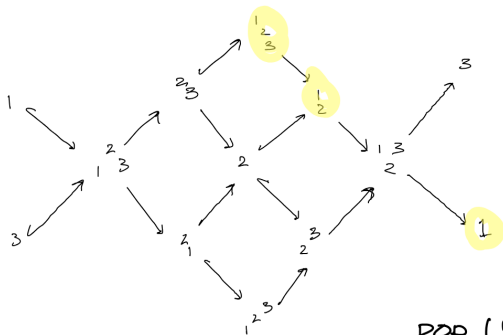


$$\text{Ex: } \sigma_T = 1, 3, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

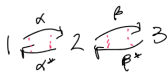
$$\text{pop}_d(\sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, 3, 1$$

$$\text{pop}_d^2(\sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Running Example



$$\text{POP}_{\downarrow}(\sigma) = \sigma \wedge \sigma^{\downarrow}$$



$$\sigma = 1, 12, 123$$

$$\text{POP}_{\downarrow}(\sigma) = 1, 12$$

$$\text{POP}_{\downarrow}^2(\sigma) = 1$$

$$\text{POP}_{\downarrow}^3(\sigma) = 0$$

Image of pop-stack

Theorem [B., Defant, Hanson]

Suppose Λ is hereditary, and let $\mathcal{T} \in \text{tors}(\Lambda)$. Then \mathcal{T} is in the image of $\text{pop}_{\text{tors}\Lambda}^\downarrow$ if and only if both of the following hold:

- 1 $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(X, X') = 0$ for all $X, X' \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})$.
- 2 There does not exist a nonzero projective module $P \in \mathcal{T}$.

Remark!

The theorem does not hold in general for the algebra RA_n .

Many many open questions!!

Let Λ be a τ -tilting finite.

- Compute the image of pop^\downarrow .
- Find an upper bound for k , such that $(\text{pop}^\downarrow)^k(\mathcal{T}) = 0$ for all torsion classes \mathcal{T} .
- Count the number of torsion classes which require the maximum number of iterations of pop^\downarrow in order to be “sorted”.

Thank you!!

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