Lecture 23: Cluster variable formulas for tagged arcs Gregg Musiker 8680 (4-13-11)

Note Title 4/13/2011

(1) Recall from last time that Fomin-Shapiro-Thurston construct a cluster algebra for any marked surface (S, M).

If S is of genus g,
  # boundary components of S is b
  $\# M \cap \partial S = c$, and
  $\# M \cap (S - \partial S) = p$ [# punctures],

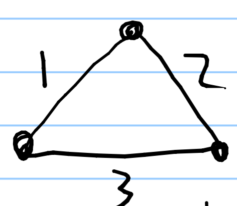
then $\mathcal{A}(S,M)$ is a cluster algebra of rank $n = 6g + 3b + 3p + c - 6$.

In particular, any maximal collection of non-intersecting, non-homotopic arcs or tagged arcs (triangulation or tagged triangulation) is of size n.

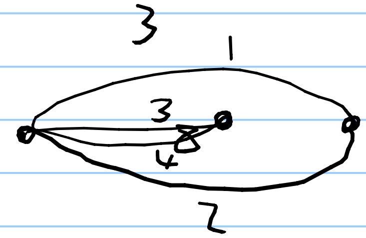
A tagged triangulation T
  $\longleftrightarrow$ cluster algebra seed

tagged arc $\tau_i \longleftrightarrow x_i$ in initial cluster

adding up contributions from <u>puzzle pieces</u> $\longleftrightarrow$ exchange matrix B.



$\longleftrightarrow$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$



$\longleftrightarrow$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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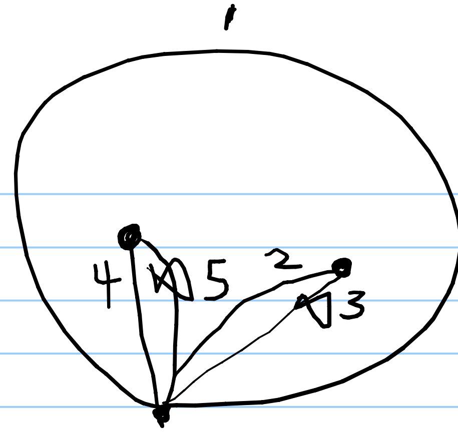
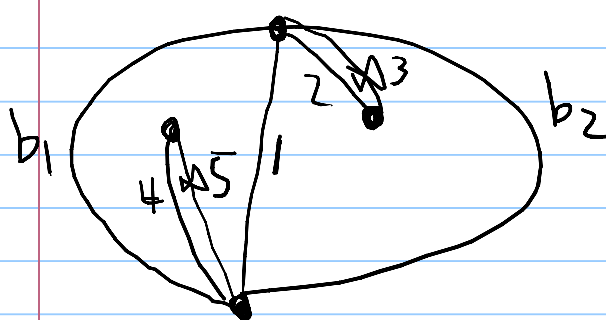


$$\longleftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example: $(\widetilde{D_5})$

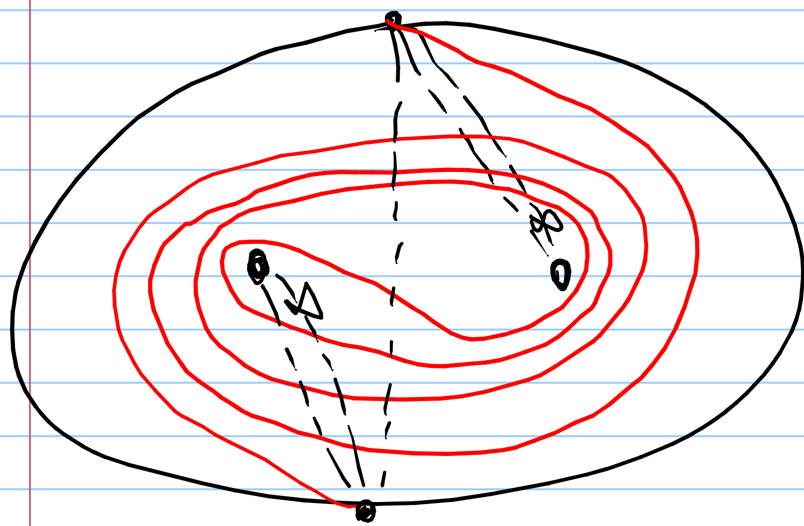
T



$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \\ \end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & 1 & 1 & -1 & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ -1 & & & 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ -1 & & & 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ 1 & & & -1 & -1 & 0 & \\ & & & & & & \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & b_1 & b_2 \end{matrix}
\end{array}
+
\begin{array}{c}
\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & & & & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & & & & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & b_1 & b_2 \end{matrix}
\end{array}$$

