



Schemes of modules over gentle algebras and laminations of surfaces

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Abstract

We study the affine schemes of modules over gentle algebras. We describe the smooth points of these schemes, and we also analyze their irreducible components in detail. Several of our results generalize formerly known results, e.g. by dropping acyclicity, and by incorporating band modules. A special class of gentle algebras are Jacobian algebras arising from triangulations of unpunctured marked surfaces. For these we obtain a bijection between the set of generically τ -reduced decorated irreducible components and the set of laminations of the surface. As an application, we get that the set of bangle functions (defined by Musiker–Schiffler–Williams) in the upper cluster algebra associated with the surface coincides with the set of generic Caldero–Chapoton functions (defined by Geiß–Leclerc–Schröer).

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1 Introduction and main results

1.1 Overview

We study some geometric aspects of the representation theory of gentle algebras. This class of finite-dimensional algebras was defined by Assem and Skowroński [5], who were classifying the iterated tilted algebras of path algebras of extended Dynkin type \tilde{A} . Gentle algebras are special biserial, which implies that their module categories can be described combinatorially, see [56] and also [11].

The irreducible components of the affine schemes of modules over gentle algebras are easy to classify (see Proposition 7.1). As a first main result, we describe all smooth points of these schemes, and we show that most components are generically reduced.

A special class of gentle algebras are Jacobian algebras arising from triangulations of unpunctured marked surfaces (S, \mathbb{M}) . For these we obtain a bijection between the set of generically τ -reduced decorated irreducible components and the set of laminations of the surface. This bijection is compatible with the parametrization of these two sets via g -vectors and shear coordinates. This bijection has some application to cluster algebras, a class of combinatorially defined commutative algebras discovered by Fomin and Zelevinsky [27]. Initially meant as a tool to describe parts of Lusztig's dual canonical basis of quantum groups in a combinatorial way, cluster algebras turned out to appear at numerous different places of mathematics and mathematical physics. The generically τ -reduced decorated components parametrize the generic Caldero-Chapoton functions, which belong to the coefficient-free upper cluster algebra $\mathcal{U}_{(S, \mathbb{M})}$ associated with (S, \mathbb{M}) . In many cases, these generic Caldero-Chapoton functions are known to form a basis, called the *generic basis*, of $\mathcal{U}_{(S, \mathbb{M})}$, see for example [30] and [49]. We use the bijection mentioned above to show that the generic basis coincides with Musiker–Schiffler–Williams' bangle basis (see [45, Corollary 1.3]) of the coefficient-free cluster algebra $\mathcal{A}_{(S, \mathbb{M})}$ associated with (S, \mathbb{M}) . It is known in most cases (for example, if $|\mathbb{M}| \geq 2$) that $\mathcal{A}_{(S, \mathbb{M})} = \mathcal{U}_{(S, \mathbb{M})}$, see [42, 43].

In the following subsections we describe our results in more detail.

1.2 Gentle algebras

Let $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, s, t)$ be a quiver. Thus by definition, Q_0 and Q_1 are finite sets, where the elements of Q_0 and Q_1 are the *vertices* and *arrows* of Q , respectively. Furthermore, s and t are maps $s, t: Q_1 \rightarrow Q_0$, where $s(a)$ and $t(a)$ are the *starting*

vertex and *terminal vertex* of an arrow $a \in Q_1$, respectively. A *loop* in Q is an arrow $a \in Q_1$ with $s(a) = t(a)$.

A basic algebra $A = KQ/I$ is a *gentle algebra* provided the following hold:

- (i) For each $i \in Q_0$ we have $|\{a \in Q_1 \mid s(a) = i\}| \leq 2$ and $|\{a \in Q_1 \mid t(a) = i\}| \leq 2$.
- (ii) The ideal I is generated by a set ρ of paths of length 2.
- (iii) Let $a, b, c \in Q_1$ such that $a \neq b$ and $t(a) = t(b) = s(c)$. Then exactly one of the paths ca and cb is in I .
- (iv) Let $a, b, c \in Q_1$ such that $a \neq b$ and $s(a) = s(b) = t(c)$. Then exactly one of the paths ac and bc is in I .

A gentle algebra $A = KQ/I$ is a Jacobian algebra in the sense of [22] if and only if the following hold:

- (v) Q is connected.
- (vi) Q does not have any loops.
- (vii) Let $a, b \in Q_1$ such that $s(a) = t(b)$ and $ab \in I$. Then there exists an arrow $c \in Q_1$ with $s(c) = t(a)$ and $t(c) = s(b)$ such that $bc, ca \in I$.

The gentle Jacobian algebras are exactly the Jacobian algebras associated to triangulations of unpunctured marked surfaces. This follows from [4, Section 2].

1.3 Smooth locus and generic reducedness of module schemes

Let Q be a quiver with $Q_0 = \{1, \dots, n\}$, and let $A = KQ/I$ be a basic algebra. For $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$ let $\text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ be the set of irreducible components of the affine scheme $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ of A -modules with dimension vector \mathbf{d} . For $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ we write $\underline{\dim}(Z) := \mathbf{d}$. Let

$$\text{Irr}(A) := \bigcup_{\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n} \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d}).$$

The group

$$\text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K) := \prod_{i=1}^n \text{GL}_{d_i}(K)$$

acts on the K -rational points of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ by conjugation, where $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_n)$. The orbit of $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is denoted by \mathcal{O}_M . The orbits in $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ correspond bijectively to the isomorphism classes of A -modules with dimension vector \mathbf{d} .

For $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ let Z° be the *interior* of Z . These are all $M \in Z$ such that M is not contained in any other irreducible component of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$. Obviously Z° is a non-empty, open, irreducible subset of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$.

A module $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is *smooth*, if

$$\dim T_M = \max\{\dim(Z) \mid Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d}), M \in Z\},$$

where T_M is the tangent space of M at the affine scheme $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$. Otherwise, M is *singular*. Let $\text{smooth}(A, \mathbf{d})$ denote the set of smooth points of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$.

For each gentle algebra A we obtain a complete description of smooth points of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ for all \mathbf{d} , see Theorem 7.6. As a consequence we get the following neat characterization for the case of gentle Jacobian algebras.

Theorem 1.1 (Smooth points) *Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra. For each dimension vector \mathbf{d} we have*

$$\text{smooth}(A, \mathbf{d}) = \bigcup_{Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})} Z^\circ.$$

Note that the inclusion \subseteq in Theorem 1.1 is true for arbitrary basic algebras A . The other inclusion \supseteq is wrong in general. For example, it fails for most gentle algebras which are not Jacobian algebras.

A module $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is *reduced* if

$$\dim T_M = \dim T_M^{\text{red}},$$

where T_M^{red} is the tangent space of M at the reduced affine scheme $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})^{\text{red}}$ associated with $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$. We call $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ *reduced* if $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}) = \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})^{\text{red}}$. This is the case if and only if M is reduced for all $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$.

An irreducible component $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ is *generically reduced* provided Z contains a dense open subset U such that each $M \in U$ is reduced.

Theorem 1.2 (Generic reducedness) *Let A be a gentle algebra without loops. Then each $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ is generically reduced.*

We prove a slightly more general version of Theorem 1.2 where we characterize all generically reduced components for arbitrary gentle algebras, see Theorem 7.4.

For acyclic gentle algebras, Theorem 1.2 is a consequence of [21].

1.4 Generically τ -reduced components

For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ let

$$\begin{aligned} c_A(M) &:= \max\{\dim(Z) \mid Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d}), M \in Z\} - \dim \mathcal{O}_M, \\ e_A(M) &:= \dim \text{Ext}_A^1(M, M), \\ h_A(M) &:= \dim \text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(M)). \end{aligned}$$

Here τ_A denotes the Auslander-Reiten translation of A .

For each $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ there is a dense open subset $U \subseteq Z$ such that the maps c_A , e_A and h_A are constant on U . These generic values are denoted by $c_A(Z)$, $e_A(Z)$ and $h_A(Z)$.

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} c_A(Z) &= \min\{\dim(Z) - \dim \mathcal{O}_M \mid M \in Z\}, \\ e_A(Z) &= \min\{\dim \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M, M) \mid M \in Z\}. \end{aligned}$$

Voigt's Lemma 2.2 and the Auslander-Reiten formulas (see Theorem 5.4) imply that

$$c_A(Z) \leq e_A(Z) \leq h_A(Z).$$

Clearly, an irreducible component Z is generically reduced if and only if $c_A(Z) = e_A(Z)$. We say that Z is *generically τ -reduced* provided

$$c_A(Z) = e_A(Z) = h_A(Z).$$

Such irreducible components were first defined and studied in [30], where they ran under the name *strongly reduced components*.

Let $\operatorname{Irr}^\tau(A)$ be the subset of $\operatorname{Irr}(A)$ consisting of the generically τ -reduced components.

Recall that an A -module M is *rigid* (resp. *τ -rigid*) if $\operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M, M) = 0$ (resp. $\operatorname{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(M)) = 0$). By the Auslander-Reiten formulas, any τ -rigid module is rigid, whereas the converse is wrong in general. Each rigid A -module M yields a generically reduced component $Z = \overline{\mathcal{O}_M}$. If M is τ -rigid, then this Z is generically τ -reduced.

The next result says that for gentle Jacobian algebras, the generically τ -reduced components are determined by their dimension vectors.

Theorem 1.3 *Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra. For $Z_1, Z_2 \in \operatorname{Irr}^\tau(A)$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\underline{\dim}(Z_1) = \underline{\dim}(Z_2)$;
- (ii) $Z_1 = Z_2$.

Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle Jacobian algebra with $Q_0 = \{1, \dots, n\}$. Recall that the ideal I is generated by a set ρ of paths of length 2. We denote the standard idempotents of A by e_1, \dots, e_n . Let $a \in Q_1$. Then we are in one of the following two cases:

- (i) There is no arrow $b \in Q_1$ with $s(a) = t(b)$ such that $ab \in I$. In this case, the 3-dimensional subalgebra of A spanned by $e_{s(a)}, e_{t(a)}$ and a is called a *2-block* of A .
- (ii) There are arrows $b, c \in Q_1$ with $s(a) = t(b)$, $s(c) = t(a)$ and $s(b) = t(c)$ such that $ab, ca, bc \in I$. In this case, the 6-dimensional subalgebra of A spanned by $e_{s(a)}, e_{s(b)}, e_{s(c)}, a, b$ and c is called a *3-block* of A .

In the special case where the quiver Q consists just of a single vertex, we call A itself a *1-block*. A ρ -block of A is a subalgebra which is either a 1-block, 2-block or 3-block. (Note that the ρ -blocks are not necessarily unital subalgebras, i.e. the unit of a ρ -block of A does in general not coincide with the unit of A .)

We say that a vertex $j \in Q_0$ or an arrow $a \in Q_1$ belongs to a ρ -block A_i of A if $e_j \in A_i$ or $a \in A_i$, respectively. Note that each arrow of Q belongs to exactly one ρ -block of A , and each vertex of Q belongs to at most two ρ -blocks.

The restriction of representations of a gentle Jacobian algebra A to its ρ -blocks A_1, \dots, A_t yields a bijection

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Irr}(A) &\rightarrow \text{Irr}(A_1) \times \dots \times \text{Irr}(A_t) \\ Z &\mapsto (\pi_1(Z), \dots, \pi_t(Z)). \end{aligned}$$

In Sect. 4 we extend this observation to arbitrary basic algebras $A = KQ/I$. This reduces the study of schemes of modules over gentle algebras to schemes of complexes.

Our next result characterizes the generically τ -reduced components of a gentle Jacobian algebra in terms of the generically τ -reduced components of its ρ -blocks.

The fact that the generic reducedness or the smooth locus of a component Z relate to the generic reducedness or the smooth locus of the components $\pi_i(Z)$ does not come as a surprise. The following result however is somewhat unexpected, since the Auslander-Reiten translation for A is quite different from the Auslander-Reiten translations for the ρ -blocks of A .

Theorem 1.4 *Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle Jacobian algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. For an irreducible component $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $Z \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A)$;
- (ii) $\pi_i(Z) \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A_i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq t$.

One might ask if Theorem 1.4 holds for arbitrary finite-dimensional K -algebras using of course a generalized definition for ρ -blocks.

1.5 Band components

The indecomposable modules over a gentle algebra A (or more generally, over a string algebra) are either *string modules* or *band modules*, see [11, 56] for details. The band modules occur naturally in K^* -parameter families. An irreducible component $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ is a *string component* if it contains a string module whose orbit is dense in Z , and Z is a *band component* if it contains a K^* -parameter family of band modules whose union of orbits is dense in Z .

An irreducible component $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ is a *brick component* if it contains a *brick*, i.e. an A -module M with $\dim \text{End}_A(M) = 1$. In this case, by upper semicontinuity the bricks in Z form a dense open subset of Z .

Theorem 1.5 *Let A be a gentle algebra. Then each band component is a brick component.*

Using the terminology of [20], each irreducible component $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ is a direct sum of uniquely determined indecomposable irreducible components. The string and band components are the only indecomposable components for string algebras.

The generically τ -reduced string components are exactly the components containing an indecomposable τ -rigid module, which is then automatically a string module.

Theorem 1.6 *Let A be a gentle algebra. For $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) Z is a direct sum of band components.
- (ii) $\dim(Z) = \dim(\text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K))$.

In this case, Z is generically τ -reduced.

Theorem 1.6 is closely related to the seemingly different [15, Proposition 4.3]. The proofs follow the same line of arguments. We thank Ryan Kinser for pointing this out to us.

For acyclic gentle algebras, Theorems 1.5 and 1.6 can be extracted from Carroll and Chindris [14, Corollary 10] and [14, Proposition 11], see also [13, Theorem 2]. As a consequence of Theorem 1.5, one gets the known result that a gentle algebra A is representation-finite if and only if $\text{mod}(A)$ contains just finitely many bricks, compare [48, Theorem 1.1].

1.6 Laminations of marked surfaces and generically τ -reduced components

A *lamination* of an unpunctured marked surface (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) is a set of homotopy classes of curves and loops in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) , which do not intersect each other, together with a positive integer attached to each class. Let $\text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ be the set of such laminations. (For more precise definitions, we refer to Sect. 10.)

Let T be a triangulation of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) , and let A_T be the associated gentle Jacobian algebra. A *decorated irreducible component* is roughly speaking an irreducible component of $\text{mod}(A_T, \mathbf{d})$ equipped with a certain integer datum. Similarly as before, one defines generically τ -reduced decorated irreducible components. Let $\text{decIrr}^\tau(A_T)$ be the set of all generically τ -reduced decorated components of $\text{decmod}(A_T, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$, where (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}) runs over all dimension vectors. A precise definition can be found in Sect. 9.

Theorem 1.7 *Let (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) be an unpunctured marked surface, and let T be a triangulation of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) . Let $A = A_T$ be the associated Jacobian algebra. Then there is a natural bijection*

$$\eta_T : \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \rightarrow \text{decIrr}^\tau(A).$$

In their ground breaking work, Fomin, Shapiro and Thurston [25] proved that the laminations of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) consisting of curves are in bijection with the cluster monomials of a cluster algebra $\mathcal{A}_{(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})}$ associated with (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) . Note that Fomin, Shapiro and Thurston work with cluster algebras with arbitrary coefficient systems, whereas we always assume that $\mathcal{A}_{(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})}$ is a coefficient-free cluster algebra.

Musiker, Schiffler and Williams [45] defined a set

$$\mathcal{B}_T := \{\psi_L \mid L \in \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})\}$$

of *bangle functions*, whose elements are parametrized by $\text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$, and which (by results in [44]) contains all cluster monomials. They show that \mathcal{B}_T forms a basis of $\mathcal{A}_{(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})}$ provided $|\mathbb{M}| \geq 2$, see [45, Corollary 1.3].

A result by W. Thurston (see [26, Theorem 12.3]) says that there is a bijection

$$s_T : \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$$

sending a lamination to its shear coordinate. Combining a theorem by Brüstle and Zhang [10, Theorem 1.6] with a result by Adachi, Iyama and Reiten [1, Theorem 4.1], one gets a bijection between the laminations in $\text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ which consist only of curves, and the set of generically τ -reduced decorated components in $\text{decIrr}^\tau(A_T)$, which contain a dense orbit. On the other hand, Plamondon [47] proved that there is a bijection

$$g_T : \text{decIrr}^\tau(A_T) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$$

sending a component to its g -vector. Theorem 1.7 extends Brüstle-Zhang's bijection mentioned above to a bijection

$$\eta_T : \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \rightarrow \text{decIrr}^\tau(A_T)$$

such that $g_T \circ \eta_T = s_T$.

Let

$$\mathcal{G}_T := \{\phi_Z \mid Z \in \text{decIrr}^\tau(A_T)\}$$

be the set of *generic Caldero-Chapoton functions* as defined in [30]. As a consequence of more general results in [23], the set \mathcal{G}_T is contained in the upper cluster algebra $\mathcal{U}_{(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})}$ and contains all cluster monomials. Furthermore, by [47, Theorem 1.3], the set \mathcal{G}_T is (in a certain sense) independent of the choice of the triangulation T of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) . See also [29]

The proof of the next theorem is based on the bijection from Theorem 1.7.

Theorem 1.8 $\mathcal{B}_T = \mathcal{G}_T$.

The diagram in Fig. 1 summarizes the situation.

1.7 Overall structure of the article

The article is organized as follows. After the introduction (Sect. 1), we recall in Sect. 2 some fundamentals on schemes of modules over basic algebras. Section 3 contains a characterization of generically τ -reduced components for tame algebras. In Section 4 we introduce ρ -block decompositions of schemes of modules and derive some consequences on tangent spaces. Section 5 contains a few facts on the representation theory of gentle algebras. We also recall the definition of rank functions of modules over gentle algebras. Section 6 consists of a detailed study of schemes of complexes. We

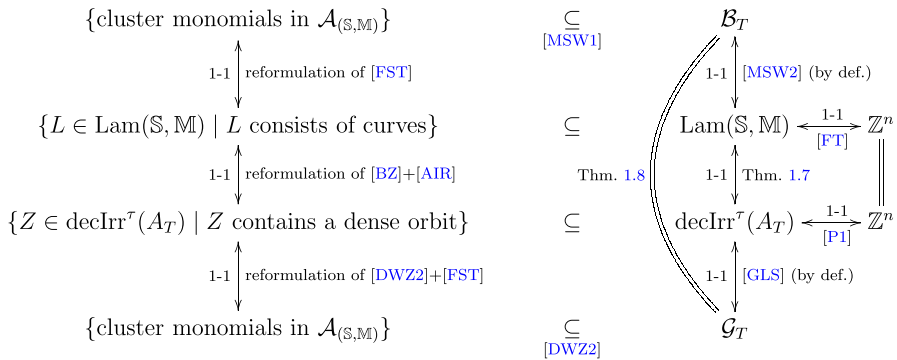


Fig. 1 Bangle functions \mathcal{B}_T and generic Caldero-Chapoton functions \mathcal{G}_T for the coefficient-free cluster algebra $\mathcal{A}_{(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})}$ associated with an unpunctured marked surface (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})

determine their smooth points, and we describe all rigid and τ -rigid modules over the associated basic algebras. In Sect. 7 we apply the results obtained in Sect. 6 and prove Theorems 1.1, 1.2, 1.6 and 1.5. The proofs of Theorems 1.3 and 1.4 can be found in Sect. 8. In Sect. 9 we recall some basics on decorated modules and schemes of decorated modules over finite-dimensional algebras. Section 10 contains the proof of Theorem 1.7, and also the proof that under the bijection in Theorem 1.7, shear coordinates and g -vectors are compatible. Theorem 1.8 is proved in Sect. 11. In Sect. 12 we illustrate the combinatorics used in Sect. 11 by an example.

2 Scheme of modules

In this section, we recall some definitions and elementary facts on the representation theory of basic algebras and on schemes of modules over such algebras. Throughout, let K be an algebraically closed field.

2.1 Orbits, tangent spaces and Voigt's Lemma

Let $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, s, t)$ be a quiver. If not mentioned otherwise, we always assume that $Q_0 = \{1, \dots, n\}$.

A *path* in Q is a tuple $p = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ of arrows $a_i \in Q_1$ such that $s(a_i) = t(a_{i+1})$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m-1$. Then $\text{length}(p) := m$ is the *length* of p , and we set $s(p) := s(a_m)$ and $t(p) := t(a_1)$. Additionally, for each vertex $i \in Q_0$ there is a path e_i of length 0, and let $s(e_i) = t(e_i) = i$. We often just write $a_1 \cdots a_m$ instead of (a_1, \dots, a_m) . A path $p = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ of length $m \geq 1$ is a *cycle* in Q , or more precisely an m -*cycle* in Q , if $s(p) = t(p)$.

Let KQ be the path algebra of Q , and let \mathfrak{m} be the ideal generated by the arrows of Q . An ideal I of KQ is *admissible* if there exists some $m \geq 2$ such that $\mathfrak{m}^m \subseteq I \subseteq \mathfrak{m}^2$. In this case, we call $A := KQ/I$ a *basic algebra*. Clearly, basic algebras are finite-

dimensional. By a Theorem of Gabriel, each finite-dimensional K -algebra is Morita equivalent to a basic algebra.

A *relation* in KQ is a linear combination

$$\sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i p_i$$

where the p_i are pairwise different paths of length at least 2 in Q with $s(p_i) = s(p_j)$ and $t(p_i) = t(p_j)$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq s$ and $\lambda_i \in K^*$ for all i .

Each admissible ideal is generated by a finite set of relations.

Let $A = KQ/I$ be a basic algebra. Up to isomorphism, there are n simple A -modules S_1, \dots, S_n corresponding to the vertices of Q . Let P_1, \dots, P_n (resp. I_1, \dots, I_n) be the projective covers (resp. injective envelopes) of the simple modules S_1, \dots, S_n .

A *representation* of a quiver $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, s, t)$ is a tuple $M = (M_i, M_a)_{i \in Q_0, a \in Q_1}$, where M_i is a finite-dimensional K -vector space for each $i \in Q_0$, and $M_a: M_{s(a)} \rightarrow M_{t(a)}$ is a K -linear map for each arrow $a \in Q_1$.

For a path $p = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ in Q and a representation M as above, let

$$M_p := M_{a_1} \circ \dots \circ M_{a_m}.$$

We call

$$\underline{\dim}(M) := (\dim(M_1), \dots, \dim(M_n))$$

the *dimension vector* of M , and let

$$\dim(M) := \dim(M_1) + \dots + \dim(M_n)$$

be the *dimension* of M . The i th entry $\dim(M_i)$ of $\underline{\dim}(M)$ equals the Jordan-Hölder multiplicity $[M : S_i]$ of S_i in M .

A *representation* of a basic algebra $A = KQ/I$ is a representation M of Q , which is annihilated by the ideal I , i.e. for each relation

$$\sum_{j=1}^s \lambda_j p_j$$

in I we demand that

$$\sum_{j=1}^s \lambda_j M(p_j) = 0.$$

In the usual way, we identify the category $\text{rep}(A)$ of representations of A with the category $\text{mod}(A)$ of finite-dimensional left A -modules.

For $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ let $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ be the affine scheme of representations of A with dimension vector \mathbf{d} . By definition the K -rational points of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ are the representations $M = (M_i, M_a)_{i \in Q_0, a \in Q_1}$ of A with $M_i = K^{d_i}$ for all $i \in Q_0$. When there is no danger of confusion, we will just write $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ for the set of K -rational points of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$. One can regard $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ as a Zariski closed subset of the affine space

$$\text{mod}(Q, \mathbf{d}) := \prod_{a \in Q_1} \text{Hom}_K(K^{d_{s(a)}}, K^{d_{t(a)}}).$$

The group $\text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K)$ acts on the K -rational points of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ by conjugation. More precisely, for $g = (g_1, \dots, g_n) \in \text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K)$ and $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ let

$$g \cdot M := (M_i, g_{t(a)} M_a g_{s(a)}^{-1})_{i \in Q_0, a \in Q_1}.$$

For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ let \mathcal{O}_M be the $\text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K)$ -orbit of M . The $\text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K)$ -orbits are in bijection with the isomorphism classes of representations of A with dimension vector \mathbf{d} .

For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ we denote the tangent space of M at $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ by T_M . Let $T_M(\mathcal{O}_M)$ be the tangent space of M at \mathcal{O}_M . Since the $\text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K)$ -orbit \mathcal{O}_M is smooth, we have

$$\dim T_M(\mathcal{O}_M) = \dim \mathcal{O}_M = \dim \text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K) - \dim \text{End}_A(M).$$

The following lemma is obvious.

Lemma 2.1 *For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) \mathcal{O}_M is open.
- (ii) The Zariski closure $\overline{\mathcal{O}_M}$ is an irreducible component of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$.

For the following proposition we refer to Gabriel [28, Proposition 1.1] and Voigt [55].

Lemma 2.2 (Voigt's Lemma) *For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ there is an isomorphism*

$$T_M/T_M(\mathcal{O}_M) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_A^1(M, M).$$

of K -vector spaces.

Corollary 2.3 *Let $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ be rigid. Then \mathcal{O}_M is open.*

The converse of Corollary 2.3 is in general wrong.

Corollary 2.4 *Let $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ be rigid. Then M is smooth.*

Corollary 2.5 *For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) M is rigid.

(ii) The Zariski closure of \mathcal{O}_M is a generically reduced component of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$.

Lemma 2.6 *Let $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ be smooth. Then M is reduced.*

Proof This is clear, since for each irreducible component Z with $M \in Z$ we have

$$\dim(Z) \leq \dim T_M^{\text{red}} \leq \dim T_M.$$

□

The following three results are well known and can be extracted e.g. from [35, 52, 53].

Proposition 2.7 *Let $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$. Then there is a dense open subset $U \subseteq Z$ such that*

$$\dim T_M^{\text{red}} = \dim(Z)$$

for all $M \in U$.

Proposition 2.8 *Let $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$. Then the smooth points in Z form a (possibly empty) open subset of Z .*

Proposition 2.9 *Let $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ be contained in at least two different irreducible components. Then M is singular.*

The following statement is proved in [31, Proposition 3.7]. It relies on results from [32].

Proposition 2.10 *Let $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ with $\text{Ext}_A^2(M, M) = 0$. Then M is smooth.*

2.2 Canonical decompositions of irreducible components

An irreducible component $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is *indecomposable* if

$$\text{ind}(Z) := \{M \in Z \mid M \text{ is indecomposable}\}$$

is dense in Z . Let \mathbf{d} and $\mathbf{d}_1, \dots, \mathbf{d}_t$ be dimension vectors with $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{d}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{d}_t$. For $Z_i \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d}_i)$ with $1 \leq i \leq t$ let

$$Z_1 \oplus \dots \oplus Z_t$$

be the image of the morphism

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K) \times Z_1 \times \dots \times Z_t &\rightarrow \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}) \\ (g, M_1, \dots, M_t) &\mapsto g.(M_1 \oplus \dots \oplus M_t). \end{aligned}$$

For each $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ there are uniquely determined (up to renumbering) indecomposable irreducible components $Z_1, \dots, Z_t \in \text{Irr}(A)$ such that

$$Z = \overline{Z_1 \oplus \dots \oplus Z_t},$$

see [20, Theorem 1.1]. This is called the *canonical decomposition* of Z . For $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ set $\underline{\dim}(Z) := \mathbf{d}$. For $Z_1, Z_2 \in \text{Irr}(A)$ let

$$\text{ext}_A^1(Z_1, Z_2) := \min\{\dim \text{Ext}_A^1(M_1, M_2) \mid M_1 \in Z_1, M_2 \in Z_2\}.$$

Theorem 2.11 ([20, Theorem 1.2]) *Let A be a finite-dimensional K -algebra. For $Z_1, \dots, Z_t \in \text{Irr}(A)$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\overline{Z_1 \oplus \dots \oplus Z_t} \in \text{Irr}(A)$;
- (ii) $\text{ext}_A^1(Z_i, Z_j) = 0$ for all $i \neq j$.

For each $Z \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A)$ there are uniquely determined (up to renumbering) indecomposable components $Z_1, \dots, Z_t \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A)$ such that

$$Z = \overline{Z_1 \oplus \dots \oplus Z_t}.$$

Theorem 2.12 ([17, Theorem 5.11]) *Let A be a finite-dimensional K -algebra. For $Z_1, \dots, Z_t \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A)$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\overline{Z_1 \oplus \dots \oplus Z_t} \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A)$;
- (ii) $h_A(Z_i, Z_j) = 0$ for all $i \neq j$.

3 Generically τ -reduced components for tame algebras

In this section, we characterize the indecomposable τ -reduced components for tame algebras. The proof consists basically of combining some known results in a straightforward manner.

Let A be a finite-dimensional K -algebra. Then A is a *tame algebra* if for each dimension d there exists a finite number M_1, \dots, M_t of A - $K[X]$ -bimodules M_i , which are free of rank d as $K[X]$ -modules, such that all but finitely many d -dimensional A -modules are isomorphic to

$$M_i \otimes_{K[X]} K[X]/(X - \lambda)$$

for some $1 \leq i \leq t$ and some $\lambda \in K$.

The following lemma is well known folklore. A proof can be found in [14, Section 2.2].

Lemma 3.1 *Let A be a tame algebra, and let $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ be an indecomposable irreducible component. Then $c_A(Z) \in \{0, 1\}$. Furthermore, the following hold:*

(i) $c_A(Z) = 0$ if and only if Z contains an indecomposable module M with

$$Z = \overline{\mathcal{O}_M}.$$

(ii) $c_A(Z) = 1$ if and only if Z contains a rational curve C such that the points of C are pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules with

$$Z = \overline{\bigcup_{M \in C} \mathcal{O}_M}.$$

Theorem 3.2 *Let A be a tame algebra, and let $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ be an indecomposable irreducible component. Then the following hold:*

(i) *For $c_A(Z) = 0$ the following are equivalent:*

- (a) *Z is generically τ -reduced.*
- (b) *Z contains an indecomposable τ -rigid module M .*

In this case,

$$Z = \overline{\mathcal{O}_M}.$$

(ii) *For $c_A(Z) = 1$ the following are equivalent:*

- (a) *Z is generically τ -reduced.*
- (b) *Z contains a rational curve C such that the points of C are pairwise non-isomorphic bricks.*
- (c) *Z contains infinitely many pairwise non-isomorphic bricks.*

In this case,

$$Z = \overline{\bigcup_{M \in C} \mathcal{O}_M}.$$

Proof Part (i) follows directly from the definitions. Thus assume $c_A(Z) = 1$. By Lemma 3.1, Z contains a rational curve C such that the points of C are pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable modules with

$$Z = \overline{\bigcup_{M \in C} \mathcal{O}_M}.$$

Now a deep result by Crawley-Boevey [19, Theorem D] says that $\tau_A(M) \cong M$ for all but finitely many $M \in C$. Thus Z is generically τ -reduced if and only if $h_A(Z) = 1$ if and only if $\dim \text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(M)) = \dim \text{End}_A(M) = 1$ for all but finitely many $M \in C$. Thus (a) and (b) are equivalent. In a brick component, the bricks always form a dense open subset. Keeping in mind Lemma 3.1, this implies the equivalence of (b) and (c). \square

For an arbitrary finite-dimensional K -algebra A , each generically τ -reduced component $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ is a direct sum of indecomposable generically τ -reduced components. This is explained in Sect. 9.5.

4 ρ -block decomposition and tangent spaces

Let $A = KQ/I$, where KQ is a path algebra and I is an admissible ideal generated by a set $\rho = \{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_m\}$ of relations.

For each

$$\rho_k = \sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i p_i$$

with $1 \leq k \leq m$ let $Q(\rho_k)$ be the smallest subquiver of Q containing the paths p_i . Of course, these subquivers might overlap for different relations.

For arrows $a, b \in Q_1$ write $a \sim b$ if there is some k with $a, b \in Q(\rho_k)$. Let \sim be the smallest equivalence relation on Q_1 respecting this rule. In particular, each $a \in Q_1$ which is not contained in any of the $Q(\rho_k)$ forms its own equivalence class.

Each equivalence class in Q_1 with respect to \sim gives rise to a subquiver of Q and also to a subalgebra of A . These subalgebras are the ρ -blocks of A . Each vertex $i \in Q_0$, which has no arrow attached to it yields a 1-dimensional subalgebra (with basis e_i). Such subalgebras are also called ρ -blocks of A .

Not under this name and for a different purpose (tameness proofs), ρ -blocks appear already in [9], see also [3]. We thank Thomas Brüstle for pointing this out.

Let us remark that each arrow of Q belongs to exactly one ρ -block, whereas a standard idempotent e_i can belong to several ρ -blocks. For an arrow a which does not appear in any of the relations in ρ , the path algebra of the quiver

$$s(a) \xrightarrow{a} t(a)$$

is a ρ -block. For example, let Q be the quiver

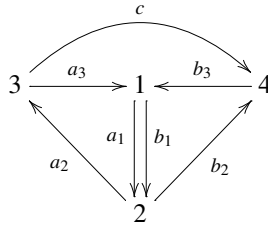
$$1 \xrightarrow{a_1} 2 \longrightarrow \dots \xrightarrow{a_{n-1}} n$$

and let $A = KQ$. (In this trivial example, we have $I = 0$ and $\rho = \emptyset$.) For $n \geq 2$ the ρ -blocks of A are the path algebras of the subquivers

$$i \xrightarrow{a_i} i+1$$

where $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. For $n=1$ there is only one ρ -block, namely A itself.

As another example, let Q be the quiver



and let I be the ideal in KQ generated by $\rho = \{a_1a_3, a_2a_1, a_3a_2, b_1b_3, b_2b_1, b_3b_2\}$. Then KQ/I is a gentle Jacobian algebra, and there are two ρ -blocks with three vertices and one ρ -block with two vertices. (This algebra arises from a torus with one boundary component and one marked point on the boundary.)

Our ρ -blocks are in general very different from the classically defined blocks of an algebra. However, on the geometric level there is at least some resemblance. This will be explained at the end of this subsection.

Now let A_1, \dots, A_t be the ρ -blocks of A . For each dimension vector $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and $1 \leq i \leq t$ let $\pi_i(\mathbf{d})$ denote the corresponding dimension vector for A_i . Each $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ induces via restriction modules $\pi_i(M) \in \text{mod}(A_i, \pi_i(\mathbf{d}))$ for $1 \leq i \leq t$ in the obvious way.

For each \mathbf{d} we obtain an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}) &\rightarrow \text{mod}(A_1, \pi_1(\mathbf{d})) \times \cdots \times \text{mod}(A_t, \pi_t(\mathbf{d})) \\ M &\mapsto (\pi_1(M), \dots, \pi_t(M)) \end{aligned}$$

of affine schemes and therefore a bijection

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d}) &\rightarrow \text{Irr}(A_1, \pi_1(\mathbf{d})) \times \cdots \times \text{Irr}(A_t, \pi_t(\mathbf{d})) \\ Z &\mapsto (\pi_1(Z), \dots, \pi_t(Z)). \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 4.1 *Let A and A_1, \dots, A_t be defined as above. For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following hold:*

- (i) $T_M \cong \prod_{i=1}^n T_{\pi_i(M)}$;
- (ii) $T_M^{\text{red}} \cong \prod_{i=1}^n T_{\pi_i(M)}^{\text{red}}$.

Proof (i): Obvious.

(ii): For a ring R let $\text{nil}(R)$ be its ideal of nilpotent elements. For R commutative and finitely generated, let $\text{Spec}(R)$ be as usual its prime ideal spectrum, which is an affine scheme.

We have an isomorphism of affine schemes

$$\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}) \cong \prod_{i=1}^t \text{mod}(A_i, \pi_i(\mathbf{d})).$$

Let R_i be the coordinate algebra of $\text{mod}(A_i, \pi_i(\mathbf{d}))$ for $1 \leq i \leq t$. We get an isomorphism of affine schemes

$$\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}) \cong \text{Spec}(R_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes R_t).$$

Furthermore, we have

$$\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})^{\text{red}} \cong \text{Spec}((R_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes R_t) / \text{nil}(R_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes R_t)).$$

Let B and C be finitely generated commutative K -algebras. Then one easily shows that

$$\text{nil}(B \otimes C) = \text{nil}(B) \otimes C + B \otimes \text{nil}(C).$$

This yields

$$(B \otimes C) / \text{nil}(B \otimes C) \cong B / \text{nil}(B) \otimes C / \text{nil}(C).$$

Applying this via induction to the situation above, we get

$$(R_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes R_t) / \text{nil}(R_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes R_t) \cong R_1 / \text{nil}(A_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes R_t / \text{nil}(A_t).$$

We get

$$\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})^{\text{red}} \cong \prod_{i=1}^t \text{mod}(A_i, \pi_i(\mathbf{d}))^{\text{red}},$$

which implies (ii). □

Proposition 4.1 allows us to study the tangent spaces of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ in terms of the often easier to compute tangent spaces of $\text{mod}(A_i, \pi_i(\mathbf{d}))$.

Corollary 4.2 *Let $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) M is smooth.
- (ii) $\pi_i(M)$ is smooth for all $1 \leq i \leq t$.

Corollary 4.3 *Let $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) M is reduced.
- (ii) $\pi_i(M)$ is reduced for all $1 \leq i \leq t$.

Corollary 4.4 *Let $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) Z is generically reduced.
- (ii) $\pi_i(Z)$ is generically reduced for all $1 \leq i \leq t$.

For the basic algebra $A = KQ/I$, let $Q(1), \dots, Q(m)$ be the connected components of the quiver Q . For $1 \leq i \leq m$ let $I(i) := I \cap KQ(i)$. Then $I(i)$ is generated by a subset $\rho(i)$ of ρ . With $B_i := KQ(i)/I(i)$ we get an algebra isomorphism

$$A \cong B_1 \times \dots \times B_m.$$

The B_i are indecomposable algebras, i.e. they are not isomorphic to the product of two algebras of smaller dimension. In other words, the B_i are the classical *blocks* of A . For a dimension vector $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$ let $\mathbf{d}(i)$ be the corresponding dimension vector for B_i . We get an isomorphism

$$\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}) \rightarrow \text{mod}(B_1, \mathbf{d}(1)) \times \dots \times \text{mod}(B_m, \mathbf{d}(m))$$

of affine schemes. The ρ -blocks of A are the disjoint union of the $\rho(i)$ -blocks of the B_i .

5 Modules over gentle algebras

Throughout this section, let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle algebra with $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, s, t)$.

5.1 The maps σ and ε

We need two maps

$$\sigma, \varepsilon: Q_1 \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$$

satisfying the following properties:

- (i) If $a_1, a_2 \in Q_1$ with $a_1 \neq a_2$ and $s(a_1) = s(a_2)$, then $\sigma(a_1) = -\sigma(a_2)$.
- (ii) If $b_1, b_2 \in Q_1$ with $b_1 \neq b_2$ and $t(b_1) = t(b_2)$, then $\varepsilon(b_1) = -\varepsilon(b_2)$.
- (iii) If $a, b \in Q_1$ with $s(a) = t(b)$ and $ab \notin I$, then $\sigma(b) = -\varepsilon(a)$.

It is straightforward to see that such maps σ and ε exist. We fix σ and ε for the rest of this section.

Later on we will define 1-sided and 2-sided standard homomorphisms. To make this unambiguous, we need the functions σ and ε .

5.2 Strings

For each arrow $a \in Q_1$ we introduce a formal inverse a^- . We extend the maps s, t by defining $s(a^-) := t(a)$ and $t(a^-) := s(a)$. We also set $(a^-)^- = a$. Let $Q_1^- = \{a^- \mid a \in Q_1\}$ be the set of *inverse arrows*. Now a *string* C of length $l(C) := m \geq 1$ is an m -tuple

$$C = (c_1, \dots, c_m)$$

such that the following hold:

- $c_i \in Q_1 \cup Q_1^-$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$;
- $s(c_i) = t(c_{i+1})$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m-1$;
- $c_i \neq c_{i+1}^-$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m-1$.
- $\{c_i c_{i+1}, c_{i+1}^- c_i^- \mid 1 \leq i \leq m-1\} \cap I = \emptyset$.

We often just write $C = c_1 \cdots c_m$ instead of $C = (c_1, \dots, c_m)$. Let $C^- := (c_m^-, \dots, c_1^-)$ be the *inverse* of C , which is obviously again a string.

Additionally, for each vertex $i \in Q_0$ there are two strings $1_{i,t}$ with $t = \pm 1$ of length $l(1_{i,t}) := 0$. We set $s(1_{i,t}) = t(1_{i,t}) = i$ and $1_{i,t}^- = 1_{i,-t}$.

Sometimes we will just write 1_i instead of $1_{(i,t)}$.

We extend the maps σ and ε to strings as follows:

- For $a \in Q_1$ define $\sigma(a^-) := \varepsilon(a)$ and $\varepsilon(a^-) := \sigma(a)$.
- For a string $C = (c_1, \dots, c_m)$ of length $m \geq 1$, let $\sigma(C) := \sigma(c_m)$ and $\varepsilon(C) := \varepsilon(c_1)$.
- $\sigma(1_{i,t}) := -t$ and $\varepsilon(1_{i,t}) := t$.

For strings $C = (c_1, \dots, c_p)$ and $D = (d_1, \dots, d_q)$ of length $p, q \geq 1$, the composition of C and D is defined, provided $(c_1, \dots, c_p, d_1, \dots, d_q)$ is again a string. We write then $CD = c_1 \cdots c_p d_1 \cdots d_q$.

Now let C be any string. The composition of $1_{(u,t)}$ and C is defined if $t(C) = i$ and $\varepsilon(C) = t$. In this case, we write $1_{(i,t)}C = C$. The composition of C and $1_{(i,t)}$ is defined if $s(C) = i$ and $\sigma(C) = -t$. In this case we write $C1_{(i,t)} = C$.

If C and D are arbitrary strings such that the composition CD is defined, then $\sigma(C) = -\varepsilon(D)$.

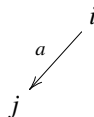
For a string C we write $C \sim C^-$. This defines an equivalence relation on the set of all strings. Let \mathcal{S} denote a set of representatives of all equivalence classes of strings for A .

A string C is a *direct string* if C is of length 0 or if it does not contain any inverse arrows. A direct string C is *right-bounded* (resp. *left-bounded*) if $Ca \in I$ (resp. $aC \in I$) for all $a \in Q_1$.

When visualizing a string we draw an arrow $a \in Q_1$ often pointing from northeast to southwest:



Instead of the bullets one often displays the numbers $i := s(a)$ and $j := t(a)$:



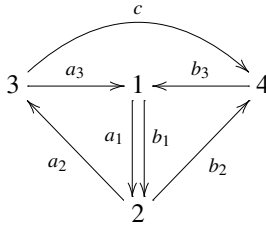
On the other hand, an inverse arrow $a^- \in Q_1^-$ is pointing from northwest to southeast:



Note that in this picture the arrow a^- carries just the label a .

5.3 Example

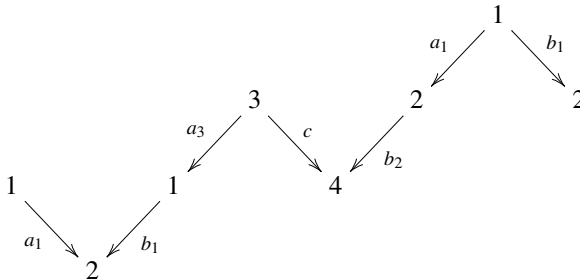
Let again $A = KQ/I$, where Q is the quiver



and I is the ideal in KQ generated by $a_1a_3, a_2a_1, a_3a_2, b_1b_3, b_2b_1, b_3b_2$. Then

$$C = a_1^- b_1 a_3 c^- b_2 a_1 b_1^- = (a_1^-, b_1, a_3, c^-, b_2, a_1, b_1^-)$$

is a string, which looks as follows:



5.4 String modules

Let $C = (c_1, \dots, c_m)$ be a string of length $m \geq 1$. We define a *string module* $M(C)$ as follows: The module $M(C)$ has a *standard basis* (b_1, \dots, b_{m+1}) . The generators

of the algebra A act on this basis as follows: For $i \in Q_0$ and $1 \leq j \leq m+1$ we have

$$e_i b_j := \begin{cases} b_j & \text{if } t(c_j) = i \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq m, \\ b_j & \text{if } s(c_m) = i \text{ and } j = m+1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

and for $a \in Q_1$ and $1 \leq j \leq m+1$ we have

$$ab_j := \begin{cases} b_{j-1} & \text{if } a = c_{j-1} \text{ and } 2 \leq j \leq m+1, \\ b_{j+1} & \text{if } a^- = c_{j+1} \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq m, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For strings E_1 and E_2 with $E_1 \sim E_2$, let

$$\phi_{E_1, E_2}: M(E_1) \rightarrow M(E_2)$$

be the obvious canonical isomorphism. (If $E_1 = E_2$, then ϕ_{E_1, E_2} is just the identity. Let $E_1 = E_2^-$, and let (b_1, \dots, b_m) (resp. (b'_1, \dots, b'_m)) be the standard basis of $M(E_1)$ (resp. $M(E_2)$). Then $\phi_{E_1, E_2}(b_i) = b'_{m-i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$.)

5.5 Bands

A *band* for A is a string B such that the following hold:

- $l(B) \geq 2$;
- B^t is a string for all $t \geq 1$;
- B is not of the form C^s for some string C and some $s \geq 2$.

Let B be a band, and let C and D be strings such that $B = CD$. Then DC is a *rotation* of B . Obviously, any rotation of B is again a band. We write

$$B \sim_b DC \sim_b B^-.$$

This yields an equivalence relation on the set of all bands for A . Let \mathcal{B} be a set of representatives of all equivalence classes of bands for A .

As an example, let $A = KQ/I$ as in Sect. 5.3. Then

$$B = c^- b_3^- a_1^- b_1 a_1^- b_1 a_3$$

is a band.

5.6 Band modules

Now let $B = (c_1, \dots, c_m)$ be a band, and let $\lambda \in K^*$. We define a *band module* $M(B, \lambda, 1)$ as follows: The module $M(B, \lambda, 1)$ has a *standard basis* (b_1, \dots, b_m) .