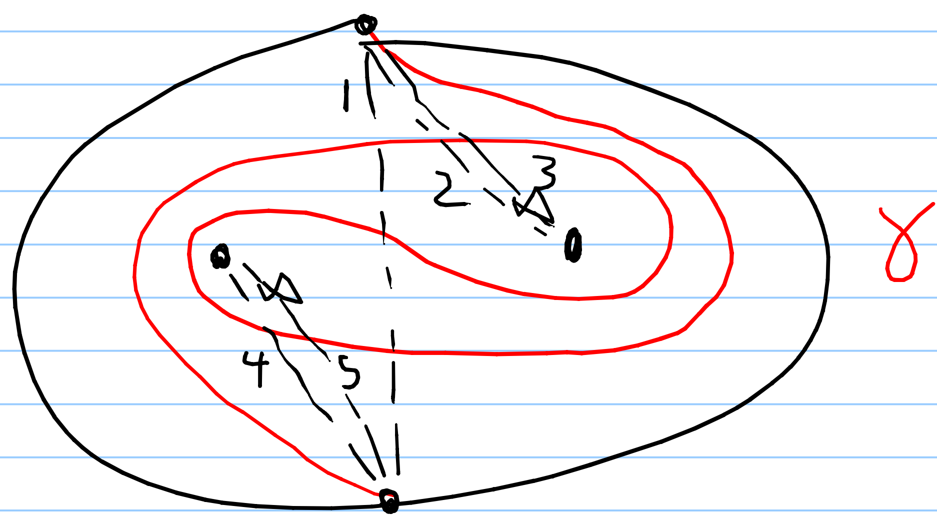
$$= \begin{array}{c}
\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & b_1 & b_2 \end{matrix}
\end{array} \qquad B_T$$

(3) Consider the arc γ

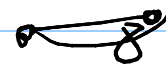


While it is a Theorem of FST that tagged arc complex is connected and thus we could find a sequence of flips so that γ was in a new triangulation, in practice it is difficult to compute cluster variable x_γ that way.

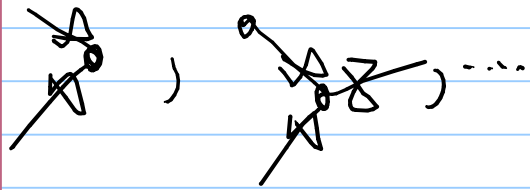
Instead we describe a comb. approach, although we will use a smaller example as an illustration:

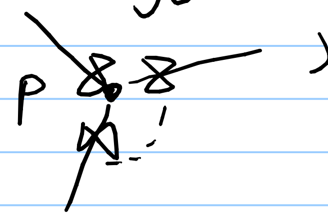


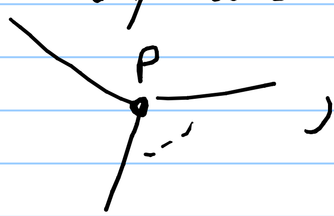
(4) Simplifying assumption:

We will let T be a tagged triangulation where no tagged arcs have notches except for 

In other words, we will assume

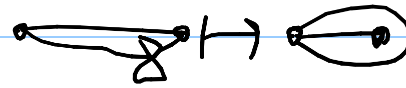
 does not appear in T.

We make this assumption w.l.o.g. Because if B_T is the exchange matrix corresponding to a tagged triangulation containing , and T^P is the same tagged triangulation, it locally looks like

, then $B_{T^P} = B_T$.