The generators of the algebra A act on this basis as follows: For $i \in Q_0$ and $1 \leq j \leq m$ we have

$$e_i b_j := \begin{cases} b_j & \text{if } t(c_j) = i \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq m, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

and for $a \in Q_1$ and $1 \leq j \leq m$ we have

$$ab_j := \begin{cases} b_{j-1} & \text{if } a = c_{j-1} \text{ and } 2 \leq j \leq m, \\ \lambda b_m & \text{if } a = c_m \text{ and } j = 1, \\ b_{j+1} & \text{if } a^- = c_{j+1} \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq m-1, \\ \lambda b_1 & \text{if } a^- = c_m \text{ and } j = m, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For $q \geq 2$ and $\lambda \in K^*$ there are also band modules $M(B, \lambda, q)$. They do not play a major role in this article, so we omit their definition. Let us just mention that they form Auslander-Reiten sequences

$$0 \rightarrow M(B, \lambda, 1) \rightarrow M(B, \lambda, 2) \rightarrow M(B, \lambda, 1) \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow M(B, \lambda, q) \rightarrow M(B, \lambda, q-1) \oplus M(B, \lambda, q+1) \rightarrow M(B, \lambda, q) \rightarrow 0$$

for $q \geq 2$. For $q \geq 1$, we say that $M(B, \lambda, q)$ has *quasi-length* q .

5.7 Classification of modules

The following classification theorem was first proved by Wald and Waschbüsch [56] using covering techniques. There is an alternative proof by Butler and Ringel [11] using functorial filtrations. Both articles [11] and [56] also contain a combinatorial description of all Auslander-Reiten sequences for string algebras. Recall that all gentle algebras are string algebras.

Theorem 5.1 *Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle algebra. The modules $M(C)$ and $M(B, \lambda, q)$ with $C \in \mathcal{S}$, $B \in \mathcal{B}$, $\lambda \in K^*$ and $q \geq 1$ are a complete set of pairwise non-isomorphic representatives of isomorphism classes of indecomposable modules in $\text{mod}(A)$.*

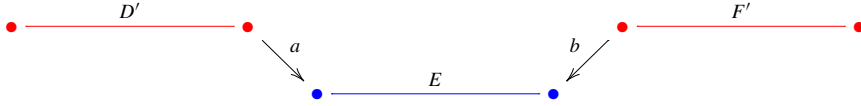
For string modules we have $M(C_1) \cong M(C_2)$ if and only if $C_1 \sim C_2$, and for band modules we have $M(B_1, \lambda_1, q_1) \cong M(B_2, \lambda_2, q_2)$ if and only if $B_1 \sim_b B_2$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ and $q_1 = q_2$.

5.8 Homomorphisms

For a string C we define $\mathcal{S}(C)$ as the set of triples (D, E, F) such that the following hold:

- (i) $C = DEF$;
- (ii) Either $l(D) = 0$, or $D = D'a^-$ for some $a \in Q_1$ and some string D' ;
- (iii) Either $l(F) = 0$, or $F = bF'$ for some $b \in Q_1$ and some string F' .

Following our convention for displaying strings, a triple $(D, E, F) \in \mathcal{S}(C)$ with $l(D), l(F) \geq 1$ yields the following picture, where the left (resp. right) hand red line stands for the string D' (resp. F'), and the blue line stands for E .



We clearly see that $M(C)$ has a submodule isomorphic to $M(E)$ and that the corresponding factor module is isomorphic to $M(D') \oplus M(F')$. Let

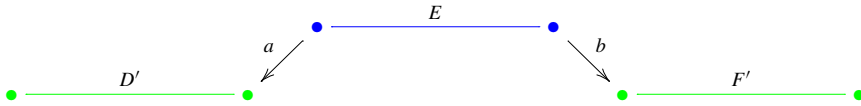
$$\iota_{(D,E,F)}: M(E) \rightarrow M(C)$$

be the obvious canonical inclusion.

Dually, for a string C we define $\mathcal{F}(C)$ as the set of triples (D, E, F) such that the following hold:

- (i) $C = DEF$;
- (ii) Either $l(D) = 0$, or $D = D'a$ for some $a \in Q_1$ and some string D' ;
- (iii) Either $l(F) = 0$, or $F = b^-F'$ for some $b \in Q_1$ and some string F' .

For such a $(D, E, F) \in \mathcal{F}(C)$ with $l(D), l(F) \geq 1$ we get the following picture, where the left (resp. right) hand green line stands for the string D' (resp. F'), and the blue line stands for E .



Then $M(C)$ has a submodule isomorphic to $M(D') \oplus M(F')$ and the corresponding factor module is isomorphic to $M(E)$. Let

$$\pi_{(D,E,F)}: M(C) \rightarrow M(E)$$

be the obvious canonical projection.

For a pair (C_1, C_2) of strings we call a pair

$$h = ((D_1, E_1, F_1), (D_2, E_2, F_2)) \in \mathcal{F}(C_1) \times \mathcal{S}(C_2)$$

admissible if $E_1 = E_2$ or $E_1 = E_2^-$.

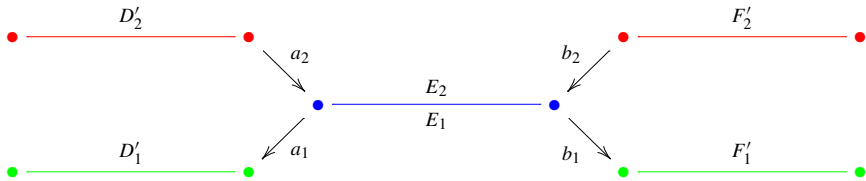
Suppose that h is admissible. For $E_1 = E_2$, h is 2-sided if $l(D_i) \geq 1$ and $l(F_j) \geq 1$ for at least one $i \in \{1, 2\}$ and at least one $j \in \{1, 2\}$. For $E_1 = E_2^-$, h is 2-sided if $((D_1, E_1, F_1), (F_2^-, E_2^-, D_2^-))$ is 2-sided.

Let h be admissible as above, and let

$$f_h := \iota_{(D_2, E_2, F_2)} \circ \phi_{E_1, E_2} \circ \pi_{(D_1, E_1, F_1)} : M(C_1) \rightarrow M(C_2)$$

be the associated *standard homomorphism*. We call f_h *oriented* if $E_1 = E_2$. Furthermore, f_h is 2-sided if h is 2-sided. Otherwise, f_h is 1-sided.

The following picture describes f_h for the case $E_1 = E_2$ and $l(D_i), l(F_i) \geq 1$ for $i = 1, 2$.



Thus we have $C_1 = D'_1 a_1 E_1 b_1^- F'_1$ and $C_2 = D'_2 a_2^- E_2 b_2 F'_2$. Furthermore, it follows that $a_1 a_2, b_1 b_2 \in I$.

Depending if some of the four strings D_1, F_1, D_2, F_2 are of length 0 or not, there are 16 different types of oriented standard homomorphisms.

Theorem 5.2 ([18]) For M and N string modules, the set of standard homomorphisms $M \rightarrow N$ is a basis of $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$.

In this article, we are mainly concerned with the question if certain homomorphism spaces $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$ are zero or not. The actual dimension of these spaces does not matter.

For a band module $M = M(B, \lambda, q)$ and an arbitrary indecomposable A -module N , the conditions $\text{Hom}_A(M, N) \neq 0$ and $\text{Hom}_A(N, M) \neq 0$ do not depend on the quasi-length q . (This follows from the description of the Auslander-Reiten sequences involving band modules, see for example [11].) Therefore we can restrict our attention to band modules of quasi-length 1.

Krause [37] extended Theorem 5.2 to homomorphisms also involving band modules. We just recall a special case here, where we only consider band modules of quasi-length 1.

For a band B let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}^\infty(B) &:= \{(D, E, F) \in \mathcal{S}(B^t) \mid 1 \leq l(D), l(F) \leq l(B), t \geq 1\}, \\ \mathcal{F}^\infty(B) &:= \{(D, E, F) \in \mathcal{F}(B^t) \mid 1 \leq l(D), l(F) \leq l(B), t \geq 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let B_1 and B_2 be bands, and let C be a string. Let

$$h = ((D_1, E_1, F_1), (D_2, E_2, F_2))$$

be an element in $\mathcal{F}^\infty(B_1) \times \mathcal{S}(C)$, $\mathcal{F}(C) \times \mathcal{S}^\infty(B_1)$ or $\mathcal{F}^\infty(B_1) \times \mathcal{S}^\infty(B_2)$. Then h is *admissible* if $E_1 = E_2$ or $E_1 = E_2^-$. In this case, one can again define a *standard homomorphism* $f_h: M(B_1, \lambda_1, 1) \rightarrow M(C)$, $f_h: M(C) \rightarrow M(B_1, \lambda_1, 1)$ or $f_h: M(B_1, \lambda_1, 1) \rightarrow M(B_2, \lambda_2, 1)$, respectively. All of these are *2-sided*. This involves of course a choice of scalars λ_1 and/or λ_2 , in case we deal with B_1 and/or B_2 . For a band module $M(B, \lambda, 1)$, the identity is also called a *standard homomorphism*. Similarly as before, we call f_h *oriented* if $E_1 = E_2$. For further details we refer to [37].

Theorem 5.3 ([37]) For M and N string modules or band modules of quasi-length 1, the set of standard homomorphisms $M \rightarrow N$ is a basis of $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$.

5.9 Auslander-Reiten translation of string modules

Let A be a gentle algebra, and let $M \in \text{mod}(A)$ be a non-projective string module. It follows that $\tau_A(M)$ is also a string module, and that we are in one of the five situations displayed in Fig. 2, see [11, Section 3]. (We use here the same way of illustrating strings and string modules as in [51, Section 3].) The subfactor of M and $\tau_A(M)$ defined by the string between the two red points is called the *core* of M . (In the 5th case, the core is just the 0-module.) The core of M does not change under the Auslander-Reiten translation.

The strings E_i in Fig. 2 are left-bounded direct strings, and the strings F_i are right-bounded direct strings. The strings $E_1 a_1^-$ and $a_2 E_2^-$ are *hooks* in the sense of [11], and the strings $F_1^- b_1$ and $b_2^- F_2$ are *cohooks* in the sense of [11].

For each arrow $a = a_1 = b_2 \in Q_1$ there is exactly one Auslander-Reiten sequence of type 5. In this case, there is a string

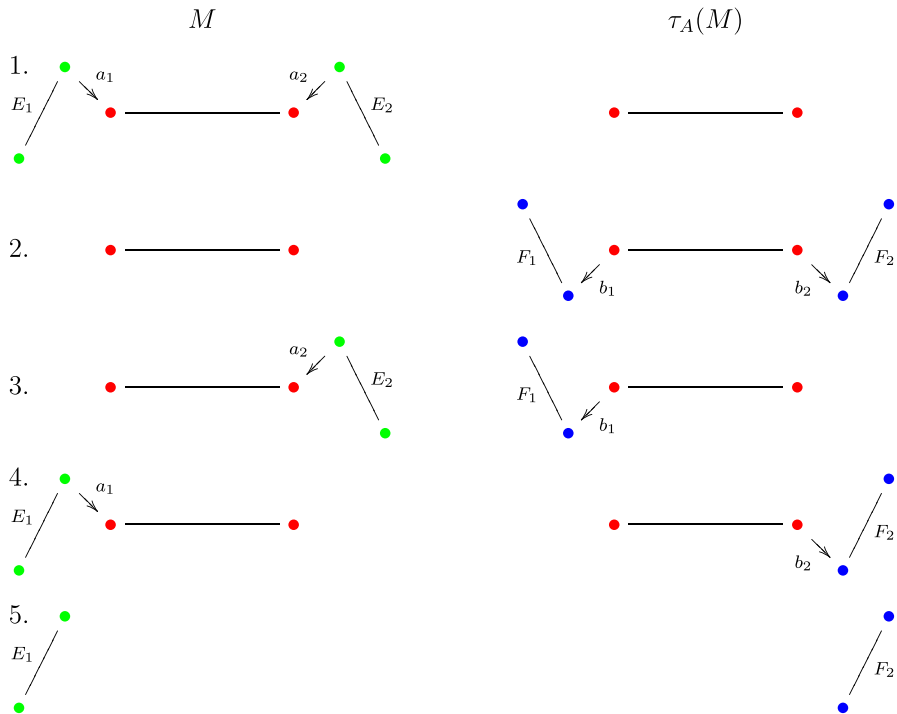
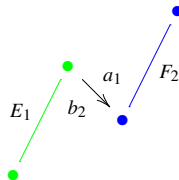


Fig. 2 The Auslander-Reiten translation of string modules



which yields the middle term of an Auslander-Reiten sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M(F_2) \rightarrow M(E_1 a^- F_2) \rightarrow M(E_1) \rightarrow 0.$$

All other Auslander-Reiten sequences involving string modules are of types $1, \dots, 4$, and their middle terms are a direct sum of two indecomposable string modules. For details we refer to [11].

5.10 Auslander-Reiten formulas

The following is a well known statement from Auslander-Reiten theory, see for example [6, 7, 50].

Theorem 5.4 (Auslander, Reiten) *Let A be a finite-dimensional basic algebra. For $M, N \in \text{mod}(A)$ the following hold:*

- (i) $\text{Ext}_A^1(M, N) \cong D\overline{\text{Hom}}_A(N, \tau_A(M)) \cong D\text{Hom}_A(\tau_A^{-1}(N), M)$.
- (ii) *If $\text{proj. dim}(M) \leq 1$, then $\text{Ext}_A^1(M, N) \cong D\text{Hom}_A(N, \tau_A(M))$.*
- (iii) *If $\text{inj. dim}(N) \leq 1$, then $\text{Ext}_A^1(M, N) \cong D\text{Hom}_A(\tau^{-1}(N), M)$.*

Lemma 5.5 *Let A be a gentle algebra. For any band module $M \in \text{mod}(A)$ the following hold:*

- (i) $\text{proj. dim}(M) \leq 1$ and $\text{inj. dim}(M) \leq 1$;
- (ii) $\tau_A(M) \cong M$.

Proof (i): This is well known, see for example [8, Corollary 3.6].

(ii): This is proved for example in [11, Section 3]. □

Note that part (ii) of the above lemma holds also for all string algebras A .

Corollary 5.6 *Let A be a gentle algebra, and let $M, N \in \text{mod}(A)$. If M is a band module, then*

$$\text{Ext}_A^1(N, M) \cong D\text{Hom}_A(\tau^{-1}(M), N) \cong D\text{Hom}_A(\tau_A^{-1}(M), N) \cong D\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$$

and

$$\text{Ext}_A^1(M, N) \cong D\overline{\text{Hom}}_A(N, \tau_A(M)) \cong D\text{Hom}_A(N, \tau_A(M)) \cong D\text{Hom}_A(N, M).$$

5.11 Rank functions for gentle algebras

Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle algebra, and let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$ be a dimension vector. A map $r: Q_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is a *rank function* for (A, \mathbf{d}) if the following hold:

- (i) $r(a) \leq \min\{d_{s(a)}, d_{t(a)}\}$ for all $a \in Q_1$;
- (ii) Let $a, b \in Q_1$ with $s(a) = t(b)$ and $ab \in I$. Then $r(a) + r(b) \leq d_{s(a)}$.

(Using a slightly different wording, this definition appears in [14, Section 5].)

For $M \in \text{mod}(A)$ the *rank function* of M is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} r_M: Q_1 &\rightarrow \mathbb{N} \\ a &\mapsto \text{rank}(M_a). \end{aligned}$$

One easily checks that r_M is a rank function for (A, \mathbf{d}) where $\mathbf{d} = \underline{\dim}(M)$. Furthermore, each rank function for (A, \mathbf{d}) is obtained in this way.

The following lemma is well known and follows directly from the definitions of string and band modules.

Lemma 5.7 *Let A be a gentle algebra. The number of string modules in a direct sum decomposition of $M \in \text{mod}(A)$ into indecomposable modules is*

$$\dim(M) - \sum_{a \in Q_1} r_M(a).$$

Proof It follows directly from the definition of a string module M that

$$\dim(M) - \sum_{a \in Q_1} r_M(a) = 1.$$

For a band module M we have

$$\dim(M) - \sum_{a \in Q_1} r_M(a) = 0.$$

Since each A -module is isomorphic to a direct sum of string modules and band modules, the claim follows. \square

Let r and r' be rank functions for (A, \mathbf{d}) . We write $r \leq r'$ if $r(a) \leq r'(a)$ for all $a \in Q_1$. This defines a partial order on the set of rank functions for (A, \mathbf{d}) .

For a rank function r for (A, \mathbf{d}) let

$$\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}, r) := \{M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}) \mid r_M \leq r\}.$$

This is a non-empty closed subset of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$.

6 Schemes of complexes

As already mentioned in the introduction, the study of schemes of modules over gentle algebras can (to a large extent) be reduced to schemes of complexes. This section deals with all necessary results on schemes of complexes.

6.1 Definition of schemes of complexes

For $n \geq 1$ let

$$C_n := KQ/I,$$

where Q is the quiver

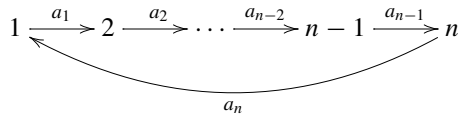
$$1 \xrightarrow{a_1} 2 \xrightarrow{a_2} \dots \xrightarrow{a_{n-2}} n-1 \xrightarrow{a_{n-1}} n$$

and I is the ideal generated by all paths of length 2. (For $n = 1$, Q has just one vertex and no arrows. For $n = 1, 2$, we set $I = 0$.)

For $n \geq 1$ let

$$\tilde{C}_n := K\tilde{Q}/I,$$

where Q is the quiver



and I is the ideal generated by all paths of length 2. For \tilde{C}_n we adopt the convention that all indices are meant modulo n .

Let A be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n . By *scheme of complexes* we mean the affine schemes $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ with $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$. This definition is a bit more general than the one used by De Concini and Strickland [21], who consider only the case C_n .

The representation theory of A is extremely well understood. Obviously, A is a representation-finite gentle algebra. So all its indecomposable modules are string modules. For each vertex $i \in Q_0$ there is a simple module S_i and an indecomposable projective modules P_i , and these are all indecomposable A -modules up to isomorphism. The modules $S_1, \dots, S_n, P_1, \dots, P_n$ are pairwise non-isomorphic, with the exception of P_n being equal to S_n in case $A = C_n$. Using the usual notation for string modules, for each $i \in Q_0$ we have $S_i = M(e_i)$ and

$$P_i = \begin{cases} M(e_i) & \text{if } A = C_n \text{ and } i = n, \\ M(a_i) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It is straightforward to compute homomorphism spaces and extension groups between A -modules. All this can be proved in an elementary fashion using mainly Linear Algebra. The next two lemmas contain all the homological data we need.

Lemma 6.1 *Let A be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n . The only pairs (X, Y) of indecomposable A -modules with $\text{Hom}_A(X, Y) \neq 0$ are*

$$(S_i, S_i), \quad (P_i, P_i), \quad (P_i, S_i), \quad (S_{t(a)}, P_{s(a)}), \quad (P_{t(a)}, P_{s(a)}),$$

where $i \in Q_0$ and $a \in Q_1$. In these cases, we have $\dim \text{Hom}_A(X, Y) = 1$ with only one exception for $A = C_1$, where we have $\dim \text{Hom}_A(P_1, P_1) = 2$.

Lemma 6.2 *Let A be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n . The only pairs (X, Y) of indecomposable A -modules with $\text{Ext}_A^1(X, Y) \neq 0$ are*

$$(S_{s(a)}, S_{t(a)}),$$

where $a \in Q_1$. In these cases, we have $\dim \text{Ext}_A^1(X, Y) = 1$.

Let A be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n . Let $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ be a dimension vector, and let r be a rank function for (A, \mathbf{d}) . Then there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) A -module $M = M_{\mathbf{d}, r}$ with $\underline{\dim}(M) = \mathbf{d}$ and $r_M = r$. More precisely,

we have

$$M_{\mathbf{d},r} = \bigoplus_{a \in Q_1} P_{s(a)}^{r(a)} \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} S_i^{d_i - r_i}$$

where

$$r_i := \begin{cases} r(a_i) + r(a_{i-1}) & \text{if } 2 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ r(a_1) & \text{if } i = 1 \text{ and } A = C_n, \\ r(a_1) + r(a_n) & \text{if } i = 1 \text{ and } A = \tilde{C}_n, \\ r(a_{n-1}) & \text{if } i = n \text{ and } A = C_n, \\ r(a_n) + r(a_{n-1}) & \text{if } i = n \text{ and } A = \tilde{C}_n. \end{cases}$$

Proposition 6.3 *Let A be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n , and let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$. For each rank function r for (A, \mathbf{d}) we have*

$$\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}, r) = \overline{\mathcal{O}_{M_{\mathbf{d},r}}}.$$

Proof For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ and $a \in Q_1$ we have

$$r_M(a) = d_{s(a)} - \dim \text{Hom}_A(S_{s(a)}, M).$$

Now the claim follows from [57, Theorem 1 and its Corollary]. \square

Corollary 6.4 *Let A be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n , and let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$. For each $M = M_{\mathbf{d},r}$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) \mathcal{O}_M is open;
- (ii) The rank function r is maximal.

Corollary 6.5 *Let A be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n , and let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$. Then*

$$\text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d}) = \{\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}, r) \mid r \text{ is a maximal rank function for } (A, \mathbf{d})\}.$$

Lemma 6.6 *Let $A = KQ/I$ be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n . For $M \in \text{mod}(A)$ we have*

$$\sum_{a \in Q_1} r_M(a) \leq \frac{1}{2} \dim(M).$$

Furthermore, this becomes an equality if and only if M does not have a simple direct summand.

Proof We have

$$M \cong \bigoplus_{a \in Q_1} P_{s(a)}^{m_a} \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} S_i^{m_i}$$

for some $m_a, m_i \geq 0$. Thus for $a \in Q_1$ we have $r_M(a) = m_a$. This implies

$$\dim(M) = \sum_{a \in Q_1} 2r_M(a) + \sum_{i \in Q_0} m_i \geq \sum_{a \in Q_1} 2r_M(a).$$

The claim follows. \square

6.2 Rigid and τ -rigid modules

Proposition 6.7 (*Rigid modules*) *Let A be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n , and let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$. For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) M is rigid;
- (ii) M does not have a direct summand isomorphic to

$$S_a := \bigoplus_{i \in \{s(a), t(a)\}} S_i$$

for some $a \in Q_1$.

For $A = \tilde{C}_1$ we assume now additionally that $\mathbf{d} = (d_1)$ with d_1 even. Then the two conditions above are equivalent to the following:

- (iii) \mathcal{O}_M is open.

Proof The equivalence (i) \iff (ii) follows from Lemma 6.2. The implication (i) \implies (iii) is true in general and follows from Voigt's Lemma 2.2.

(iii) \implies (ii): Assume that (ii) does not hold. Thus there is an arrow a such that S_a is isomorphic to a direct summand of M . For $A \neq \tilde{C}_1$ there is a non-split short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S_{t(a)} \rightarrow P_{s(a)} \rightarrow S_{s(a)} \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus M is properly contained in the orbit closure of

$$N := P_{s(a)} \oplus M/S_a.$$

For $A = \tilde{C}_1$ and $\mathbf{d} = (d_1)$ with d_1 even, we get that M has a direct summand isomorphic to $S_{s(a)} \oplus S_{s(a)}$. (Here we used that d_1 is even.) We get a non-split short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S_{s(a)} \rightarrow P_{s(a)} \rightarrow S_{s(a)} \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus M is properly contained in the orbit closure of

$$N := P_{s(a)} \oplus M/(S_{s(a)} \oplus S_{s(a)}).$$

In both case, this shows that \mathcal{O}_M is not open. \square

The module S_a in Proposition 6.7(ii) is a *critical summand* of type I of M . In Proposition 6.7(ii) we have

$$|\{s(a), t(a)\}| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A = \tilde{C}_1, \\ 2 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Consequently, we have

$$S_a = \begin{cases} S_1 & \text{if } A = \tilde{C}_1, \\ S_{s(a)} \oplus S_{t(a)} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Recall that a τ -rigid module is automatically rigid. Thus to get a description of all τ -rigid modules, it suffices to look at rigid modules.

Proposition 6.8 (*τ -rigid modules*) *Let A be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n , and let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$. For a rigid $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) M is τ -rigid;
- (ii) M has no direct summand isomorphic to

$$P_a := P_{t(a)} \oplus S_{s(a)}$$

for some $a \in Q_1$.

Proof We have $\tau_A(P_i) = 0$ for $i \in Q_0$ and $\tau_A(S_{s(a)}) = S_{t(a)}$ for $a \in Q_1$.

(i) \implies (ii): Assume that M has a direct summand isomorphic to P_a . Then

$$\dim \text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(M)) \geq \dim \text{Hom}_A(P_{t(a)}, \tau_A(S_{s(a)})) = \dim \text{Hom}_A(P_{t(a)}, S_{t(a)}) = 1.$$

(ii) \implies (i): Assume that $\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(M)) \neq 0$. Thus there are indecomposable direct summands X and Y of M with $\text{Hom}_A(X, \tau_A(Y)) \neq 0$. We get $Y \cong S_{s(a)}$ and $\tau_A(Y) \cong S_{t(a)}$ for some $a \in Q_1$. This implies $X \cong S_{t(a)}$ or $X \cong P_{t(a)}$. If $X \cong S_{t(a)}$, then the rigid module M has a direct summand isomorphic to S_a , a contradiction to Proposition 6.7. If $X \cong P_{t(a)}$, then $X \oplus Y \cong P_a$. This proves the claim. \square

The module P_a in Proposition 6.8(ii) is a *critical summand* of type II of M .

6.3 Generic reducedness and singular locus

Proposition 6.9 *Let $A = KQ/I$ be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n , and let $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$. For $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) Z is not generically reduced.
- (ii) $A = \tilde{C}_1$ and d_1 is odd.

Proof (i) \implies (ii): Suppose that (ii) does not hold. Then it follows from Proposition 6.7 that Z contains a rigid module M . Then $Z = \overline{\mathcal{O}_M}$ and Z is generically reduced by Corollary 2.5.

(ii) \implies (i): Assume that (ii) holds. Then

$$Z = \overline{\mathcal{O}_M} = \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$$

with $M = S_1 \oplus P_1^{(d_1-1)/2}$. In particular, M is not rigid and therefore Z is not generically reduced, again by Corollary 2.5. \square

Proposition 6.9 is not really original. Using very different methods, it is shown in [21, Theorem 1.7] that $\text{mod}(C_n, \mathbf{d})$ is reduced for all \mathbf{d} . Reducedness is in general a much stronger and harder to prove property than being generically reduced. Also the schemes $\text{mod}(\tilde{C}_n, \mathbf{d})$ should be reduced provided $n \geq 2$. A proof for $n = 2$ is in [54, Proposition 1.3].

Proposition 6.10 *Let $A = KQ/I$ be one of the algebras C_n or \tilde{C}_n , and let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$. For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) M is singular;
- (ii) There exist arrows $a, b \in Q_1$ with $s(a) = t(b)$ such that the module

$$S_{ab} := \bigoplus_{k \in \{s(a), t(a), s(b)\}} S_k$$

is isomorphic to a direct summand of M .

Proof Let r be a rank function for (A, \mathbf{d}) and let

$$M = M_{\mathbf{d}, r} = \bigoplus_{a \in Q_1} P_{s(a)}^{r(a)} \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} S_i^{q_i}.$$

For $A = C_n$ we adopt the convention that $P_j = S_j = 0$ and $r_j = q_j = 0$ for all $j \notin Q_0$, and for $A = \tilde{C}_n$ we use all indices modulo n .

Case 1: $A = C_1$ or $A = C_2$. In this case, $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is always an affine space. Therefore all modules M are smooth. On the other hand condition (ii) is never satisfied. This proves (i) \iff (ii).

Case 2: $A = \tilde{C}_1$. In this case, M is of the form

$$M = P_1^{r_1} \oplus S_1^{q_1}.$$

We have $\dim \text{Ext}_A^1(M, M) = q_1^2$ and $\dim \mathcal{O}_M = 2r_1^2 + 2r_1q_1$. Thus

$$\dim T_M = \dim \mathcal{O}_M + \dim \text{Ext}_A^1(M, M) = 2r_1^2 + 2r_1q_1 + q_1^2.$$

Now $Z = \overline{\mathcal{O}_N} = \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is irreducible, where

$$N = \begin{cases} P_1^{r_1+q_1/2} & \text{if } q_1 \text{ is even,} \\ P_1^{r_1+(q_1-1)/2} \oplus S_1 & \text{if } q_1 \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

We get

$$\dim(Z) = \begin{cases} 2r_1^2 + 2r_1q_1 + 1/2q_1^2 & \text{if } q_1 \text{ is even,} \\ 2r_1^2 + 2r_1q_1 + 1/2q_1^2 - 1/2 & \text{if } q_1 \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

This shows that M is smooth if and only if $q_1 = 0$. (Thus if $\mathbf{d} = (d_1)$ is odd, then $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ does not contain any smooth module, and if \mathbf{d} is even, then there is only one smooth module up to isomorphism, namely $M = P_1^{d_1/2}$.) Note that (ii) holds if and only if $q_1 \geq 1$. This proves (i) \iff (ii).

Case 3: $A = \tilde{C}_2$. In this case, M is of the form

$$M = P_1^{r_1} \oplus P_2^{r_2} \oplus S_1^{q_1} \oplus S_2^{q_2}.$$

Assume that $q_1 = 0$ or $q_2 = 0$. Then M is rigid and therefore smooth. Next, assume that $q_1, q_2 \geq 1$. Then M is contained in the intersection of at least two different irreducible components Z_1 and Z_2 , with maximal rank functions r_1 and r_2 , respectively, which are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} r_1(a_1) &:= r_1 + \min\{q_1, q_2\}, & r_1(a_2) &:= r_2, \\ r_2(a_1) &:= r_1, & r_2(a_2) &:= r_2 + \min\{q_1, q_2\}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus M is singular.

This shows that M is singular if and only if $q_1, q_2 \geq 1$. But this condition is equivalent to (ii).

Case 4: $n \geq 3$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} H_2 &:= \{1 \leq i \leq n \mid q_i, q_{i+1} \geq 1 \text{ and } q_{i-1} = q_{i+2} = 0\}, \\ H_3 &:= \{1 \leq i \leq n \mid q_i, q_{i+1}, q_{i+2} \geq 1 \text{ and } q_{i-1} = q_{i+3} = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Case 4(a): Assume that $q_i, q_{i+1}, q_{i+2} \geq 1$ and $q_i + q_{i+2} > q_{i+1}$ for some i . Similarly as in Case 3 one shows that M is contained in at least two different irreducible components of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$. Thus M is singular.

Case 4(b): Assume that for all i with $q_i, q_{i+1}, q_{i+2} \geq 1$ we have $q_i + q_{i+2} \leq q_{i+1}$. It follows immediately that $q_{i-1} = q_{i+3} = 0$ for all such i . In other words, we have $i \in H_3$.

We get that M is contained in exactly one irreducible component $Z = \overline{\mathcal{O}_N}$, where N is obtained from M as follows: For each $i \in H_2$ replace

$$S_i^{q_i} \oplus S_{i+1}^{q_{i+1}} \quad \text{by} \quad P_i^{\min\{q_i, q_{i+1}\}} \oplus S_{i+1}^{|q_i - q_{i+1}|}.$$

Furthermore, for each $i \in H_3$ replace

$$S_i^{q_i} \oplus S_{i+1}^{q_{i+1}} \oplus S_{i+2}^{q_{i+2}} \quad \text{by} \quad P_i^{q_i} \oplus P_{i+1}^{q_{i+2}} \oplus S_{i+1}^{q_{i+1} - q_i - q_{i+2}}.$$

The module N is rigid and therefore smooth.

Now M is smooth if and only if

$$\dim \mathcal{O}_N = \dim(Z) = \dim(T_M) = \dim \mathcal{O}_M + \dim \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M, M).$$

(Note that the first and third equality always hold.) Thus M is smooth if and only if

$$\dim \operatorname{End}_A(M) - \dim \operatorname{End}_A(N) = \dim \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M, M). \quad (6.1)$$

We have

$$\dim \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M, M) = \sum_{a \in Q_1} q_{s(a)} q_{t(a)}.$$

Now a straightforward but lengthy calculation shows that Equation (6.1) holds if and only if $H_3 = \emptyset$. More precisely, one gets that

$$\dim \operatorname{End}_A(M) - \dim \operatorname{End}_A(N) = \dim \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M, M) + \sum_{i \in H_3} q_i q_{i+2}.$$

Thus M is smooth if and only if $H_3 = \emptyset$. This finishes the proof. \square

In Proposition 6.10(ii) we have

$$|\{s(a), t(a), s(b)\}| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A = \tilde{C}_1, \\ 2 & \text{if } A = \tilde{C}_2, \\ 3 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Consequently, we have

$$S_{ab} = \begin{cases} S_1 & \text{if } A = \tilde{C}_1, \\ S_1 \oplus S_2 & \text{if } A = \tilde{C}_2, \\ S_{s(a)} \oplus S_{t(a)} \oplus S_{s(b)} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The singularities of the closures of the $\operatorname{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K)$ -orbits of the schemes $\operatorname{mod}(C_n, \mathbf{d})$ have been described by Lakshmibai [40] for $n = 3$ and by Gonciulea [33] for arbitrary n . Note the difference to Proposition 6.10, where we look at the singularities of the whole scheme.

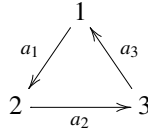
6.4 ρ -blocks of gentle Jacobian algebras

Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle Jacobian algebra. It follows from the definitions that the ρ -blocks of A are isomorphic to C_1 , C_2 or \tilde{C}_3 . We call them *1-blocks*, *2-blocks* or *3-blocks*, respectively.

A 1-block can only occur if $A = C_1$. Here we used that gentle Jacobian algebras are by definition connected.

Now let A_s be a 1-block or 2-block. Then the schemes $\text{mod}(A_s, \mathbf{d})$ are obviously just affine spaces. In particular, they are irreducible, and all modules $M \in \text{mod}(A_s, \mathbf{d})$ are smooth and reduced. Furthermore, $\text{mod}(A_s, \mathbf{d})$ contains a unique τ -rigid module. In particular, $\text{mod}(A_s, \mathbf{d})$ is generically τ -reduced.

Next, let A_s be a 3-block of A . For convenience, we assume that $A = \tilde{C}_3 = KQ/I$, where Q is the quiver



and I is generated by the paths a_2a_1 , a_3a_2 and a_1a_3 .

For later use, we define

$$I_3 := \{(1, 3, 2), (2, 1, 3), (3, 2, 1)\}.$$

Lemma 6.11 *Let A be a 1-block, 2-block or 3-block as above. For τ -rigid A -modules M and N the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $M \cong N$;
- (ii) $\underline{\dim}(M) = \underline{\dim}(N)$.

Proof By the discussion above, the statement is clear for 1-blocks and 2-block. Thus assume A is a 3-block as above.

(i) \implies (ii): This is trivial.

(ii) \implies (i): By Proposition 6.8 there are four types of τ -rigid A -modules:

$$\begin{array}{ll} P_1^{r_1} \oplus P_2^{r_2} \oplus P_3^{r_3} & \text{type 0} \\ P_i^{r_i} \oplus P_j^{r_j} \oplus S_i^{s_i} & \text{type } i \quad (i, j, k) \in I_3 \end{array}$$

where $r_i \geq 0$ and $s_i \geq 1$ for all i .

First, let M be of type 0 with $\underline{\dim}(M) = \mathbf{d} = (d_1, d_2, d_3)$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 + r_3 &= d_1, \\ r_2 + r_1 &= d_2, \\ r_3 + r_2 &= d_3. \end{aligned}$$

For a fixed \mathbf{d} , this system of linear equations has exactly one solution. This proves (ii) \implies (i) for modules of type 0.

Next, let M be of type i for some $1 \leq i \leq 3$ with $\underline{\dim}(M) = \mathbf{d} = (d_1, d_2, d_3)$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} r_i + r_j + s_i &= d_i, \\ r_j &= d_j, \\ r_i &= d_k. \end{aligned}$$

For a fixed \mathbf{d} , this system of linear equations has exactly one solution. This proves (ii) \implies (i) for modules of type i .

Finally, we observe that modules of different types have always different dimension vectors. This finishes the proof. \square

Lemma 6.12 *Let A be a 1-block, 2-block or 3-block as above. For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) M is singular;
- (ii) M is contained in at least two different irreducible components of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$.

Proof By the discussion above, the statement is clear for 1-blocks and 2-block. Thus assume A is a 3-block as above.

(i) \implies (ii): Assume M is singular. Now Proposition 6.10 implies that

$$M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^3 P_i^{r_i} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^3 S_i^{q_i}$$

with $q_1, q_2, q_3 \geq 1$. Without loss of generality assume that

$$q_1 = \min\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}.$$

It follows that $q_2 + q_3 > q_1$. Now one proceeds as in the proof of Proposition 6.10 to show that M is contained in at least two different irreducible components.

(ii) \implies (i): This holds for arbitrary finite-dimensional K -algebras, see Proposition 2.9. \square

7 Irreducible components for gentle algebras

7.1 Irreducible components

Finding the irreducible components of schemes of modules over gentle algebras is rather easy, since each of these schemes is isomorphic to a product of schemes of complexes.

Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. For each ρ -block A_s there is a unique

$$A'_s \in \{C_n, \tilde{C}_n \mid n \geq 1\}$$

such that there exists an algebra homomorphism

$$f_s : A'_s \rightarrow A_s$$

with the following properties:

- (i) f_s sends vertices to vertices and arrows to arrows.

(ii) f_s is bijective on the sets of arrows.

(In (i) we think of the vertices as standard idempotents.) This follows directly from the definition of a gentle algebra and from the definition of a ρ -block. We say that A_s is of type A'_s . Let n_s (resp. n'_s) be the number of vertices of A_s (resp. A'_s). For each dimension vector $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_{n_s})$, the homomorphism f_s induces an isomorphism

$$f_{s,\mathbf{d}}: \text{mod}(A_s, \mathbf{d}) \rightarrow \text{mod}(A'_s, \mathbf{d}')$$

of affine schemes, where

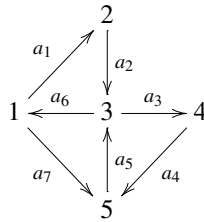
$$\mathbf{d}' = (d_{f_s(1)}, \dots, d_{f_s(n'_s)}).$$

For example, let $A = KQ$, where Q is the quiver

$$1 \xrightarrow{a} 2 \xrightarrow{b} 3$$

So here we have $I = 0$ and $\rho = \emptyset$. There are two ρ -blocks A_1 and A_2 of type C_2 , i.e. $A'_1 = A'_2 = C_2$. Define $f_1: A'_1 \rightarrow A_1$ by $1 \mapsto 1, 2 \mapsto 2, a_1 \mapsto a$, and define $f_2: A'_2 \rightarrow A_2$ by $1 \mapsto 2, 2 \mapsto 3$ and $a_1 \mapsto b$. For $s = 1, 2$ and a dimension vector \mathbf{d} for A_s we have $\mathbf{d}' = \mathbf{d}$.

As a less trivial example, let $A = KQ/I$, where Q is the quiver



and I is generated by the paths $\{a_{i+1}a_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq 6\}$. Then A has only one ρ -block, namely $A_1 = A$, which is of type C_8 . Define $f_s: A'_1 \rightarrow A_1$ by

$$f_s(i) := \begin{cases} i & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq 5, \\ 3 & \text{if } i = 6, \\ 1 & \text{if } i = 7, \\ 5 & \text{if } i = 8, \end{cases}$$

and $f_s(a_i) := a_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 7$.

For $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5) \in \mathbb{N}^5$ we get an isomorphism

$$\text{mod}(A_s, \mathbf{d}) \rightarrow \text{mod}(A'_1, \mathbf{d}')$$

of affine schemes, where $\mathbf{d}' = (d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5, d_3, d_1, d_5)$.

The following result follows almost immediately from [21], see also [16, Propositions 3.4 and 5.2]. Note that Carroll and Weyman [16] only consider the class of gentle algebras admitting a colouring. However, the result holds in general.

Proposition 7.1 ([16,21]) Let A be a gentle algebra, and let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^n$. Then we have

$$\text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d}) = \{\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}, r) \mid r \text{ is a maximal rank function for } (A, \mathbf{d})\}.$$

Proof Let A_1, \dots, A_t be the ρ -blocks of A . Recall that for each \mathbf{d} we have an isomorphism

$$\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}) \rightarrow \text{mod}(A_1, \pi_1(\mathbf{d})) \times \cdots \times \text{mod}(A_t, \pi_t(\mathbf{d}))$$

which yields a bijection

$$\text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d}) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(A_1, \pi_1(\mathbf{d})) \times \cdots \times \text{Irr}(A_t, \pi_t(\mathbf{d})).$$

Now the isomorphisms

$$f_{s, \pi_s(\mathbf{d})} : \text{mod}(A_s, \pi_s(\mathbf{d})) \rightarrow \text{mod}(A'_s, \pi_s(\mathbf{d})')$$

and the description of irreducible components of varieties of complexes (see Corollary 6.5) yield the result. \square

7.2 String and band components and generic decompositions

Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle algebra. An indecomposable irreducible component Z of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is a *string component* provided there is a string C such that the orbit $\mathcal{O}_{M(C)}$ is dense in Z . In this case, C is (up to equivalence of strings) uniquely determined by Z , and we write $Z = Z(C)$.

An indecomposable component $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is a *band component* provided there is a band B such that the union

$$\bigcup_{\lambda \in K^*} \mathcal{O}_{M(B, \lambda, 1)}$$

is dense in Z . In this case, B is (up to equivalence of bands) uniquely determined by Z , and we write $Z = Z(B)$. (The band modules $M(B, \lambda, q)$ are contained in the closure of the union

$$\bigcup_{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_q \in K^*} \mathcal{O}_{M(B, \lambda_1, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus M(B, \lambda_t, 1)},$$

so they do no play a role here.)

Any indecomposable component $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ is either a string or a band component.

For $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ let

$$Z = \overline{Z(C_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus Z(C_p) \oplus Z(B_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus Z(B_q)}$$

be the canonical decomposition of Z . Then M is *generic* in Z , if

$$M \cong M(C_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus M(C_p) \oplus M(B_1, \lambda_1, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus M(B_q, \lambda_q, 1)$$

with pairwise different $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_q \in K^*$.

Lemma 7.2 *Let A be a gentle algebra. For $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ let*

$$Z = \overline{Z(C_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus Z(C_p) \oplus Z(B_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus Z(B_q)}$$

be the canonical decomposition of Z . Then $c_A(Z) = q$.

Proof Let $f: \text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K) \times (K^*)^q \rightarrow \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ be defined by

$$(g, (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_q)) \mapsto g.(M(C_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus M(C_p) \oplus M(B_1, \lambda_1, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus M(B_q, \lambda_q, 1)).$$

For $M \in \text{Im}(f)$ the fibre $f^{-1}(M)$ is obviously isomorphic to the automorphism group $\text{Aut}_A(M)$ of M . This implies

$$\dim f^{-1}(M) = \dim \text{End}_A(M).$$

Thus we have

$$\dim \mathcal{O}_M + \dim f^{-1}(M) = \dim(G).$$

By definition

$$c_A(Z) = \dim(Z) - \dim \mathcal{O}_M$$

where M is generic in Z . By Chevelley's Theorem we have

$$\dim(Z) + \dim f^{-1}(M) = \dim(G \times (K^*)^q) = \dim(G) + q$$

where M is again generic in Z . Combining these equations yields $c_A(Z) = q$. □

Corollary 7.3 *Let A be a gentle algebra. For $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following hold:*

- (i) *If Z is a string component, then $c_A(Z) = 0$.*
- (ii) *If Z is a band component, then $c_A(Z) = 1$.*

Note that Corollary 7.3 is just a special case of Lemma 3.1.

7.3 Generically reduced components

Theorem 7.4 *Let A be a gentle algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. For $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and $Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *Z is generically reduced;*
- (ii) *For each loop $a \in Q_1$, the number $d_{s(a)}$ is even.*

Proof We know from Corollary 4.4 that Z is generically reduced if and only if $\pi_i(Z)$ is generically reduced for all $1 \leq i \leq t$. Now the result follows from Proposition 6.9. \square

Corollary 7.5 *Let A be a gentle algebra without loops. Then each $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ is generically reduced.*

Note that Corollary 7.5 is exactly the statement of Theorem 1.2.

7.4 Singular locus

The following theorem describes the singular locus of schemes of modules over gentle algebras. It turns out that the rank function of a module determines completely if this module is singular or not.

Theorem 7.6 *Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle algebra. Let $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$, and let $r = r_M: Q_1 \rightarrow Q_0$ be the rank function of M . The following are equivalent:*

- (i) *M is singular;*
- (ii) *There exist $a, b \in Q_1$ with $s(a) = t(b)$ and $ab \in I$ such that the following hold:*
 - (1) *$r(a) < d_{t(a)}$, $r(b) < d_{s(b)}$ and $r(a) + r(b) < d_{s(a)}$.*
 - (2) *If $a' \in Q_1$ with $s(a') = t(a)$ and $a'a \in I$, then $r(a') + r(a) < d_{t(a)}$.*
 - (3) *If $b' \in Q_1$ with $t(b') = s(b)$ and $bb' \in I$, then $r(b) + r(b') < d_{s(b)}$.*

$$- \overset{b'}{\rightarrow} s(b) \xrightarrow{b} s(a) \xrightarrow{a} t(a) \overset{a'}{\rightarrow} -$$

Proof Let A_1, \dots, A_t be the ρ -blocks of A . For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ we know from Corollary 4.2 that M is smooth if and only if $\pi_i(M)$ is smooth for all $1 \leq i \leq t$. Now for each ρ -block A_i and each dimension vector \mathbf{d} there is an algebra $A'_i = C_{n'_i}$ or $A'_i = \tilde{C}_{n'_i}$ and an isomorphism

$$f_{s, \pi_i(\mathbf{d})}: \text{mod}(A_i, \pi_i(\mathbf{d})) \rightarrow \text{mod}(A'_i, \pi_i(\mathbf{d})').$$

of affine schemes. In particular, $\pi_i(M)$ is singular if and only if $f_{s, \pi_i(\mathbf{d})}(\pi_i(M))$ is singular.