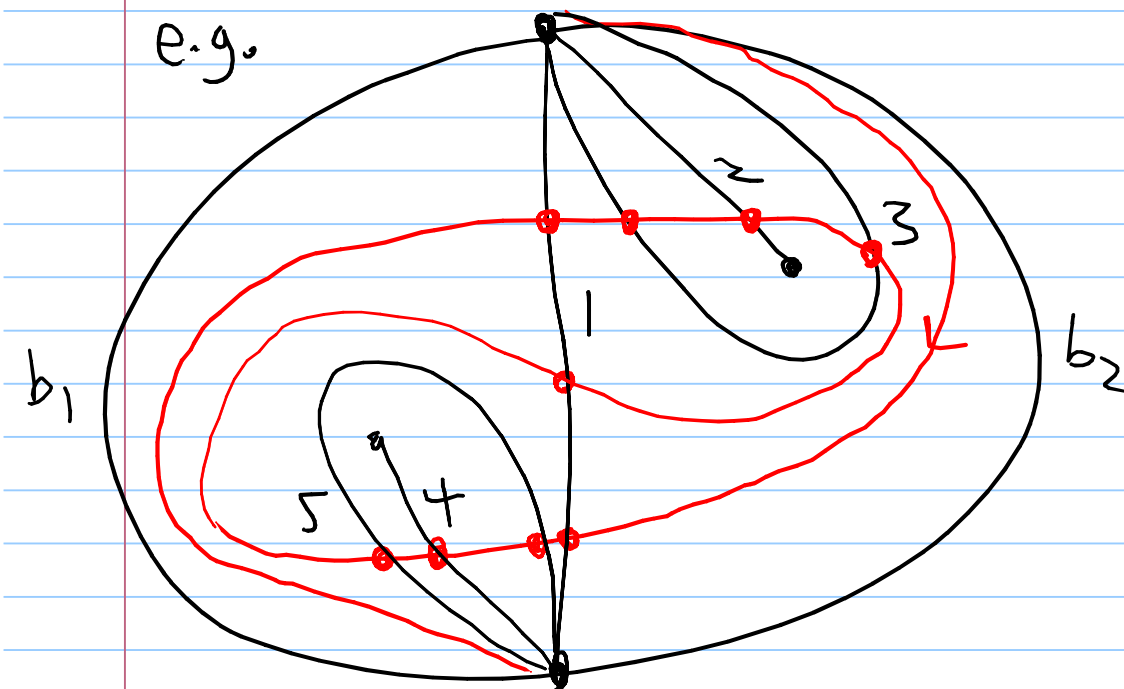
Pf: Look at second and third puzzle pieces.

Thus if we want to understand all possible cluster algebras arising from a surface, it suffices to consider those tagged triangulations satisfying the above assumption.

Secondly, tagged triangulations of this form are in bijection with (ideal) triangulations. 

⑤ Thus, providing combinatorial formulas for tagged arcs γ crossing an ideal triangulation T^0 is sufficient.

e.g.

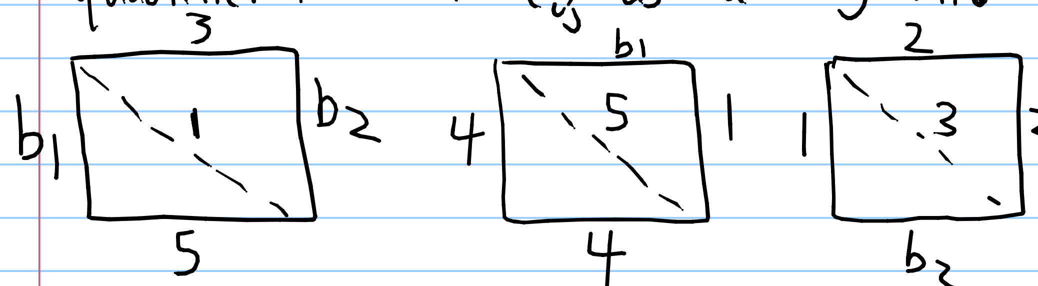


Record crossings of γ in order:

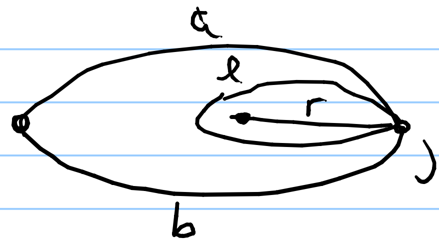
1, 5, 4, 5, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1.