By Proposition 6.10 we know all singular points of $\text{mod}(A'_i, \pi_i(\mathbf{d})')$. The conditions Theorem 7.6(ii) and Proposition 6.10(ii) are equivalent. More precisely, let A_i be the

ρ -block containing the arrows a and b . Then $f_{i, \pi_i(\mathbf{d})}(\pi_i(M))$ has a direct summand isomorphic to S_{ab} if and only if condition Theorem 7.6(ii) holds. This finishes the proof. \square

Theorem 7.7 *Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra. For $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) M is singular;
- (ii) M is contained in at least two different irreducible components of $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$.

Proof Let A_1, \dots, A_t be the ρ -blocks of A . We know that M is singular if and only if $\pi_i(M)$ is singular for some $1 \leq i \leq t$.

We also know that M is contained in two different components if and only if $\pi_i(M)$ is contained in two different components.

Now the claim follows from Lemma 6.12. \square

Corollary 7.8 *Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra. For each \mathbf{d} we have*

$$\text{smooth}(A, \mathbf{d}) = \bigcup_{Z \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})} Z^\circ.$$

Note that Corollary 7.8 is exactly the statement of Theorem 1.1.

7.5 Band components

Proposition 7.9 *Let A be a gentle algebra, and let $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ be a direct sum of band modules. Then M is smooth.*

Proof By Lemma 5.5(i) we have $\text{proj. dim}(M) \leq 1$. This implies $\text{Ext}_A^2(M, M) = 0$. Now Proposition 2.10 yields that M is smooth. \square

Corollary 7.10 *Let A be a gentle algebra, and let $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ be a direct sum of band components. Then Z is generically reduced.*

Proof In a direct sum of band components, the direct sums of band modules form a dense open subset. Now the statement follows from Proposition 7.9 combined with Lemma 2.6. \square

Proposition 7.11 *Let A be a gentle algebra. For any band component $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$ we have*

$$c_A(Z) = e_A(Z) = h_A(Z) = 1.$$

In particular, Z is a brick component.

Proof Let Z be a band component. Thus there is a band B such that the union

$$\bigcup_{\lambda \in K^*} \mathcal{O}_{M(B, \lambda, 1)}$$

forms a dense subset of Z . Let $M = M(B, \lambda, 1)$ for some $\lambda \in K^*$.

By Corollary 7.3 we have $c_A(Z) = 1$. Now Corollary 7.10 implies $e_A(Z) = 1$. In other words, we have

$$c_A(Z) = e_A(Z) = \dim \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M, M) = 1.$$

Now Lemma 5.5(ii) together with Corollary 5.6 imply that

$$\dim \operatorname{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(M)) = \dim \operatorname{End}_A(M) = 1.$$

In other words, $h_A(Z) = 1$ and M is a brick. It follows that Z is a brick component. \square

Note that Proposition 7.11 yields Theorem 1.5.

Corollary 7.12 *Let A be a gentle algebra, and let $Z \in \operatorname{Irr}(A)$ be a direct sum of band components. Then Z is generically τ -reduced.*

Proof We have

$$Z = \overline{Z_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus Z_m}$$

for some band components $Z_i = Z(B_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq m$. By Lemma 7.2 we have $c_A(Z) = m$.

By Theorem 2.11 we get $\operatorname{ext}_A^1(Z_i, Z_j) = 0$ for all $i \neq j$. Let

$$M = M(B_1, \lambda_1, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus M(B_t, \lambda_t, 1)$$

with pairwise different $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$. In other words, M is generic in Z . For brevity we set $M_i := M(B_i, \lambda_i, 1)$. It follows that

$$0 = \dim \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M_i, M_j) = \dim \overline{\operatorname{Hom}_A(M_j, \tau_A(M_i))} = \dim \operatorname{Hom}_A(M_j, \tau_A(M_i))$$

for all $i \neq j$. For the last equality we used again Corollary 5.6. By Proposition 7.11 we have

$$h_A(Z_i) = \dim \operatorname{Hom}_A(M_i, \tau_A(M_i)) = 1$$

for all i . Combining this, we get

$$h_A(Z) = \dim \operatorname{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(M)) = m.$$

In other words, $c_A(Z) = h_A(Z)$, thus Z is generically τ -reduced. \square

Theorem 7.13 *Let A be a gentle algebra. For $Z \in \operatorname{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) Z is a direct sum of band components.
- (ii) $\dim(Z) = \dim(\operatorname{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K))$.

Proof (i) \implies (ii): Let

$$Z = \overline{Z(B_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus Z(B_m)}$$

be a direct sum of band components, and let

$$M = M(B_1, \lambda_1, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus M(B_m, \lambda_m, 1)$$

be generic in Z . It follows from Proposition 7.11 and the proof of Corollary 7.12 that

$$\dim \operatorname{End}_A(M) = \dim \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M, M) = m.$$

By Proposition 7.9, M is smooth. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(Z) &= \dim \mathcal{O}_M + \dim \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M, M) \\ &= \dim(\operatorname{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K)) - \dim \operatorname{End}_A(M) + \dim \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M, M) \\ &= \dim(\operatorname{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K)). \end{aligned}$$

(ii) \implies (i): Let

$$Z = \overline{Z(C_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus Z(C_p) \oplus Z(B_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus Z(B_q)}$$

be a direct sum of string and band components. For a generic $M \in Z$ we get $c_A(Z) = q$, see Lemma 7.2. In other words,

$$\dim(Z) = q + \dim \mathcal{O}_M = \dim(\operatorname{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K)) - \dim \operatorname{End}_A(M) + q.$$

Clearly $\dim \operatorname{End}_A(M) \geq p + q$. So $\dim(Z) = \dim(\operatorname{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K))$ implies $p = 0$. In other words, Z is a direct sum of band components. This finishes the proof. \square

Combining Corollary 7.12 and Theorem 7.13 proves Theorem 1.6.

The following theorem is a combination of [14, Corollary 10] and [14, Proposition 11], see also [13, Theorem 2]. Proposition 7.11 generalizes Theorem 7.14(ii) to arbitrary gentle algebras, whereas Theorem 7.14(i) fails in general.

Theorem 7.14 ([14]) Let A be an acyclic gentle algebra. Then the following hold:

- (i) For each dimension vector \mathbf{d} there exists at most one band component Z in $\operatorname{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$.
- (ii) Each band component $Z \in \operatorname{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is a brick component.

For acyclic gentle algebras A , a combinatorial construction of generic modules for each irreducible component of $\operatorname{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is described in [13].

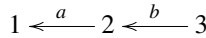
7.6 Examples

7.6.1. Let $A = KQ/I$, where Q is the quiver



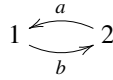
and I is generated by $\{a^2\}$. Obviously, A is gentle. Let $\mathbf{d} = (1)$. Then $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ has just one K -rational point, corresponding to the simple A -module $M = S_1$. Clearly, M is not smooth and not reduced.

7.6.2. Let $A = KQ/I$, where Q is the quiver



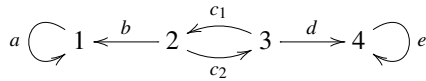
and I is generated by $\{ab\}$. Clearly, A is a gentle algebra. Let $\mathbf{d} = (1, 1, 1)$. Then $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ has 2 irreducible components. The module $M = S_1 \oplus S_2 \oplus S_3 \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is reduced, but not smooth. For $\mathbf{d} = (1, 2, 1)$, the affine scheme $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ is irreducible, reduced, but not smooth.

7.6.3. Let $A = KQ/I$, where Q is the quiver



and I is generated by $\{ab\}$. Then A is a gentle algebra, which does not admit a colouring in the sense of [14].

7.6.4. Let $A = KQ/I$, where Q is the quiver



and I is generated by $\{a^2, e^2, c_1c_2, c_2c_1\}$. This is a gentle algebra admitting a colouring. For $\mathbf{d} = (2, 2, 2, 2)$, the affine scheme $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ has 3 irreducible components, and all of these are band components.

8 Generically τ -reduced components for gentle Jacobian algebras

In this section, we concentrate on the description of generically τ -reduced components for gentle Jacobian algebras. Some of this can be generalized to arbitrary gentle algebras. We leave this endeavor to the reader.

8.1 Simple summands of restrictions

Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle Jacobian algebra and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. For $a \in Q_0 \cup Q_1$ and $1 \leq s \leq t$ let

$$\delta_{a, A_s} := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a \text{ belongs to } A_s, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Lemma 8.1 *Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle Jacobian algebra and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. For a string module $M = M(C) \in \text{mod}(A)$ and any ρ -block A_s , the A_s -module $\pi_s(M)$ has a simple direct summand if and only if one of the following hold:*

- $C = 1_i$ and $i \in A_s$;
- $C = (c_1, \dots, c_r)$ with $s(C) \in A_s$ and $c_r \notin A_s$;
- $C = (c_1, \dots, c_r)$ with $t(C) \in A_s$ and $c_1 \notin A_s$.

Proof For $C = 1_i$ the claim is clear. Thus let $C = (c_1, \dots, c_r)$. For each $1 \leq i \leq r$ we have $c_i = a_i^\pm$ for some $a_i \in Q_1$. For $M = M(C)$ we get

$$\pi_s(M) \cong S_{s(c_r), A_s}^{\delta_{s(c_r), A_s} (1 - \delta_{a_r, A_s})} \oplus S_{t(c_1), A_s}^{\delta_{t(c_1), A_s} (1 - \delta_{a_1, A_s})} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^r P_{s(a_i)}^{\delta_{a_i, A_s}}.$$

This follows directly from the definition of a string module. The claim follows. \square

Lemma 8.2 *Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle Jacobian algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. For a band module $M \in \text{mod}(A)$ and any ρ -block A_s , the module $\pi_s(M)$ has no simple direct summand. In particular, $\pi_s(M)$ is a projective A_s -module.*

Proof Let $M = M(B, \lambda, q)$ be a band module where $B = (c_1, \dots, c_r)$. For each $1 \leq i \leq r$ we have $c_i = a_i^\pm$ for some $a_i \in Q_1$. We get

$$\pi_s(M) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^r P_{s(a_i)}^{q \delta_{a_i, A_s}}.$$

This follows directly from the definition of a band module. The claim follows. \square

8.2 Non-vanishing of $\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(M))$

Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. Recall from Sect. 6.2 the definition of critical summands of type *I* or *II* for modules over C_n or \tilde{C}_n . We say that $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ has a *critical summand* of type *I* (resp. type *II*) if there exists some $1 \leq i \leq t$ such that $\pi_i(M)$ has a critical summand of type *I* (resp. of type *II*).

Lemma 8.3 *Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. For $M \in \text{mod}(A)$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) M does not have a critical summand of type I or II.
- (ii) $\pi_i(M)$ is τ -rigid for all $1 \leq i \leq t$.

Proof This follows from Propositions 6.7 and 6.8 □

Lemma 8.4 *Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. Let $M_1, M_2 \in \text{mod}(A)$ such that the following hold: There exists a ρ -block A_i containing an arrow $a \in Q_1$ such that $S_{s(a)}$ is (up to isomorphism) a direct summand of $\pi_i(M_1)$, and $S_{t(a)}$ is (up to isomorphism) a direct summand of $\pi_i(M_2)$. Then $\text{Ext}_A^1(M_1, M_2) \neq 0$.*

Proof We can assume that M_1 and M_2 are both indecomposable. By Lemma 8.2 we know that $M_1 = M(C_1)$ and $M_2 = M(C_2)$ are both string modules. By Lemma 8.1 we can assume without loss of generality that $s(C_1) = s(a)$ and $t(C_2) = t(a)$ and that $C_1 a^{-1} C_2$ is a string. We obtain a non-split short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M(C_2) \rightarrow M(C_1 a^{-1} C_2) \rightarrow M(C_1) \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus $\text{Ext}_A^1(M_1, M_2) \neq 0$. □

Corollary 8.5 *Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. Let $M_1, M_2 \in \text{mod}(A)$ such that $\text{Ext}_A^1(M_1, M_2) = 0$. Then*

$$\text{Ext}_A^1(\pi_i(M_1), \pi_i(M_2)) = 0$$

for all $1 \leq i \leq t$.

Proof Combine Lemma 8.4 with Proposition 6.7. □

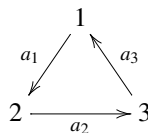
Lemma 8.6 *Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. Let $M_1, M_2 \in \text{mod}(A)$ such that the following hold: There exists a 3-block A_s containing an arrow $a \in Q_1$ such that $S_{s(a)}$ is (up to isomorphism) a direct summand of $\pi_s(M_1)$, and $P_{t(a)}$ is (up to isomorphism) a direct summand of $\pi_s(M_2)$. Then*

$$\dim \text{Hom}_A(M_2, \tau_A(M_1)) \neq 0.$$

Proof We can assume that M_1 and M_2 are both indecomposable. We know that $M_1 = M(C_1)$ for some string C_1 (see Lemma 8.2) and $M_2 = M(C_2)$ or $M_2 = M(C_2, \lambda, q)$ for some string or band C_2 , respectively.

If M_2 is a band module, then there is a surjective homomorphism $M(C_1, \lambda, q) \rightarrow M(C_1, \lambda, 1)$. Thus in this case we can assume without loss of generality that $q = 1$.

We can assume that the 3-block A_s is of the form



with $a_2a_1, a_3a_2, a_1a_3 \in I$ and $a = a_1$.

Without loss of generality we can assume that $s(C_1) = 1$ and that either $l(C_1) = 0$ or $C_1 = (c_1, \dots, c_m)$ such that $c_m \notin A_2$. We can also assume that $C_2 = C'a_2C''$ for some strings C' and C'' and we can assume that $C' = (c'_1, \dots, c'_r)$ with $c'_1 \in Q_1^{-1}$.

We want to construct a non-zero homomorphism

$$M_2 \rightarrow \tau_A(M_1).$$

Let E be a path of maximal length such that $a_1^{-1}E$ is a string. It follows that $\tau_A(M(C_1)) = M(E'E)$ for some string E' , where E' is either of length 0 or of the form $E' = E''a_1^{-1}$ for some string E'' , compare Sect. 5.9.

Let F be a path of maximal length such that $FF' = C''$. Thus $C_2 = C'a_2FF'$. It follows that F' is of length 0 or of the form $F' = b^{-1}F''$ for some $b \in Q_1$ and some string F'' . This yields a surjective homomorphism

$$f_1: M_2 \rightarrow M(F).$$

Furthermore, we have $E = FG'$ for some direct string G' . We get a standard homomorphism

$$f_2 = f_{(1_{l(F)}, F, 1_{s(F)}), (E', F, G')}: M(F) \rightarrow \tau_A(M(C_1)).$$

Thus

$$f_2 \circ f_1: M_2 \rightarrow \tau_A(M_1)$$

is the desired non-zero homomorphism. This finishes the proof. \square

Corollary 8.7 *Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. Let $M_1, M_2 \in \text{mod}(A)$ such that $\text{Hom}_A(M_2, \tau_A(M_1)) = 0$. Then*

$$\text{Hom}_{A_i}(\pi_i(M_2), \tau_{A_i}(\pi_i(M_1))) = 0$$

for all $1 \leq i \leq t$.

Proof Combine Lemma 8.6, Corollary 8.5 and Proposition 6.8. \square

Corollary 8.8 *Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra, and assume that $M \in \text{mod}(A)$ has a critical summand of type I or II. Then*

$$\dim \text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(M)) \neq 0.$$

8.3 Proof of Theorem 1.4

Let $A = KQ/I$ be a gentle Jacobian algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. Let $Z \in \text{Irr}(A)$. We want to show that the following are equivalent:

- (i) $Z \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A)$;
- (ii) $\pi_s(Z) \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A_s)$ for all $1 \leq s \leq t$.

Throughout, let

$$M = M(C_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus M(C_p) \oplus M(B_1, \lambda_1, 1) \oplus \cdots \oplus M(B_q, \lambda_q, 1)$$

be generic in Z .

For $1 \leq i \leq p$ let $N_i := M(C_i)$, and for $1 \leq j \leq q$ let $N_{p+j} := M(B_j, \lambda_j, 1)$.

(i) \implies (ii): Assume that $Z \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A)$. Then Theorem 9.2 yields that $\text{Hom}_A(N_i, \tau_A(N_j)) = 0$ for all $i \neq j$. Furthermore we have

$$\dim \text{Hom}_A(N_i, \tau_A(N_i)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq p, \\ 1 & \text{if } p+1 \leq i \leq p+q. \end{cases}$$

Now it follows from Corollary 8.7 that

$$\text{Hom}_{A_s}(\pi_s(N_i), \tau_{A_s}(\pi_s(N_j))) = 0$$

for all $i \neq j$, and also for all $i = j$ with $1 \leq i \leq p$. Since N_{p+1}, \dots, N_{p+q} are band modules, we get from Lemma 8.2 that also in this case

$$\text{Hom}_{A_s}(\pi_s(N_i), \tau_{A_s}(\pi_s(N_i))) = 0.$$

This proves that $\pi_s(M)$ is a τ -rigid A_s -module for all s . Thus $\pi_s(Z) \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A_s)$.

(ii) \implies (i): Assume that $\pi_s(Z) \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A_s)$ for all $1 \leq s \leq t$.

We have

$$0 = \text{Ext}_A^1(N_{p+j}, N_k) \cong \overline{\text{Hom}}_A(N_k, \tau_A(N_{p+j})) = \text{Hom}_A(N_k, \tau_A(N_{p+j}))$$

for all $1 \leq j \leq q$ and $1 \leq k \leq p+q$. For the third equality we used Corollary 5.6.

Thus Z is generically τ -reduced if and only if $\text{Hom}_A(N_k, \tau_A(N_i)) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq p$ and $1 \leq k \leq p+q$. To get a contradiction, assume that

$$\text{Hom}_A(N_k, \tau_A(N_i)) \neq 0$$

for some $1 \leq i \leq p$ and some $1 \leq k \leq p+q$. On the other hand, we know that

$$0 = \text{Ext}_A^1(N_i, N_k) \cong \overline{\text{Hom}}_A(N_k, \tau_A(N_i)).$$

Let

$$f: N_k \rightarrow \tau_A(N_i)$$

be a non-zero homomorphism. We know that f factors through some injective A -module. Without loss of generality, we can assume that this injective module equals

I_r for some $r \in Q_0$. Thus we have $f = f_1 \circ f_2$ with $f_1 \in \text{Hom}_A(I_r, \tau_A(N_i))$ and $f_2 \in \text{Hom}_A(N_k, I_r)$. Again without loss of generality we can assume that

$$f_1 = f_{(E,F,G),(E',F,G')}: I_r \rightarrow \tau_A(N_i)$$

is a standard homomorphism. (Here we use the same notation and terminology as in [51].)

The module I_r is of the form

$$I_r = M(D^{-1}C),$$

where C and D are direct strings in Q such that $C\gamma, D\gamma \in I$ for all $\gamma \in Q_1$. Since $\tau_A(M_i)$ is not injective, we know that f_1 cannot be a monomorphism. Thus I_r is not simple and we can assume without loss of generality that $C = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_v$ and that

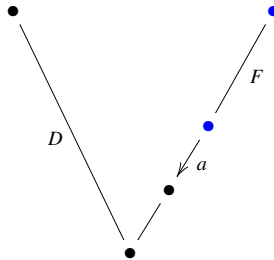
$$\text{Ker}(f_1) = M(D^{-1}\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_k)$$

for some $1 \leq k \leq v$. Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} E &= D^{-1}\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_k, \\ F &= \alpha_{k+1} \cdots \alpha_v && \text{if } k < v, \\ F &= 1_{s(C)} && \text{if } k = v, \\ G &= 1_{s(C)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since A is a gentle algebra, we also know that $\alpha_v\gamma \in I$ for all $\gamma \in Q_1$. This implies $E' = 1_{s(\alpha)}$. Set $a := \alpha_k$.

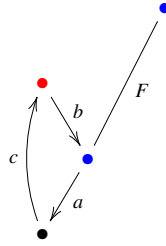
The following picture shows I_r , where $I_r / \text{Ker}(f_1)$ is given by the string F between the blue vertices.



By the properties of f_1 discussed above, we see that we must be in the 2nd, 4th or 5th case and that F coincides with the subfactor of $\tau_A(M)$ marked by the two rightmost blue points. Here we refer to Sect. 5.9 for the description of $\tau_A(M)$.

We get $ab \in I$. Thus there exists a third arrow $c \in Q_1$ with $s(c) = t(a)$ and $t(c) = s(b)$. So the arrows a, b, c form a 3-block, say A_s , of A . So we are in the

following situation:



(In the 5th case, the red bullet in this picture should be green.)

Clearly $\pi_s(N_k)$ contains $M(a)$ as a direct summand, and $\pi_s(N_i)$ contains $S_{s(b)}$ as a direct summand.

It follows that $\pi_s(N_k \oplus N_i)$ has a direct summand isomorphic to $S_{s(b)} \oplus P_{s(a)}$. Now Proposition 6.8 implies that $\pi_s(N_k \oplus N_i)$ and therefore also $\pi_s(M)$ is not τ -rigid in $\text{mod}(A_s)$. This finishes the proof.

8.4 Proof of Theorem 1.3

Let A be a gentle Jacobian algebra, and let A_1, \dots, A_t be its ρ -blocks. Let $Z_1, Z_2 \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A)$. We want to show that the following are equivalent:

- (i) $\underline{\dim}(Z_1) = \underline{\dim}(Z_2)$;
- (ii) $Z_1 = Z_2$.

(ii) \implies (i): This direction is trivial.

(i) \implies (ii): Assume that $\underline{\dim}(Z_1) = \underline{\dim}(Z_2)$. We know from Theorem 1.4 that $\pi_i(Z_1)$ and $\pi_i(Z_2)$ are generically τ -reduced for all $1 \leq i \leq t$. In particular, $\pi_i(Z_1)$ and $\pi_i(Z_2)$ both contain a τ -rigid A_i -module. We clearly have $\underline{\dim}(\pi_i(Z_1)) = \underline{\dim}(\pi_i(Z_2))$ for all i . Note that for gentle Jacobian algebras, we have $A_i = A'_i$ for all i . Now the statement follows from Lemma 6.11.

9 Schemes of decorated modules

9.1 Decorated modules

Let $A = KQ/I$ be a basic algebra. A *decorated A -module* is a pair $\mathcal{M} = (M, V)$, where $M \in \text{mod}(A)$ and $V = (V_1, \dots, V_n)$ is a tuple of finite-dimensional K -vector spaces.

One defines morphisms and direct sums of decorated modules in the obvious way. Let $\text{decmod}(A)$ be the abelian category of decorated A -modules.

For $1 \leq i \leq n$ set $\mathcal{S}_i := (S_i, 0)$, and let $\mathcal{S}_i^- := (0, V)$, where $V_i = K$ and $V_j = 0$ for all $j \neq i$. The decorated modules \mathcal{S}_i and \mathcal{S}_i^- are the *simple* and *negative simple* decorated A -modules, respectively.

9.2 Schemes of decorated modules

For $(\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}) \in \mathbb{N}^n \times \mathbb{N}^n$ let $\text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$ be the affine scheme of decorated A -modules $\mathcal{M} = (M, V)$ with $M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d})$ and $V = K^{\mathbf{v}} := (K^{v_1}, \dots, K^{v_n})$, where $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$. Note that $\text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}) \cong \text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$ for all (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}) .

For $\mathcal{M} = (M, V) \in \text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$ let $g.\mathcal{M} := (g.M, V)$. This defines a $\text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K)$ -action on $\text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$. The $\text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K)$ -orbit of \mathcal{M} is denoted by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}$.

9.3 E -invariants and g -vectors of decorated modules

Let $\mathcal{M} = (M, V)$ be a decorated A -module, and let

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^n P_i^{m_i} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n P_i^{n_i} \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

be a minimal projective presentation of M . The g -vector of \mathcal{M} is defined as

$$\mathbf{g}_A(\mathcal{M}) := (g_1, \dots, g_n)$$

with

$$g_i := g_i(\mathcal{M}) := m_i - n_i + \dim(V_i)$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

For decorated A -modules $\mathcal{M} = (M, V)$ and $\mathcal{N} = (N, W)$ let

$$E_A(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) := \dim \text{Hom}_A(N, \tau_A(M)) + \sum_{i=1}^n \dim(V_i) \dim(N_i).$$

For finite-dimensional Jacobian algebras A arising from quivers with potentials, $E_A(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ coincides with $E^{\text{proj}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ as defined in [23, Section 10].

The E -invariant of \mathcal{M} is defined as $E_A(\mathcal{M}) := E_A(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M})$. The decorated module \mathcal{M} is called E -rigid if $E_A(\mathcal{M}) = 0$.

For $\mathcal{M} = (M, 0)$ we also write $\mathbf{g}_A(M)$ and $E_A(M)$ instead of $\mathbf{g}_A(\mathcal{M})$ and $E_A(\mathcal{M})$, respectively.

Dualizing the results from [23, Section 10] (for Jacobian algebras A) and [17, Section 3] (for arbitrary A), for decorated A -modules $\mathcal{M} = (M, V)$ and $\mathcal{N} = (N, W)$ we have

$$E_A(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = \dim \text{Hom}_A(M, N) + \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(\mathcal{M}) \dim(N_i).$$

Note that in [23] and [17], this equation is used as a definition.

9.4 Generically τ -reduced decorated components

Let $A = KQ/I$ be a basic algebra, and let $(\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}) \in \mathbb{N}^n \times \mathbb{N}^n$. By $\text{decIrr}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$ we denote the set of irreducible components of $\text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$. For $Z \in \text{decIrr}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$ we write $\underline{\dim}(Z) := (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v})$. Let

$$\text{decIrr}(A) := \bigcup_{(\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}) \in \mathbb{N}^n \times \mathbb{N}^n} \text{decIrr}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v})).$$

For $Z \in \text{decIrr}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$ set $Z' := \{M \in \text{mod}(A, \mathbf{d}) \mid (M, K^{\mathbf{v}}) \in Z\}$. We clearly have $Z' \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$, and write $Z = (Z', K^{\mathbf{v}})$. Define $c_A(Z) := c_A(Z')$ and $e_A(Z) := e_A(Z')$.

For $Z, Z_1, Z_2 \in \text{decIrr}(A)$ there are dense open subsets $U \subseteq Z$ and $U' \subseteq Z_1 \times Z_2$ such that the maps $\mathbf{g}_A(-)$, $E_A(-)$ and $E_A(-, -)$ are constant on U and U' , respectively. These generic values are denoted by $\mathbf{g}_A(Z)$, $E_A(Z)$ and $E_A(Z_1, Z_2)$, respectively.

For $Z \in \text{decIrr}(A)$ we have

$$c_A(Z) \leq e_A(Z) \leq E_A(Z).$$

An irreducible component $Z \in \text{decIrr}(A)$ is *generically reduced* if $c_A(Z) = e_A(Z)$ and *generically τ -reduced* provided

$$c_A(Z) = e_A(Z) = E_A(Z).$$

Let $\text{decIrr}^\tau(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$ be the set of all generically τ -reduced components of $\text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$, and let

$$\text{decIrr}^\tau(A) := \bigcup_{(\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}) \in \mathbb{N}^n \times \mathbb{N}^n} \text{decIrr}^\tau(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v})).$$

It follows from the definitions that

$$\text{decIrr}^\tau(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v})) = \{(Z, K^{\mathbf{v}}) \mid Z \in \text{Irr}^\tau(A, \mathbf{d}), d_1 v_1 + \cdots + d_n v_n = 0\},$$

where $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_n)$ and $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$.

The following beautiful result due to Plamondon shows that the generic g -vectors parametrize the generically τ -reduced decorated components.

Theorem 9.1 ([47, Theorem 1.2]) Let A be a basic algebra. Then the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{g}_A: \text{decIrr}^\tau(A) &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \\ Z &\mapsto \mathbf{g}_A(Z) \end{aligned}$$

is bijective.

9.5 Decomposition of generically τ -reduced components

An irreducible component $Z \in \text{decIrr}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$ is called *indecomposable* if there exists a dense open subset $U \subseteq Z$, which contains only indecomposable decorated modules. This is the case if and only if $Z = (Z', 0)$ with $Z' \in \text{Irr}(A, \mathbf{d})$ indecomposable or $Z = \{S_i^-\}$ for some i . In particular, if $Z \in \text{decIrr}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$ is indecomposable, then either $\mathbf{d} = 0$ or $\mathbf{v} = 0$.

Given irreducible components Z_i of $\text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}_i, \mathbf{v}_i))$ for $1 \leq i \leq t$, let $(\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}) := (\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{v}_1) + \cdots + (\mathbf{d}_t, \mathbf{v}_t)$, and let

$$Z_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus Z_t$$

be the image of the morphism

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GL}_{\mathbf{d}}(K) \times Z_1 \times \cdots \times Z_t &\rightarrow \text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v})) \\ (g, (\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_t)) &\mapsto g.(\mathcal{M}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{M}_t). \end{aligned}$$

The Zariski closure $\overline{Z_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus Z_t}$ of $Z_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus Z_t$ is an irreducible closed subset of $\text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{v}))$ and is called the *direct sum* of Z_1, \dots, Z_t . Note that $\overline{Z_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus Z_t}$ is in general not an irreducible component.

Theorem 9.2 ([17, Theorem 1.3]) For $Z_1, \dots, Z_t \in \text{decIrr}(A)$ the following are equivalent:

- (i) $\overline{Z_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus Z_t}$ is a generically τ -reduced component.
- (ii) Each Z_i is generically τ -reduced and $E_A(Z_i, Z_j) = 0$ for all $i \neq j$.

Each $Z \in \text{decIrr}^\tau(A)$ is a direct sum of indecomposable generically τ -reduced components, which are uniquely determined up to reordering.

10 Laminations and generically τ -reduced decorated components

10.1 Marked surfaces

By an *unpunctured marked surface* (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) we mean a connected, compact, oriented surface \mathbb{S} with non-empty boundary $\partial\mathbb{S}$ together with a finite set \mathbb{M} of *marked points* on the boundary. We set $\mathbb{S}^\circ := \mathbb{S} \setminus \partial\mathbb{S}$. We assume that there is at least one marked point on each boundary component. We also require that (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) is not a monogon, digon or triangle. (This ensures the existence of non-trivial triangulations.)

10.2 Curves and loops

A *curve in* (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) is a map

$$\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$$

of differentiability class C^1 , with derivative vanishing in at most finitely many points of $[0, 1]$, such that the following hold:

- (A1) $\gamma(0)$ and $\gamma(1)$ are in \mathbb{M} ;
- (A2) $\text{Im}(\gamma) \setminus \{\gamma(0), \gamma(1)\}$ is disjoint from $\partial\mathbb{S}$;
- (A3) $\text{Im}(\gamma)$ does not cut out a monogon or digon.

A curve γ in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) is *simple* if additionally the following holds:

- (A4) γ is injective on the open interval $(0, 1)$, i.e. γ does not intersect itself, except that $\gamma(0)$ and $\gamma(1)$ may coincide.

Simple curves in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) are also called *arcs*.

Let S^1 be the unit circle in \mathbb{C} . A *loop* in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) is a map

$$\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$$

of differentiability class C^1 , with derivative vanishing in at most finitely many points of S^1 , such that the following hold:

- (L1) $\text{Im}(\gamma)$ is disjoint from $\partial\mathbb{S}$;
- (L2) $\text{Im}(\gamma)$ is non-contractible.

A loop γ in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) is *simple* if additionally the following holds:

- (L3) γ is injective, i.e. γ does not intersect itself.

Let $A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ be the set of curves in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) up to homotopy (relative to $\gamma(0)$ and $\gamma(1)$) and up to the equivalence $\gamma \sim \gamma^{-1}$. For a curve γ let $[\gamma]$ be its class in $A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$.

Let $L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ be the set of loops in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) up to homotopy and up to the equivalence $\gamma \sim \gamma^{-1}$. For a loop γ let $[\gamma]$ be its class in $L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$.

For a curve or loop γ in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) we just write γ for the image $\text{Im}(\gamma)$.

For

$$[\gamma], [\delta] \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \cup L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$$

let

$$\text{Int}([\gamma], [\delta]) := \min\{|\gamma' \cap \delta' \cap \mathbb{S}^\circ| \mid \gamma' \in [\gamma], \delta' \in [\delta]\}.$$

Note that for a simple curve or loop γ we get $\text{Int}([\gamma], [\gamma]) = 0$.

From now on we will not distinguish between a curve or loop γ and its class $[\gamma]$.

A loop γ is *primitive* if it is not of the form $\gamma = \theta^m$ for some loop θ and some $m \geq 2$. Here $\theta^m(z) := \theta(z^m)$ for all $z \in S^1$. Let

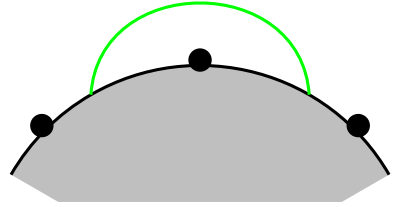
$$L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})^{\text{prim}} \subset L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$$

be the subset of primitive loops.

Let $\pi: \tilde{S}^1 \rightarrow S^1$ be the universal cover of S^1 . For a loop $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$ in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) let

$$\tilde{\gamma} := \gamma \circ \pi: \tilde{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}.$$

Fig. 3 The green curve cuts out a monogon, so it is not a curve in $\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M}$



We call this the *periodic curve* associated with γ .

For later convenience, for $\gamma \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ we set $\tilde{\gamma} := \gamma$.

For $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \cup L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$, define $\text{Int}(\tilde{\gamma}_1, \gamma_2)$ and $\text{Int}(\tilde{\gamma}_1, \tilde{\gamma}_2)$ similarly as above. Note that the value ∞ might occur in this situation.

The following lemma is straightforward

Lemma 10.1 For $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \cup L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})^{\text{prim}}$ the following are equivalent:

1. $\text{Int}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = 0$;
2. $\text{Int}(\tilde{\gamma}_1, \gamma_2) = 0$;
3. $\text{Int}(\tilde{\gamma}_1, \tilde{\gamma}_2) = 0$.

10.3 Laminations and triangulations

By a *lamination* of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) we mean a pair $L = (\gamma, m)$, where γ is a (finite) subset of $A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \cup L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ such that $\text{Int}(\gamma_i, \gamma_j) = 0$ for all $\gamma_i, \gamma_j \in \gamma$, and $m: \gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ is a map. Instead of $L = (\gamma, m)$ we also write $L = \{(\gamma_1, m_1), \dots, (\gamma_t, m_t)\}$, where $\gamma = \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_t\}$ and $m_i = m(\gamma_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq t$. By abuse of terminology, we also say that γ is a lamination. Note that each element in γ is a simple curve or a simple loop. We think of m_i as the multiplicity of γ_i in the lamination L . Let $\text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ be the set of laminations of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) . Note that in [45, Definition 3.17], the set $\text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ is denoted by $\mathcal{C}^\circ(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$.

Each boundary component of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) with m marked points has m *boundary segments*, each connecting two consecutive marked points.

Next, a *curve* in $\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M}$ is a map

$$\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M}$$

of differentiability class C^1 , with derivative vanishing in at most finitely many points of $[0, 1]$, such that the following hold:

- (A1) $\gamma(0)$ and $\gamma(1)$ are in $\partial\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M}$;
- (A2) $\text{Im}(\gamma) \setminus \{\gamma(0), \gamma(1)\}$ is disjoint from $\partial\mathbb{S}$;
- (A3) $\text{Im}(\gamma)$ is non-contractible (with respect to the relative homotopy described below) and does not cut out a monogon, see Fig. 3.

A curve γ in $\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M}$ is *simple* if additionally the following holds:

- (A4) γ is injective, i.e. γ does not intersect itself.

Let $A(\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M})$ be the set of curves in $\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M}$ up to homotopy, such that $\gamma(0)$ and $\gamma(1)$ never leave their respective boundary segment, and up to the equivalence $\gamma \sim \gamma^{-1}$. More precisely, we consider here homotopies

$$H: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M}$$

such that for each $t \in [0, 1]$ the map $H_t := H(t, -)$ is a curve in $\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M}$ with $H_t(0)$ (resp. $H_t(1)$) belonging to the same boundary segment as $\gamma(0)$ (resp. $\gamma(1)$) and such that $H_0 = \gamma$.

As before, we just write γ for the class of γ in $A(\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M})$.

By a *classical lamination* of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) we mean a pair $L = (\gamma, m)$, where γ is a (finite) subset of $A(\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M}) \cup L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ such that $\text{Int}(\gamma_i, \gamma_j) = 0$ for all $\gamma_i, \gamma_j \in \gamma$, and $m: \gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ is a map. Here $\text{Int}(\gamma_i, \gamma_j)$ is defined in the obvious way. Again by abuse of terminology, we also say that γ is a classical lamination. Let $\text{Lam}(\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M})$ be the set of classical laminations of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) .

Given a curve $\gamma \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$, let $\tau^{1/2}(\gamma) \in A(\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M})$ be the curve obtained from γ by rotating its endpoints in clockwise direction to the adjacent boundary segment. This yields a bijection

$$\tau^{1/2}: \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \rightarrow \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M}).$$

A *triangulation* T of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) consists of all boundary segments together with a maximal collection T° of curves in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) such that $\text{Int}(\gamma_i, \gamma_j) = 0$ for all $\gamma_i, \gamma_j \in T^\circ$. In this case, we have

$$|T^\circ| = 6g + 3b + |\mathbb{M}| - 6,$$

where g is the genus of \mathbb{S} and b is the number of boundary components of \mathbb{S} , see for example [25, Proposition 2.10].

Note that the classical laminations defined above correspond to the \mathcal{X} -laminations in the sense of Fock and Goncharov [24]. Let T be a triangulation of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) , and let A_T be the associated gentle Jacobian algebra. We refer to Sect. 10.5 for a precise definition of A_T . To a lamination L of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) we will associate a certain generic decorated A_T -module, which is a direct sum of indecomposable τ -rigid modules, of certain band modules of quasi-length 1, and of negative simples. In Sect. 11, we will look at the Caldero-Chapoton functions of these modules, which can be thought of as generating functions of Euler characteristics of quiver Grassmannians. In contrast, Allegretti [2] works with certain \mathcal{A} -laminations (see [2, 24] for a definition), and he associates A_T -modules, which are direct sums of indecomposable τ -rigid modules, of band modules with arbitrary quasi-length, and of negative simples. He then looks at certain generating functions of Euler characteristics of transversal quiver Grassmannians.

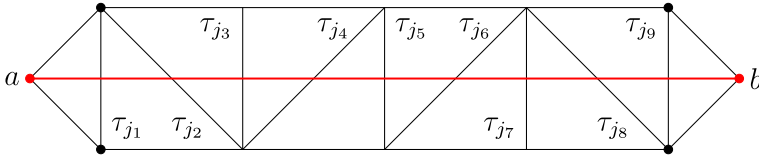


Fig. 4 A curve $(a, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_9}, b)$

10.4 Curves and loops as combinatorial objects

A triangulation cuts the surface into *triangles*. Each triangle has exactly three sides. (Recall that we work here with unpunctured marked surfaces, i.e. we do not have any marked points in the interior of \mathbb{S} .)

Let T be a fixed triangulation of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) with $T^\circ = \{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_t\}$. Let $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$ be a curve in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) , and let

$$m := \text{Int}(\gamma, T) := \sum_{\tau \in T^\circ} \text{Int}(\gamma, \tau)$$

We assume that γ is minimal in the sense that

$$m = \sum_{\tau \in T^\circ} |\gamma \cap \tau \cap \mathbb{S}^\circ|.$$

To γ we associate a sequence

$$(a, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, b),$$

where $a = \gamma(0)$ and $b = \gamma(1)$, and there exist $0 < t_1 < \dots < t_m < 1$ such that $\gamma(t_i) \in \tau_{j_i}$. We illustrate this in Fig. 4. Note that the curves $\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_m}$ do not have to be pairwise different. We do have, however, $\tau_{i_j} \neq \tau_{i_{j+1}}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m - 1$. The curve γ^{-1} yields $(b, \tau_{j_m}, \dots, \tau_{j_1}, a)$.

Analogously, with a loop $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$ in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) we associate a sequence

$$(a, \tau_{j_1}, \tau_{j_2}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, \tau_{j_1}, a),$$

where $a = \gamma(1)$. Starting in $1 \in S^1$ in clockwise orientation, we assume that γ first passes through τ_{j_1} , then through τ_{j_2} etc. We can assume here that $a \in \tau_{j_1}$. This is illustrated in Fig. 5.

The periodic curve $\tilde{\gamma}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$ associated with γ is represented by the infinite sequence

$$(\dots, \tau_{j_1}, \tau_{j_2}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, \tau_{j_1}, \tau_{j_2}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, \tau_{j_1}, \tau_{j_2}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, \dots).$$

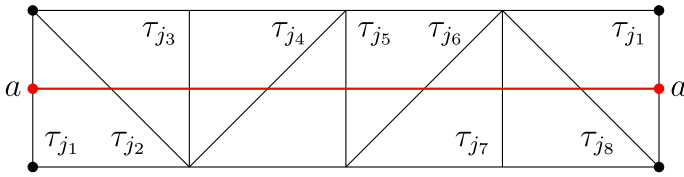


Fig. 5 A loop $(a, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_8}, \tau_{j_1}, a)$

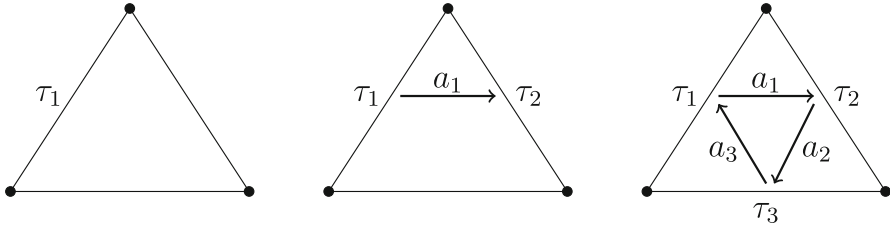


Fig. 6 How triangles yield arrows

Arguing similarly as in [4, Section 4.2], we can identify each $\gamma \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \cup L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ with its associated sequence $(a, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, b)$ modulo the equivalence

$$(a, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, b) \sim (b, \tau_{j_m}, \dots, \tau_{j_1}, a).$$

10.5 From triangulations to gentle Jacobian algebras

Let T be a triangulation of an unpunctured marked surface (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) . Assume that T° consists of n curves τ_1, \dots, τ_n . Then $Q = Q_T$ is by definition the quiver with vertices $1, \dots, n$. The arrows of Q are defined as follows: As displayed in Fig. 6, there are three types of triangles defined by T , and two of these yield arrows in Q , as indicated in the picture. Note that the non-labelled sides of the triangles are meant to be boundary segments of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) , and note that our arrows point in clockwise direction. Other authors might choose the opposite convention. The algebra associated to T is then $A_T := KQ/I$, where I is generated by the paths a_2a_1 , a_3a_2 , a_1a_3 arising from triangles with all three sides in T° .

The algebra A_T was first studied by [4] and [38], where it was defined as the Jacobian algebra $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{C}}(Q_T, W_T)$ of a quiver with potential.

Theorem 10.2 ([4, Section 2]) The Jacobian algebras A_T arising from triangulations of unpunctured marked surfaces are exactly the gentle Jacobian algebras.

10.6 From curves and loops to string and band modules

Let (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) be an unpunctured marked surface, and let T be a fixed triangulation of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) .

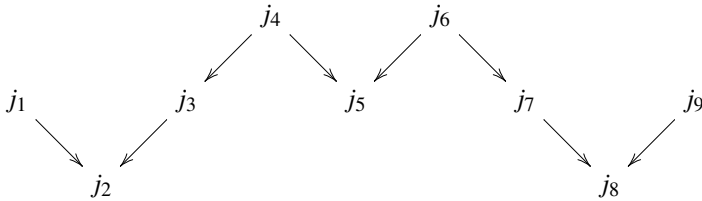
Theorem 10.3 ([4, Propositions 4.2 and 4.3]) For (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) and T as above the following hold:

- (i) There is a bijection $\gamma \mapsto M_\gamma$ between $A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \setminus T^\circ$ and the set of isoclasses of string modules in $\text{mod}(A_T)$.
- (ii) There is a bijection $(\gamma, \lambda) \mapsto M_{\gamma, \lambda}$ between $L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \times K^*$ and the set of isoclasses of band modules in $\text{mod}(A_T)$.

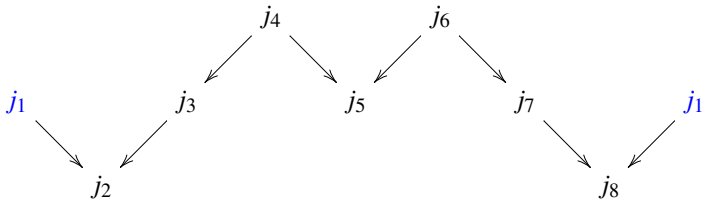
The arcs in T° correspond bijectively to the negative simple decorated A_T -modules. Thus the isoclasses of indecomposable decorated A_T -modules are in bijection with $A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \cup L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \times K^*$.

For an indecomposable decorated A_T -module \mathcal{M} let $\gamma_{\mathcal{M}}$ be the corresponding curve or loop in $A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \cup L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$. For $\mathcal{M} = (M, 0)$ we set $\gamma_{\mathcal{M}} := \gamma_M$.

The string associated with the curve in Fig. 4 looks as follows:



The band associated with the curve in Fig. 5 looks as in the following picture, where the two blue vertices have to be identified:



Note that for an arbitrary gentle algebra A there is also a geometric model for the derived category $D^b(\text{mod}(A))$ (see [34,41,46]), which differs substantially from the one for $\text{mod}(A)$ used in this article.

Theorem 10.4 ([10, Corollary 5.4]) Let $A = A_T$ as above, and let $M, N \in \text{mod}(A)$ be string modules. Then the following are equivalent:

- (i) $\text{Int}(\gamma_M, \gamma_N) = 0$;
- (ii) $\text{Hom}_A(N, \tau_A(M)) = 0 = \text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) = 0$.

Note that the results in [10] are formulated in terms of the cluster category associated with (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) . Theorem 10.4 is a straightforward reformulation in terms of decorated A_T -modules.

In Sect. 10.9 we reprove and generalize Theorem 10.4 by also including band modules.