Construction: For any untagged arc γ, we construct a snake graph G_γ as follows:

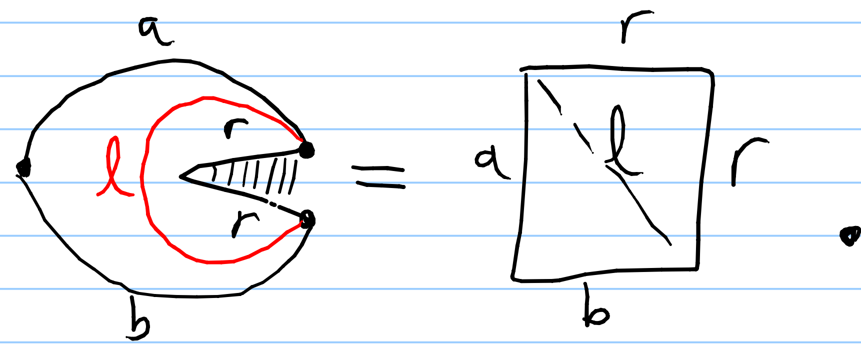
For each crossing γ w/ τ_{i_j} in the ideal triang. T^0, construct tile G_{i_j} by forming quadilateral with τ_{i_j} as a diagonal:



(6) Notice that in self-folded quad,



, tile for ℓ is



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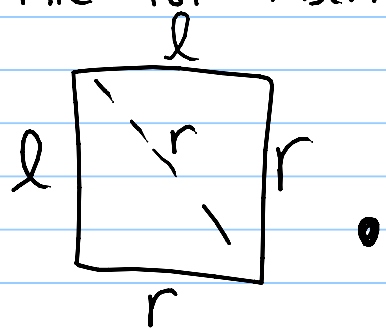
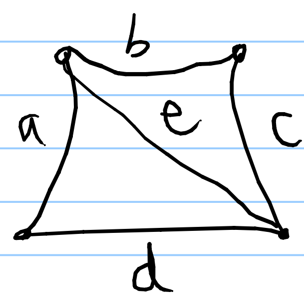
By convention, we define the tile for inscribed arc r to be



.

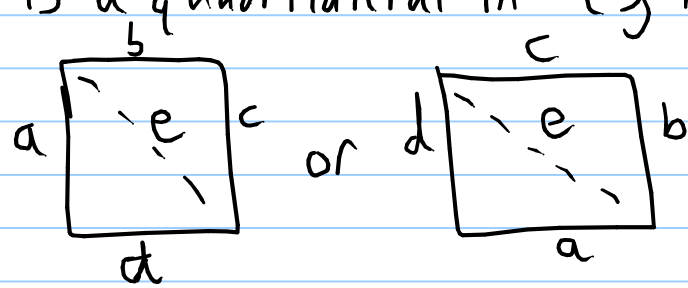
Def: Relative orientation

If



[possibly with edge or vertex identifications]

is a quadrilateral in (S, M), then

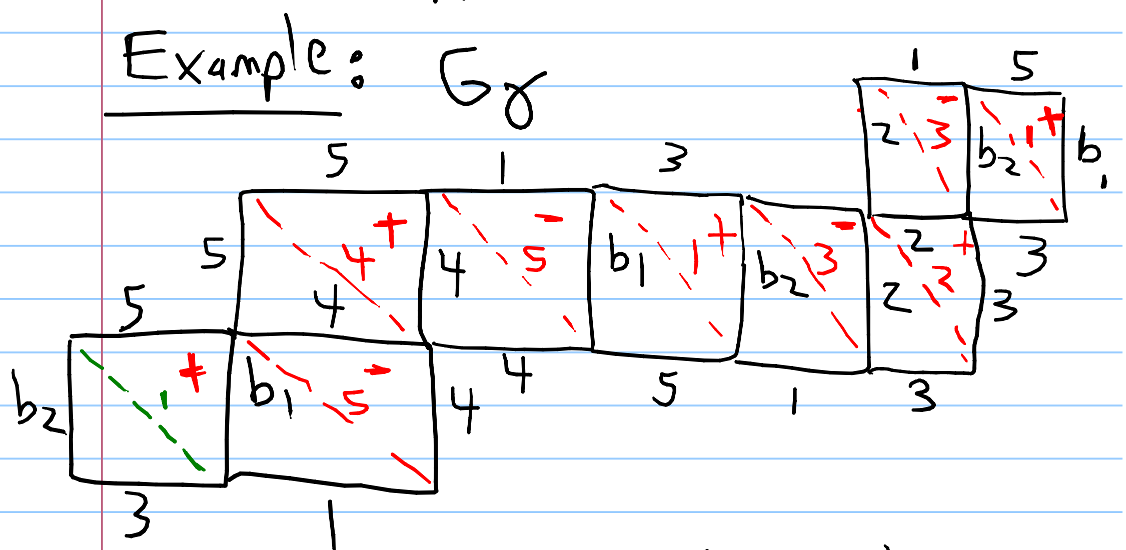


are both tiles for arc e.