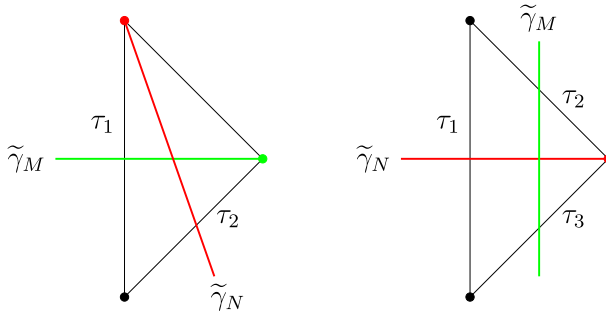


Fig. 7 Intersections of types *I* and *II*

10.7 Rotation of curves and the Auslander-Reiten translation

Let T be a triangulation of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) , and let $A = A_T$. Let $M \in \text{mod}(A)$ be a string module, and let $\gamma_M = (a, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_i}, b)$ be the associated curve in $A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \setminus T^\circ$.

For the following two statements we refer to [10, Theorem 3.6]. (Note that the orientation of our Q_T is opposite to the one used in [10].)

We orient each boundary component of \mathbb{S} by requiring that when following the orientation, the surface lies to the left. We call this the *induced orientation* of the boundary component.

If M is non-projective, then $\gamma_{\tau_A(M)} = \tau(\gamma)$, where $\tau(\gamma)$ is obtained from γ by rotating the points $a = \gamma(0)$ and $b = \gamma(1)$ of γ to the next marked point on their respective boundary component, following the induced orientation.

Dually, if M is non-injective, then $\gamma_{\tau_A^{-1}(M)} = \tau^{-1}(\gamma)$, where $\tau^{-1}(\gamma)$ is obtained from γ by rotating a and b to the next marked points on their respective boundary component, following the opposite induced orientation.

The proof of these statements uses the combinatorial descriptions of $\tau_A(M)$ and $\tau_A^{-1}(M)$ given in [11] and [56].

For more details we refer to [10, Section 3].

10.8 Three types of intersections

Let (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) be an unpunctured marked surface. We fix a triangulation T of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) . Now let $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \cup L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$. Then the intersections of $\tilde{\gamma}_1$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_2$ can be divided into three different types: Type *I* (resp. *II*) are displayed on the left (resp. right) in Fig. 7. Up to symmetry there are 6 different kinds of Type *III* intersections, which are pictured in the left hand column of Fig. 8. (Note that the definition of intersection types depend here on our fixed triangulation T .)

10.9 Proof of Theorem 1.7

Throughout, we fix a triangulation T of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) . Let $A = A_T$.

Lemma 10.5 *Let $M = M(B, \lambda, q) \in \text{mod}(A)$ be a band module with $q \geq 2$. Then $\text{Int}(\gamma_M, \gamma_M) \neq 0$.*

Proof Since $q \geq 2$, we have $\gamma_M = \gamma^q$ for some primitive loop γ . It follows that $\text{Int}(\gamma_M, \gamma_M) \neq 0$. \square

Lemma 10.6 *Let S_i^- be a negative simple decorated A -module, and let \mathcal{M} be an indecomposable decorated A -module. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\text{Int}(\gamma_{S_i^-}, \gamma_{\mathcal{M}}) = 0$;
- (ii) $E_A(S_i^-, \mathcal{M}) = E_A(\mathcal{M}, S_i^-) = 0$.

Proof Suppose that $\mathcal{M} = S_j^-$ is also negative simple. Then the equivalence of (i) and (ii) follows directly from the definitions. Next, assume that $\mathcal{M} = (M, 0)$. Let $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_n) = \underline{\dim}(M)$. Then $d_i = 0$ if and only if the simple A -module S_i is not a composition factor of M if and only if (i) holds. By the definition of $E_A(-, -)$, condition (ii) holds if and only if $d_i = 0$. This finishes the proof. \square

In view of Lemma 10.6, we can now restrict to indecomposable A -modules and curves in $A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \setminus T^\circ$.

Recall that the notions of ρ -blocks and of the associated restriction maps π_i were defined in Sect. 4.

Lemma 10.7 *Let M and N be indecomposable A -modules such that $\tilde{\gamma}_M$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_N$ have a Type I or Type II intersection as shown in Fig. 7. Then*

$$\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) \neq 0.$$

Proof Assume we are in Type I: Let A_i be the ρ -block of A containing the arrow $2 \rightarrow 1$. Then $\pi_i(M) = S_1$ and $\pi_i(N) = S_2$. By Lemma 8.4 we get $\text{Ext}_A^1(N, M) \neq 0$, which implies

$$\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) \neq 0.$$

Next, assume we are in Type II: Let A_i be the ρ -block of A containing the arrow $1 \rightarrow 2$. Thus A_i also contains the arrows $2 \rightarrow 3$ and $3 \rightarrow 1$. We get $\pi_i(M) = P_2$ and $\pi_i(N) = S_1$. By Lemma 8.6 this implies

$$\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) \neq 0.$$

\square

Lemma 10.8 *Let A_1, \dots, A_t be the ρ -blocks of A . Let M and N be indecomposable A -modules. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\tilde{\gamma}_M$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_N$ have an intersection of type I or II.
- (ii) For some $1 \leq i \leq t$, $\pi_i(M \oplus N)$ is not τ -rigid.

Proof This is a direct consequence of Propositions 6.7 and 6.8. \square

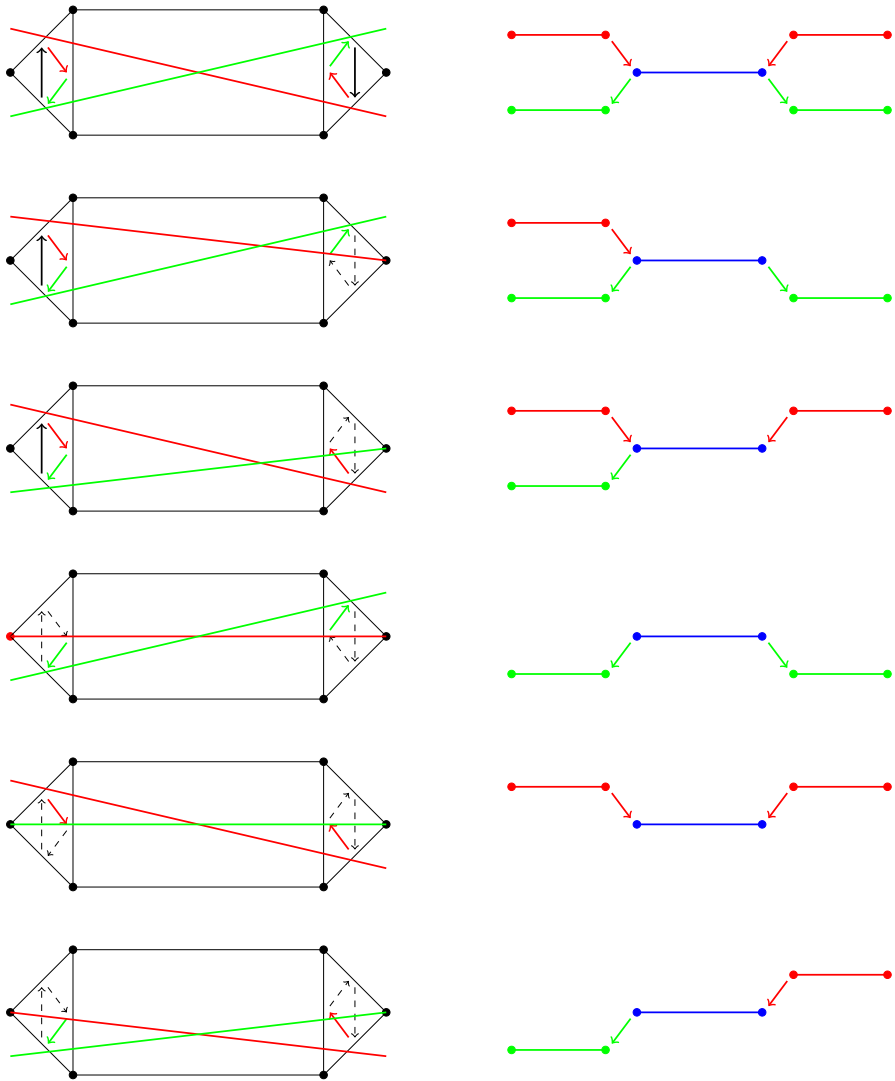


Fig. 8 Type III intersections and 2-sided standard homomorphisms

Lemma 10.9 *Let M and N be indecomposable A -modules. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\tilde{\gamma}_M$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_N$ have a Type III intersection, as shown in the left column of Fig. 8 with $\tilde{\gamma}_M$ green and $\tilde{\gamma}_N$ red.
- (ii) There exists a 2-sided standard homomorphism in $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$.

Proof This follows by a case by case inspection, which is carried out in Figs. 8 and 9.

□

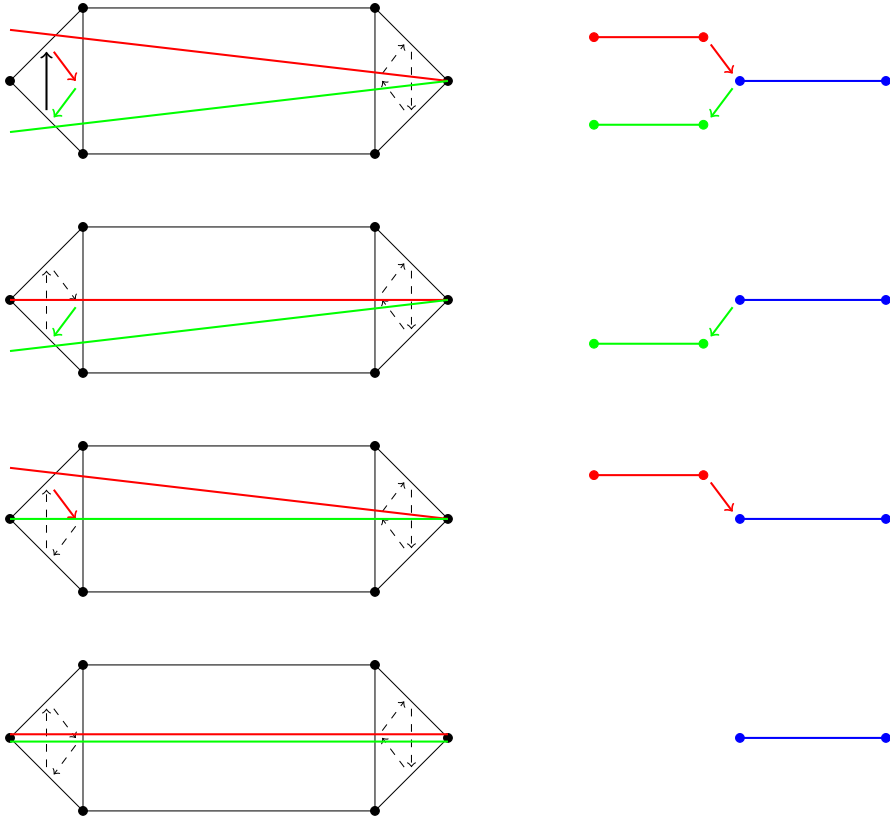


Fig. 9 Non-intersections and 1-sided standard homomorphisms

Lemma 10.10 *Let M and N be indecomposable A -modules. If there exists a 2-sided standard homomorphism in $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$, then $\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) \neq 0$.*

Proof Assume that M and N are string modules. It follows from [51, Proposition 4.9] that the existence of a 2-sided standard homomorphism in $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$ implies $\text{Ext}_A^1(N, M) \neq 0$. By Theorem 5.4(i), this yields $\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) \neq 0$.

If N is a band module, then $\tau_A(N) \cong N$, which implies the claim.

Finally, let M be a band module and assume that $\text{Hom}_A(M, N) \neq 0$. Since $\tau_A(M) \cong M$ and $\text{inj. dim}(M) \leq 1$ (see Lemma 5.5), we get from Theorem 5.4(iii) that

$$0 \neq \text{Hom}_A(M, N) \cong \text{Hom}_A(\tau_A^{-1}(M), N) \cong \text{Ext}_A^1(N, M).$$

By Theorem 5.4(i), this implies $\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) \neq 0$. \square

For indecomposable A -modules M and N , let $\text{rad}_A(M, N)$ be the non-invertible homomorphisms in $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$. These form a subspace of $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$.

Lemma 10.11 *Let M and N be indecomposable A -modules. Then the following hold:*

- (i) Let N be a string module. If $\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) \neq 0$, then $\text{Int}(\tilde{\gamma}_M, \tilde{\gamma}_N) \neq 0$.
(ii) Let N be a band module of quasi-length 1. If $\text{rad}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) \neq 0$, then $\text{Int}(\tilde{\gamma}_M, \tilde{\gamma}_N) \neq 0$.

Proof (i) Let $N = M(C)$ be a string module, and let $f: M \rightarrow \tau_A(N)$ be a standard homomorphism. Thus, up to symmetry, f is given by one of the ten pictures in Fig. 8 and 9. The green curves in these pictures stand now for $\tilde{\gamma}_M$ and the red curves for $\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau_A(N)}$. Now $\tau^{-1}(\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau_A(N)}) = \tilde{\gamma}_N$ is obtained by a rotation in the direction opposite to the induced orientation. By a straightforward case by case analysis we obtain $\text{Int}(\tilde{\gamma}_M, \tilde{\gamma}_N) \neq 0$ in all ten cases.

(ii) Let N be a band module of quasi-length 1. Then $\tau_A(N) \cong N$. Let $f_h \in \text{rad}_A(M, N)$ be a standard homomorphism. Since N is a band module, we know that h is of the form

$$h = ((D_1, E_1, F_1), (D_2, E_2, F_2))$$

with $l(D_2), l(F_2) \geq 1$. Thus f is described by one of the six cases in Figs. 8, where the green curves in these pictures stand for $\tilde{\gamma}_M$ and the red curves for $\tilde{\gamma}_N$. (Actually we are then in 1st, 3rd or 5th case, where we count from top to bottom.) This implies $\text{Int}(\tilde{\gamma}_M, \tilde{\gamma}_N) \neq 0$. \square

Theorem 10.12 *Let M and N be indecomposable A -modules. If M and N are both band modules, then we assume that $M \not\cong N$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\text{Int}(\gamma_M, \gamma_N) = 0$;
(ii) $\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) = 0$ and $\text{Hom}_A(N, \tau_A(M)) = 0$.

Proof (ii) \implies (i): This follows by combining Lemmas 10.7, 10.9 and 10.10.

(i) \implies (ii): Assume that (ii) does not hold. Without loss of generality let $\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) \neq 0$. If N is a string module, then the result follows from Lemma 10.11(i). Next, suppose $N = M(B, \lambda, q)$ is a band module. The periodic curve $\tilde{\gamma}_N$ and also the condition $\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) \neq 0$ are independent of t . So we can assume that $q = 1$. By assumption we have $M \not\cong N$. Thus $\text{rad}_A(M, \tau_A(N)) \neq 0$. Now the result follows from Lemma 10.11(ii). \square

The following theorem corresponds to Theorem 1.7.

Theorem 10.13 *There is a bijection*

$$\eta_T: \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \rightarrow \text{decIrr}^\tau(A),$$

which is natural in the sense that

$$\eta_T(L) = \overline{\eta_T(\gamma_1, 1)^{m_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \eta_T(\gamma_t, 1)^{m_t}}$$

for each lamination $L = (\gamma, m)$ with $\gamma = \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_t\}$ and $m(\gamma_i) = m_i$.

Proof (a): Let $M = M(C) \in \text{mod}(A)$ be a string module, and let

$$Z_C := \overline{\mathcal{O}_{(M,0)}} \subseteq \text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}, 0))$$

where $\mathbf{d} := \underline{\dim}(M)$. By Theorem 10.12 we have $\text{Int}(\gamma_M, \gamma_M) = 0$ if and only if $\text{Hom}_A(M, \tau_A(M)) = 0$ if and only if Z_C is a generically τ -reduced decorated indecomposable irreducible component containing a dense orbit.

(b): Next, let $M = M(B, \lambda, q) \in \text{mod}(A)$ be a band module, and let

$$Z_{B,q} := \overline{\bigcup_{\lambda \in K^*} \mathcal{O}_{(M(B,\lambda,q),0)}} \subseteq \text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}, 0))$$

where $\mathbf{d} := \underline{\dim}(M)$. If $q \geq 2$, then $\text{Int}(\gamma_M, \gamma_M) \neq 0$. Furthermore,

$$Z_{B,q} \subset \overline{Z_{B,1} \oplus \cdots \oplus Z_{B,1}}$$

where $Z_{B,1} \oplus \cdots \oplus Z_{B,1}$ consists of all decorated modules in $\text{decmod}(A, (\mathbf{d}, 0))$ which are isomorphic to $(M(B, \lambda_1, 1), 0) \oplus \cdots \oplus (M(B, \lambda_q, 1), 0)$ for some $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_q) \in (K^*)^q$.

Thus, we assume that $t = 1$ and set $Z_B := Z_{B,1}$. Let $N = M(B, \mu, 1)$ for some $\mu \in K^*$ with $\mu \neq \lambda$. Note that $\gamma_M = \gamma_N$. By Theorem 10.12 we have $\text{Int}(\gamma_M, \gamma_N) = 0$ if and only if $\text{Hom}_A(M, N) = 0$ if and only if Z_B is a generically τ -reduced decorated indecomposable irreducible component not containing a dense orbit. Note here that $\tau_A(M) \cong M$ and $\tau_A(N) \cong N$ and that the condition $\text{Hom}_A(M, N) = 0$ is equivalent to the condition $\text{End}_A(M) \cong K$.

(c): The considerations in (a) and (b) show that there is a bijection between the set of indecomposable components in $\text{Irr}^\tau(A)$ and the set of laminations of the form $L = (\{\gamma_1\}, m)$ with $m(\gamma_1) = 1$ and $\gamma_1 \notin T^\circ$.

(d): Now the Theorem follows from Lemma 10.6 (which takes care of the negative simple decorated modules) and Theorem 10.12 combined with the Decomposition Theorem 9.2. \square

10.10 Shear coordinates and g -vectors

Let $A = A_T$ as above. As mentioned before, a result by W. Thurston (see [26, Theorem 12.3]) says that there is a bijection $s_T: \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ sending a lamination to its shear coordinate. We briefly and informally recall the construction of s_T .

First, consider an arc

$$\gamma = (a, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, b) \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}).$$

Then

$$\tau^{1/2}(\gamma) = (a', \tau_{j_{1l_a}}, \dots, \tau_{j_{1l_a}}, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, \tau_{j_{m1}}, \dots, \tau_{j_{m1}}, b'),$$

where $a', b' \in \partial\mathbb{S} \setminus \mathbb{M}$, and $(\tau_{j_{11}}, \dots, \tau_{j_{1t_a}})$ and $(\tau_{j_{m1}}, \dots, \tau_{j_{mt_b}})$ are possibly empty sequences of curves in T° which are incident with a and b , respectively. Let $\tau_{a'}$ and $\tau_{b'}$ the boundary segments, which contain a' and b' , respectively.

For each $1 \leq k \leq m$, we look at the triple $(\tau', \tau_{j_k}, \tau'')$, where τ' and τ'' are the left and right neighbour, respectively, of τ_{j_k} in the sequence

$$(\tau_{a'}, \tau_{j_{11}}, \dots, \tau_{j_{1t_a}}, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, \tau_{j_{m1}}, \dots, \tau_{j_{mt_b}}, \tau_{b'}).$$

Then we are in one of the four cases displayed in Fig. 10, where the red line is a segment of the curve $\tau^{1/2}(\gamma)$ and the dotted arrows indicate possible arrows of A . (There is an arrow on the left if and only if $\tau' \neq \tau_{a'}$, and there is an arrow on the right if and only if $\tau'' \neq \tau_{b'}$.)

Next, consider a simple loop

$$\gamma = (a, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, \tau_{j_1}, a) \in L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}).$$

For each $1 \leq k \leq m$, we look at the triple

$$(\tau', \tau_{j_k}, \tau'') := \begin{cases} (\tau_{j_{k-1}}, \tau_{j_k}, \tau_{j_{k+1}}) & \text{if } 2 \leq k \leq m-1, \\ (\tau_{j_m}, \tau_{j_1}, \tau_{j_2}) & \text{if } k = 1, \\ (\tau_{j_{m-1}}, \tau_{j_m}, \tau_{j_1}) & \text{if } k = m. \end{cases}$$

In both cases (i.e. $\gamma \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ and $\gamma \in L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$), the *shear coordinate* of γ (with respect to T) is defined as $s_T(\gamma) := (s_1, \dots, s_n)$, where

$$s_i := \sum_{k=1}^m \delta_{j_k, i} \delta_k$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Here $\delta_{j_k, i}$ denotes the Kronecker delta and

$$\delta_k := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (\tau', \tau_{j_k}, \tau'') \text{ looks as in case (1) of Figure 10,} \\ -1 & \text{if we are in case (2),} \\ 0 & \text{if we are in cases (3) or (4).} \end{cases}$$

Finally, let $L = (\gamma, m)$ be a lamination. Then

$$s_T(L) := \sum_{\gamma_i \in \gamma} m(\gamma_i) s_T(\gamma_i).$$

Recall that by Plamondon [47, Theorem 1.2], there is a bijection $\mathbf{g}_T: \text{decIrr}(A)^\tau \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ sending a generically τ -reduced decorated component to its g -vector.

The proof of the following result is a bit tedious but straightforward. It follows essentially the ideas from Labardini-Fragoso [39, Theorem 10.0.5]. Note that [39] deals with a dual situation and only considers curves. The case of loops is however

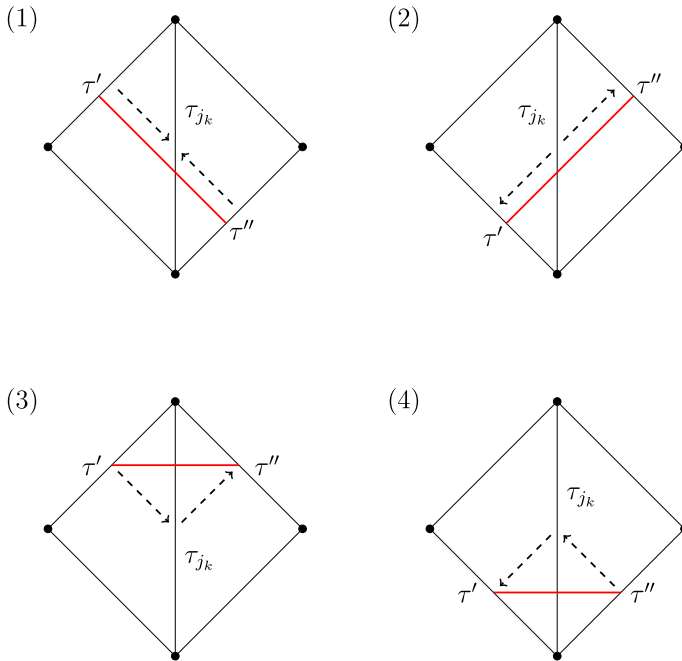


Fig. 10 Computing shear coordinates

easier than the curve case and uses the same arguments. Note also that [39] uses a different (but equivalent) definition of g -vectors.

Proposition 10.14 *With $A = A_T$ as above, the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) & \xrightarrow{s_T} & \mathbb{Z}^n \\
 \eta_T \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 \text{decIrr}^\tau(A) & \xrightarrow{g_T} & \mathbb{Z}^n
 \end{array}$$

commutes.