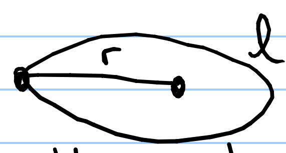
⑦ However we say the first tile has <u>positive</u> relative orientation while the second has <u>negative</u> orient.

We then construct G_γ by gluing tiles (corresp. to crossing points $p_{i_j} \in \gamma_{i_j}$) together so that consecutive tiles have opposite orientations.

<u>Example:</u> G_γ

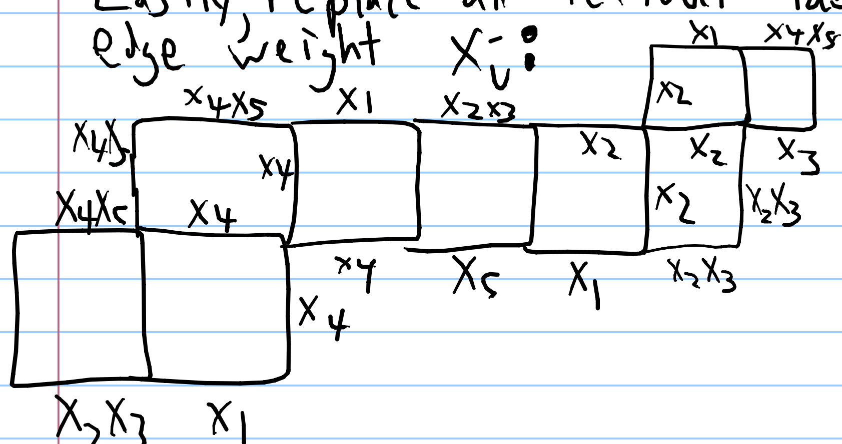


We then obtain $\overline{G_\gamma}$ by replacing all boundaries b_i by edge-weight 1, erasing all diagonals, and replacing any label corresp. to ℓ in



by $x_r x_\ell$.

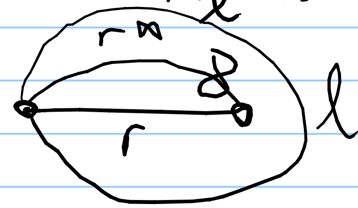
Lastly, replace all leftover labels i by edge weight x_i:



Def: We let cross(γ, T) be the **crossing monomial** of γ w.r.t. T°

$$\mathrm{cross}(\gamma, T) = \prod_{\tau_{ij} \text{ crossed by } \gamma} x_{\tau_{ij}},$$

where as before x_ℓ is replaced by $x_r x_{r^{\bowtie}}$.



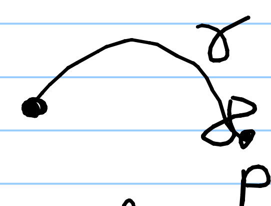
Thm [M-Schiffler-Williams]

If G_γ, cross(γ, T) etc. as above where γ is an unnotched arc, then cluster variable

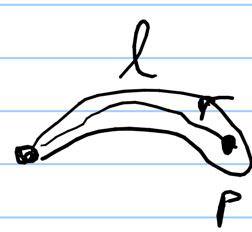
$$x_\gamma = \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{P \text{ perf. matching of } G_\gamma} x(P)}{\mathrm{cross}(\gamma, T)}.$$

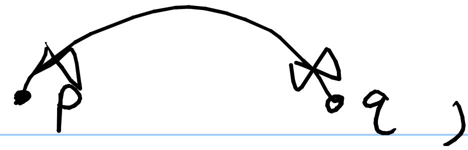
If γ has one notch or two notches we instead use

$$x_\gamma = \frac{x_\ell}{x_r} \quad \text{if}$$



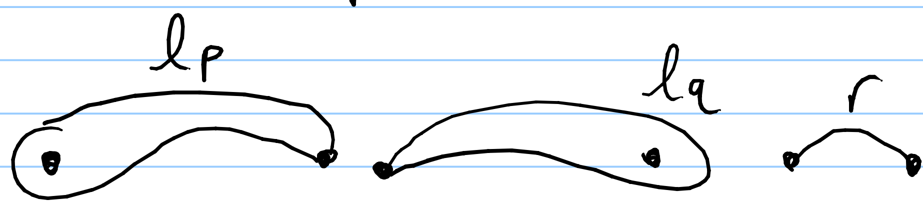
We treat ℓ as if it is any other unnotched arc.



9) if $\gamma =$ 

,

$$x_\gamma = \frac{x_{\ell_p}\, x_{\ell_q}}{x_r^{\,3}}$$



Remark: There are also alternative combinatorial expressions for x_γ when $\gamma =$ or $\gamma =$ that show that these quotients are <u>positive</u> expansions.

γ - symmetric & pairs of γ-compatible matchings.

Cor: Proves the <u>positivity conj</u> of Fomin-Zelevinsky for cluster algebras from surfaces.

We also can get formulas for cluster variables in cluster algebras <u>with principal coefficients</u>.

See [MSW] or slides from my webpage for details.

Involves <u>heights</u> of perfect matchings.

10 **Question:** How large a class of cluster algebras is the family of cluster algebras from surfaces?

Answer: Recall that any exchange matrix coming from a cl. alg. of a surface has entries bounded in $\{-2,-1,0,1,2\}$.

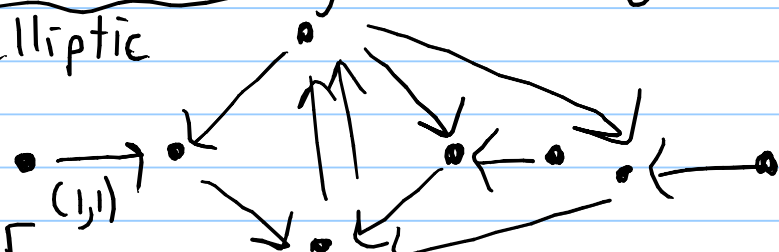
$\Rightarrow$ Each such cluster algebra is of finite mutation type

In fact, by Thm of Felikson-Shapiro-Tumarkin, any skew-symmetric cluster algebra of finite mutation type is

i) of rank 2,
ii) comes from a surface, or
iii) is mutation equivalent to one of eleven exceptional cases:

$\underbrace{E_6, E_7, E_8}_{\text{finite type}}$, $\underbrace{\widetilde{E}_6, \widetilde{E}_7, \widetilde{E}_8}_{\text{affine}}$,

$\underbrace{E_6^{(1,1)}, E_7^{(1,1)}, E_8^{(1,1)}}_{\text{elliptic}}$, or X_6 or X_7.

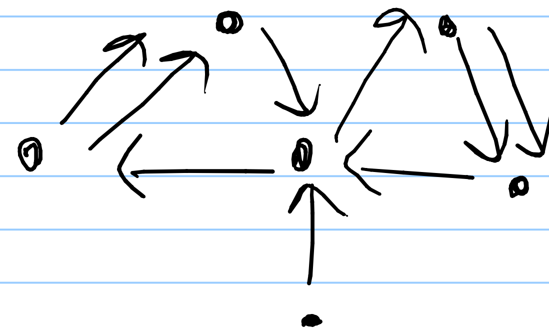


$E_6^{(1,1)}$

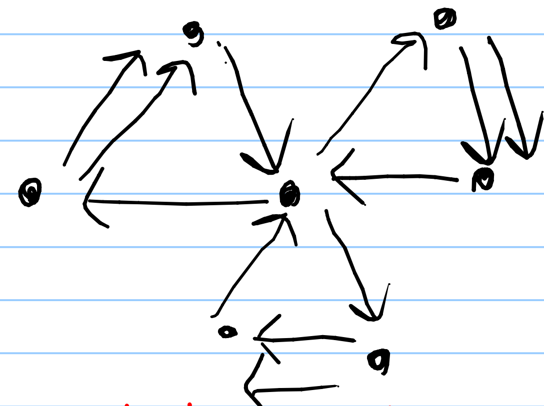
$E_7^{(1,1)}$

$E_8^{(1,1)}$

X_6



X_7



X_6 & X_7 found by Derksen-Owen in an REU.

It is shown that these 11 exceptional cases do not come from surfaces by block decomp.'s

Idea: A triangulation must be formed by gluing puzzle pieces together (and possibly deleting boundary arcs from quiver/exchange matrix).

These 11 cannot be decomposed this way.

Recent sequel also classifies finite mutation non-skew-symmetric cases.