11 Bangle functions and generic Caldero-Chapoton functions

We will assume throughout that our surface with marked points (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) is connected and has no punctures. We fix a triangulation T with internal edges $T^\circ = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_n)$.

11.1 Strings and bands

Recall from Sect. 10.4 that we identify each curve $\gamma \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \setminus T^\circ$ with a certain sequence $(a, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{M}$ and the τ_{j_i} are the sequence of arcs

of T° which are crossed by γ in a minimal way, up to homotopy. Denote by Δ_i the triangle of T , which contains the arcs τ_{j_i} and $\tau_{j_{i+1}}$, and which contains the segment $[\gamma(t_i), \gamma(t_{i+1})]$ of γ for $1 \leq i \leq m-1$. This sequence can be coded into a (decorated) quiver Q_γ^T of type A_m with vertices $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$. Now, in Δ_i there exists a unique arrow a_i of the quiver Q_T (see Sect. 10.5), which goes either from τ_{j_i} to $\tau_{j_{i+1}}$, or from $\tau_{j_{i+1}}$ to τ_{j_i} . In the first case we draw an arrow with label a_i from i to $i+1$. In the second case, we draw an arrow with the same label from $i+1$ to i . We call Q_γ^T the *string* of γ with respect to the triangulation T .

Analogously, we associate with a loop $\gamma = (a, \tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_m}, \tau_{j_1}, a) \in L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ a quiver of type A_{m-1} with vertices $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$. The only difference is that now we have an additional triangle Δ_m , which contains the edges τ_{j_m} , τ_{j_1} , and the segment $[\gamma(t_m), \gamma(t_1)]$ of γ . In this case Δ_m determines the direction of the arrow between a_m between 1 and m . We call in this case Q_γ^T the *band* of γ with respect to T .

11.2 MSW-functions

In this section we will use the conventions and definitions from [45, Section 3] without further reference.

Musiker, Schiffler and Williams [45] assign to each homotopy class $\gamma \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ (resp. $\gamma \in L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$) a snake graph (resp. band graph) $G = G_{T, \gamma}$. We assume that in each tile G_1, G_2, \dots, G_l of G , the diagonal goes from SE to NW, and we always think that G is drawn from SW to NE.

Remark 11.1 The graph G comes with a distinguished good resp. perfect matching P_- which consists of the external edges of G which are either vertical and belong to a negatively oriented tile, or are horizontal and belong to a positively oriented tile. On the other hand, the tile G_j and the position of its two neighbours record how γ crosses the quadrilateral surrounding τ_{j_i} in the neighbourhood of $\gamma(t_i)$. With these two observations it is an easy exercise to show that

$$\frac{x(P_-)}{\text{cross}(T, \gamma)} = \underline{x}^{\mathbf{s}_T(\gamma)}, \quad (11.1)$$

where $\mathbf{s}_T(\gamma)$ is the shear coordinate vector (see Sect. 10.10) of γ with respect to T .

Remark 11.2 Following Derksen-Weyman-Zelevinsky [22, p. 60] each skew-symmetric matrix $B \in \mathbb{Z}^{n \times n}$ corresponds to a 2-acyclic quiver $Q(B)$ with vertices $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and b_{ij} arrows from j to i whenever $b_{ij} > 0$.

In [45, Definition 2.19] the (skew-symmetric) signed adjacency matrix $B_T \in \mathbb{Z}^{n \times n}$ of a triangulation T of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) is introduced. With these conventions in place we have $Q_T = Q(-B_T)$ for our quiver Q_T from Sect. 10.5. The (coefficient-free) cluster algebra $\mathcal{A}(B_T)$ associated with B_T is just $\mathcal{A}_{(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})}$. Let $\mathcal{A}_\bullet(B_T)$ be the corresponding cluster algebra with principal coefficients.

Remark 11.3 In [45, Definitions 5.3 and 5.6] the authors associate to their graph $G = G_{T, \gamma}$ a poset structure Q_G on the set $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ by describing its Hasse quiver. We leave it as an exercise that our quiver Q_γ^T from Sect. 11.1 is opposite to the Hasse

quiver in [45]. Thus, the poset ideals of Q_G are precisely the subsets I of vertices of Q_γ^T which are closed under predecessors. We call such subsets *order coideals* of Q_γ^T .

In [45, Definition 3.4] a Laurent polynomial

$$X_\gamma^T = \frac{1}{\text{cross}(T, \gamma)} \sum_P x(P)y(P) \in R := \mathbb{Z}[x_i^\pm, y_i]_{i=1,2,\dots,n} \quad (11.2)$$

is defined, where the sum runs over the perfect resp. good matchings of G . We agree that $X_{\gamma_i}^T = x_i$ for $\gamma_i \in T^\circ$ and for $L = (\xi, m) \in \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ one sets

$$X_L^T := \prod_{\gamma \in \xi} (X_\gamma^T)^{m(\gamma)}.$$

The following result is implicit in [45, Sections 5 and 6]:

Lemma 11.4 *For each $\gamma \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \cup L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ holds*

$$X_\gamma^T = \underline{x}^{\text{sr}(\gamma)} \sum_{I \subset Q_\gamma^T} \prod_{i \in I} \hat{y}_{j_i},$$

where the summation runs over the order coideals I of Q_γ^T and

$$\hat{y}_j := y_j \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{b_{ij}} \in \mathcal{A}_\bullet(B_T)$$

for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Proof According to [45, Theorem 5.7] the lattice $L(G)$ of good matchings of G is in natural bijection with the distributive lattice of order coideals of Q_γ^T . More precisely, to a good matching corresponds the coideal $I(P)$, which consists of the labels of the tiles of G which are enclosed by $P \ominus P_-$.

On the other hand, by [45, Proposition 6.2] $x_\gamma \in R$ is homogeneous of degree

$$\mathbf{g}(x_\gamma) = \deg \left(\frac{x(P_-)}{\text{cross}(T, \gamma)} \right),$$

if we agree that $\deg x_j = \mathbf{e}_j \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and $\deg y_j = -\sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij} \mathbf{e}_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$.

Thus in view of (11.1) we have to show that

$$\frac{x(P)y(P)}{x(P_-)} = \prod_{i \in I(P)} \hat{y}_{j_i} \quad \text{for all good matchings } P \text{ of } G. \quad (11.3)$$

In order to show (11.3) we proceed by induction on the Hasse diagram of the distributive lattice $L(G)$ as in the proof of [45, Theorem 5.1] at the end of [45, Section 5].

□

11.3 Dual CC-functions and MSW-functions

We introduce the *anti principal ice quiver* \tilde{Q}_T , which is obtained from Q_T by adding an additional set of frozen vertices $\{1', 2', \dots, n'\}$, and an additional arrow $p_i: i' \rightarrow i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. The potential W_T mentioned in Sect. 10.5 can be naturally viewed as a potential for \tilde{Q}_T and it is not hard to see that (\tilde{Q}_T, W_T) is a non-degenerate QP with finite-dimensional Jacobian algebra $\tilde{A}_T = \mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{C}}(\tilde{Q}_T, W_T)$.

Definition 11.5 The *dual Caldero-Chapoton function* with respect to \tilde{A}_T of a decorated representation $\mathcal{M} = (M, V)$ of A_T is the Laurent polynomial

$$\text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(\mathcal{M}) := \underline{x}^{\mathbf{g}_{\tilde{A}_T}(\mathcal{M})} \sum_{\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{N}^n} \chi(\text{Gr}_{A_T}^{\mathbf{e}}(M)) \cdot \underline{\hat{y}}^{\mathbf{e}} \in R,$$

where $\text{Gr}_{A_T}^{\mathbf{e}}(M)$ is the quiver Grassmannian of factor modules with dimension vector \mathbf{e} of the A_T -module M , and χ is the topological Euler characteristic.

Note that for a decorated representation \mathcal{M} of A_T we have in fact $\mathbf{g}_{\tilde{A}_T}(\mathcal{M}) = (\mathbf{g}_{A_T}, 0, \dots, 0)$. This is so, since for each A_T -module M with minimal projective presentation

$$P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

the same sequence can be taken as a minimal projective presentation of M viewed as an \tilde{A}_T -module, due to the shape of \tilde{Q}_A .

Remark 11.6 Obviously, the dual Caldero-Chapoton-function is the same as the usual Caldero-Chapoton-function for the corresponding dual module, more precisely

$$\text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(\mathcal{M}) = \text{CC}_{\tilde{A}_T^{\text{op}}}(D\mathcal{M}) := \underline{x}^{\mathbf{g}'_{\tilde{A}_T^{\text{op}}}(D\mathcal{M})} \sum_{\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{N}^n} \chi(\text{Gr}_{\mathbf{e}}^{A_T^{\text{op}}}(DM)) \cdot \underline{\hat{y}}^{\mathbf{e}} \in R,$$

where $D\mathcal{M} = (DM, DV)$ is the \mathbb{C} -dual decorated A_T^{op} -module,

$$\mathbf{g}'_{\tilde{A}_T^{\text{op}}}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathbf{g}_{A_T^{\text{op}}}(DM) + \underline{\dim}(DV)$$

is the classical g -vector, calculated in terms of the minimal injective copresentation $0 \rightarrow DM \rightarrow DP_0 \rightarrow DP_1$, and $\text{Gr}_{\mathbf{e}}^{A_T^{\text{op}}}(DM)$ is the quiver Grassmannian of \mathbf{e} -dimensional A_T^{op} -submodules of DM .

Thus we have in particular

$$\text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(\mathcal{M}_1 \oplus \mathcal{M}_2) = \text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(\mathcal{M}_1) \text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(\mathcal{M}_2) \quad (11.4)$$

for decorated representations \mathcal{M}_1 and \mathcal{M}_2 .

Moreover the $\text{CC}(\mathcal{M})$ for decorated reachable E -rigid A_T -modules \mathcal{M} are precisely the cluster monomials for the cluster algebra $\mathcal{A}_{\bullet}(B_T) \subset R$ with principal coefficients, see for example [23].

Remark 11.7 For a curve $\gamma \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \setminus T^\circ$ let $\mathcal{M}_\gamma := (M_\gamma, 0)$ be the corresponding decorated A_T -module. For a primitive $\gamma \in L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ let $\mathcal{M}_\gamma := (M_{\gamma, \lambda}, 0)$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Note that $M_{\gamma, \lambda}$ is a band module of quasi-length 1. In these two cases, the quiver Q_γ^T is the coefficient quiver of the string module M_γ (resp. of the band module $M_{\gamma, \lambda}$). Moreover, the order coideals of Q_γ^T can be identified with the coordinate factor modules of \mathcal{M}_γ , see also [45, Remark 5.8]. Finally, for $\gamma \in T^\circ$ let \mathcal{M}_γ be the associated negative simple decorated A_T -module.

Proposition 11.8 *For a curve or primitive loop $\gamma \in A(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \cup L(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ we have*

$$X_\gamma^T = \text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(\mathcal{M}_\gamma).$$

Proof We use Lemma 11.4 to compare both expressions. As a consequence of Proposition 10.14, we get $s_T(\gamma) = \mathbf{g}_{A_T}(\mathcal{M}_\gamma) = \mathbf{g}_{\tilde{A}_T}(\mathcal{M}_\gamma)$. In view of Remark 11.7 our claim follows now from [36, Theorem 1.2]. \square

11.4 Bangle functions are generic

Recall that our set of laminations $\text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ from Sect. 10.3 is the same as the set of $\mathcal{C}^\circ(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ of \mathcal{C}° -compatible collection of arcs and simple (= essential) loops in [45, Def. 3.17].

Recall also that each irreducible component $Z \in \text{decIrr}^\tau(A_T)$ we can consider the map

$$\text{CC}'_Z: Z \rightarrow R, \quad \mathcal{M} \mapsto \text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(\mathcal{M})$$

as a constructible function, which indeed has a finite image. Thus there exists an open dense subset $U \subseteq Z$ where CC'_Z takes a constant value, say $\text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(Z)$. We define

$$\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_T := \{\text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(Z) \mid Z \in \text{decIrr}^\tau(A_T)\}$$

and

$$\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_T := \{X_L^T \mid L \in \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})\}.$$

With this definition we can state now the main result of this section:

Theorem 11.9 *For each lamination $L \in \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M})$ we have*

$$X_L^T = \text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(\eta_T(L)),$$

where $\eta_T: \text{Lam}(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) \rightarrow \text{decIrr}^\tau(A_T)$ is the bijection from Theorem 10.13. In particular, we have

$$\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_T = \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_T.$$

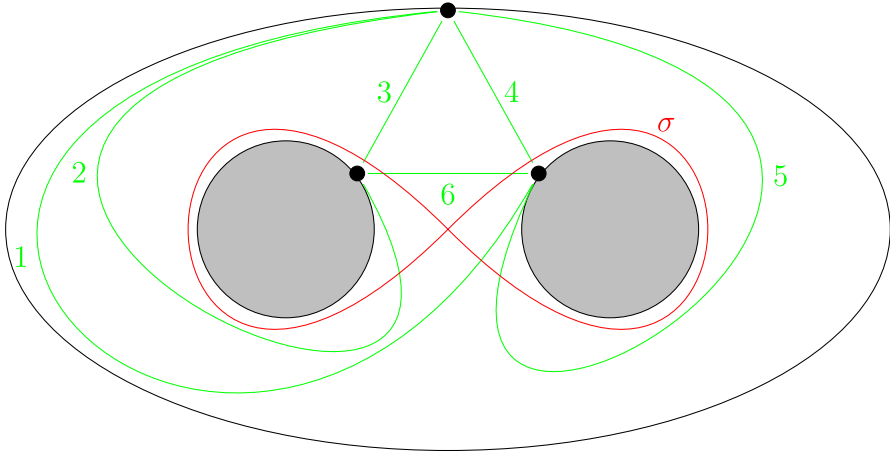


Fig. 11 Triangulation T of (S, \mathbb{M}) and loop σ

Proof If an irreducible component $Z \in \text{decIrr}(A_T)$ decomposes as $Z = \overline{Z_1 \oplus Z_2}$ then it follows from (11.4) and the above definition that

$$\text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(Z) = \text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(Z_1) \cdot \text{CC}'_{\tilde{A}_T}(Z_2).$$

Let $L = (\xi, m) \in \text{Lam}(S, \mathbb{M})$ be a lamination,

In Theorem 10.13 we assign to (ξ, m) a generically τ -reduced decorated irreducible component

$$\eta_T(\gamma, m) = \overline{\bigoplus_{\gamma \in \xi} \eta_T(\gamma, 1)^{m(\gamma)}} \in \text{decIrr}^\tau(A_T).$$

Since on the other hand, we have by definition

$$X_{(\gamma, m)}^T = \prod_{\gamma \in \xi} (X_\gamma^T)^{m(\gamma)},$$

it is sufficient to prove

$$X_\gamma^T = \text{CC}'_T(\eta_T(\gamma))$$

for γ an arc or a simple loop. This is trivial if $\gamma \in T^\circ$, thus we have to distinguish only two cases:

Case 1: γ is an arc which does not belong to T . In this case, the string module M_γ is τ -rigid and therefore

$$\eta_T(\gamma) = \overline{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}_\gamma}},$$

compare Theorem 10.13. So our claim follows directly from Proposition 11.8.

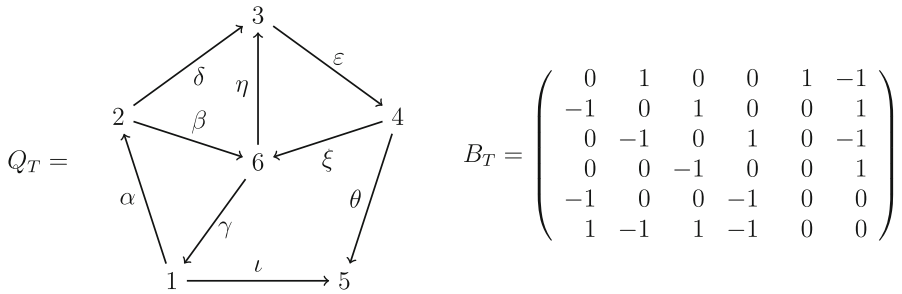


Fig. 12 Quiver Q_T and signed adjacency matrix B_T (MSW-convention)

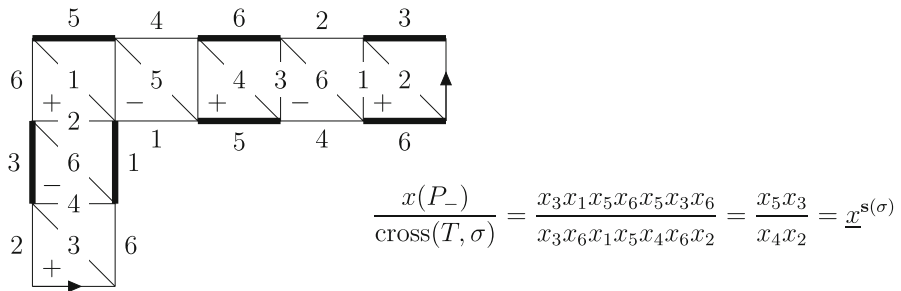


Fig. 13 Band graph $G = G_{T, \sigma}$ with P_- (thick edges) and $\underline{x}^{s(\sigma)}$

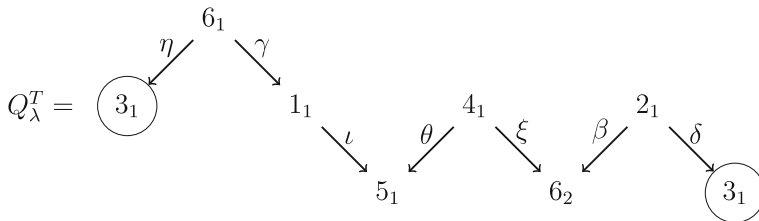


Fig. 14 Coefficient quiver Q_σ^T

Case 2: γ is a simple loop. In this case $\eta_T(\gamma)$ is the closure of the union of the orbits of a family of modules, namely

$$\eta_T(\gamma) = \overline{\bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*} \mathcal{O}_{(M_{\gamma, \lambda}, 0)}}.$$

In this case we have again by Proposition 11.8 $X_\gamma^T = \text{CC}'_{A_T}((M_{\gamma, \lambda}, 0))$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$, and we are done. \square

By specializing the coefficients to 1, the equality $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_T = \tilde{\mathcal{G}}_T$ from Theorem 11.9 yields

$$\mathcal{B}_T = \mathcal{G}_T.$$

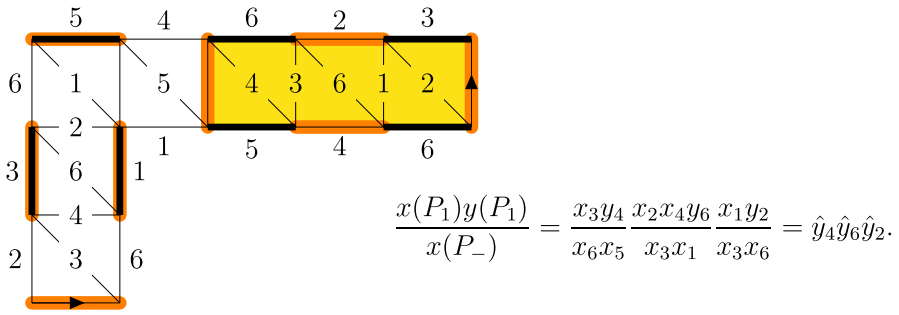
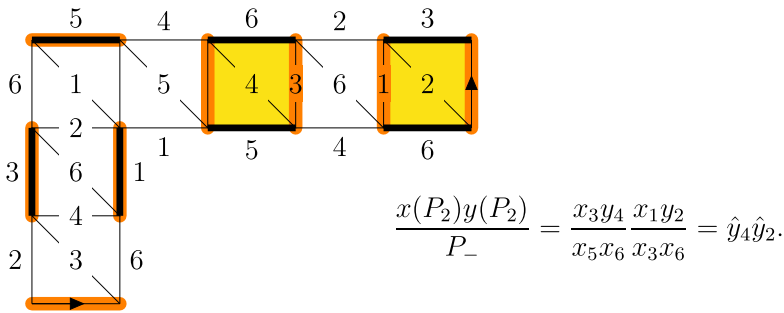
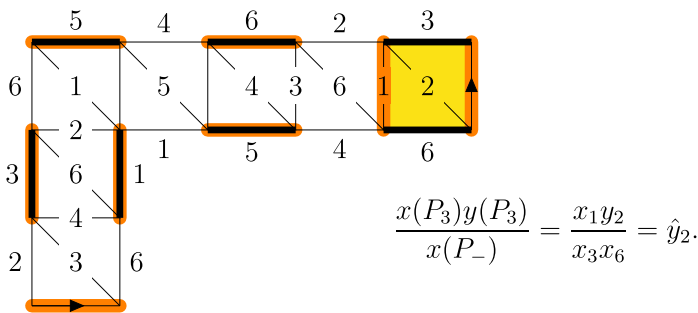
(A) Good matching P_1 and its contribution to X_σ^T (B) Good matching P_2 and its contribution to X_σ^T (C) Good matching P_3 and its contribution to X_σ^T

Fig. 15 a Good matching P_1 and its contribution to X_σ^T (b) Good matching P_2 and its contribution to X_σ^T
 c Good matching P_3 and its contribution to X_σ^T

Thus Theorem 1.8 is proved.

12 An example

Let (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) be the sphere with three disks cut out, and one marked point on each boundary component. In Fig. 11 we display a triangulation T of (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) , where the arcs of T are marked in green, together with a loop σ in (\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{M}) .

It is easy to read off the quiver Q_T (following our convention) and the signed adjacency matrix B_T (following the convention of [45]). Both are shown in Fig. 12. Recall that with these convention in place we have $Q_T = Q(-B_T)$.

Musiker, Williams and Schiffler [45] associate to each loop σ a band graph $G = G_{T,\sigma}$ with respect to a triangulation T . In our example, we obtain the band graph G displayed in Fig. 13. Note that G has $m = 7$ tiles, corresponding to the 7 intersections of σ with the edges of T . The thick edges of G correspond to the distinguished good matching P_- . Note that the two extremal edges have to be identified along the corresponding arrows.

Recall from Sect. 11.3 that Musiker, Schiffler and Williams associate to G a Hasse quiver Q_G , which is opposite to our coefficient quiver Q_σ^T of the band module $M_{\sigma,\lambda}$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$, see Remarks 11.1 and 11.7. We display the coefficient quiver Q_σ^T in Fig. 14. Note that the two encircled vertices have to be identified.

Thus the order coideals of Q_σ^T (i.e. coordinate factor modules of $M_{\sigma,\lambda}$) are in bijection with the good matchings of G . More precisely, the tiles which are enclosed by the symmetric difference $P \ominus P_-$ for a good matching P are identified with a basis of the corresponding coordinate factor module. Finally we display in Fig. 15, three of the 27 good matchings of G . In each case the edges of the matching P are highlighted in orange, whilst the tiles which are enclosed by $P \ominus P_-$ are highlighted in yellow. Moreover, we show in each case the contribution of P to X_σ^T .

The relation between perfect matchings and coordinate submodules of string modules has been also studied in a more general setup by Canakci and Schroll [12].

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