

NONCOMMUTATIVE KNÖRRER TYPE EQUIVALENCES VIA NONCOMMUTATIVE RESOLUTIONS OF SINGULARITIES.

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ABSTRACT. We construct Knörrer type equivalences outside of the hypersurface case; namely, between singularity categories of cyclic quotient surface singularities and certain finite dimensional local algebras. This generalises Knörrer’s equivalence for singularities of Dynkin type A (between Krull dimensions 2 and 0) and yields many new equivalences between singularity categories of finite dimensional algebras.

Our construction uses noncommutative resolutions of singularities, relative singularity categories, and an idea of Hille & Ploog yielding strongly quasi-hereditary algebras which we describe explicitly by building on Wemyss’s work on reconstruction algebras. Moreover, K-theory gives obstructions to generalisations of our main result.

1. INTRODUCTION

The central object of this paper is the singularity category of a Noetherian ring A , which is defined as the triangulated quotient category

$$D_{sg}(A) := D^b(A\text{-mod})/\text{Perf}(A)$$

where $\text{Perf}(A)$ denotes the subcategory of perfect complexes. The singularity category is an invariant capturing the singular homological data associated to a ring, and two rings with triangle equivalent singularity categories are called *singular equivalent*.

The singularity category was introduced by Buchweitz [Buc86] to provide a general framework for Tate-cohomology and Orlov [Orl06] rediscovered a global version motivated by string theory and homological mirror symmetry. In the special case of commutative hypersurfaces the singularity category recovers the homotopy category of matrix factorisations [Buc86], which have appeared in a wide range of situations such as Dirac’s seminal description of the electron [Dir28], string theory [KL03], the construction of new knot invariants [KR08], and the description of derived categories of Calabi-Yau hypersurfaces [Orl09] – see Murfet [Mur13] for a nice survey.

Knörrer’s periodicity is a fundamental phenomenon producing singular equivalences between the hypersurfaces $S/(f)$ and $S[[x, y]]/(f + xy)$ for all non-zero polynomials $f \in S := \mathbb{C}[[z_0, \dots, z_d]]$, [Knö87]. A well known and widely used special case shows that

$$\text{the finite dimensional algebra } K = \frac{\mathbb{C}[z]}{(z^r)} \quad \text{and the surface singularity } R = \frac{\mathbb{C}[[x, y, z]]}{(z^r - xy)}$$

are singular equivalent. It is natural to ask whether this Knörrer equivalence can be extended to surface singularities that are not hypersurfaces.

Question. Let R be a surface singularity. Does a singularly equivalent finite dimensional algebra K exist? Can K be described explicitly?

In this paper, we give a positive answer to these questions for cyclic quotient surface singularities R by constructing and explicitly describing corresponding finite dimensional algebras K , which we call *Knörrer invariant algebras*. In general cyclic quotient surface singularities are not hypersurfaces and Knörrer invariant algebra are not commutative. We also show that the representation theory of K encodes many geometric aspects of $\text{Spec } R$ and its minimal resolution.

Whilst several generalisations and new interpretations of Knörrer’s result have been obtained in the hypersurface case, see e.g. [Orl06, Bro15, Shi12], our results provide the first evidence that Knörrer type equivalences are not just a hypersurface phenomenon.

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Main results and strategy of proof. We consider the invariant algebras $R_{r,a} := \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]^{\frac{1}{r}(1,a)}$ where

$$\frac{1}{r}(1,a) := \left\langle \left(\begin{array}{cc} \varepsilon_r & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_r^a \end{array} \right) \right\rangle < \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{C})$$

for r and a coprime integers such that $0 < a < r$ and ε_r a primitive r^{th} root of unity. The corresponding singularity $\mathrm{Spec} R_{r,a}$ is a cyclic quotient surface singularity, and it is a hypersurface if and only if $a = r - 1$. In all other cases, the singularities $R_{r,a}$ are rational but not Gorenstein.

For each invariant algebra $R_{r,a}$, we construct a finite dimensional algebra $K_{r,a}$ and an equivalence of singularity categories. Rather than attempting to do this directly, the key idea of this paper is to work with noncommutative resolutions of the singularities. The singular equivalence is then induced by an equivalence of relative singularity categories. Here, the *relative singularity category* associated to a noncommutative resolution Λ of a singularity K is the triangulated quotient category (see Section 3 for details)

$$\Delta_K(\Lambda) := \frac{D^b(\Lambda\text{-mod})}{\mathrm{Perf}(K)}.$$

The noncommutative resolutions $A_{r,a}$ of $R_{r,a}$ and $\Lambda_{r,a}$ of $K_{r,a}$ in the following key result are described in more detail immediately below the Corollary.

Theorem (Theorem 4.4). *There is an equivalence of relative singularity categories*

$$\Delta_{K_{r,a}}(\Lambda_{r,a}) := \frac{D^b(\Lambda_{r,a})}{\mathrm{Perf}(K_{r,a})} \cong \frac{D^b(A_{r,a})}{\mathrm{Perf}(R_{r,a})} =: \Delta_{R_{r,a}}(A_{r,a}).$$

This equivalence descends to an equivalence of singularity categories, which are explicit Verdier quotients of the relative singularity categories, see Section 3 and [KY16,TV16].

Corollary (Theorem 4.7). *There is an equivalence of singularity categories*

$$D_{\mathrm{sg}}(K_{r,a}) := \frac{D^b(K_{r,a})}{\mathrm{Perf}(K_{r,a})} \cong \frac{D^b(R_{r,a})}{\mathrm{Perf}(R_{r,a})} =: D_{\mathrm{sg}}(R_{r,a})$$

Let us explain our strategy in more detail - in particular, the involved noncommutative resolutions and the construction of $K_{r,a}$. On the one hand, the surface singularity $\mathrm{Spec} R_{r,a}$ admits a minimal resolution, which has a tilting bundle by work of Van den Bergh [VdB04] which builds on work of Wunram [Wun88]. Its endomorphism algebra $A_{r,a}$ is called reconstruction algebra and was explicitly described by Wemyss [Wem11a], see Sections 2.2 and 6.1. This is a natural choice for a noncommutative resolution of $R_{r,a}$.

On the other hand, it is one of our key insights that the algebras $\Lambda_{r,a}$ defined by Hille and Ploog [HP17] are finite dimensional analogues of type A reconstruction algebras. In order to give an idea of the construction of $\Lambda_{r,a}$, recall that the exceptional divisor of the minimal resolution $V_{r,a}$ of $\mathrm{Spec} R_{r,a}$ is a chain of smooth rational curves C_1, \dots, C_n . Such a chain can also be considered in a smooth rational projective surface $X_{r,a}$. The algebra $\Lambda_{r,a}$ is constructed by iterated universal extensions from a certain exceptional collection of line bundles on $X_{r,a}$ associated to this chain C_1, \dots, C_n , cf. [HP17] and Section 2.3. We then define the Knörrer invariant algebra as a corner algebra $K_{r,a} := e\Lambda_{r,a}e$ for a certain idempotent $e \in \Lambda_{r,a}$ and show that $\Lambda_{r,a}$ is a noncommutative resolution of $K_{r,a}$.

Summing up, the singularity $R_{r,a}$ is starting data in our construction, whereas the Knörrer invariant algebra $K_{r,a}$ is only produced a posteriori from the algebra $\Lambda_{r,a}$. From a geometric perspective the construction of $\Lambda_{r,a}$ captures similar information about the minimal resolution of the singularity as the reconstruction algebra $A_{r,a}$. The equivalence of relative singularity categories in our Theorem above makes this precise.

More generally, the techniques developed in this paper allow us to identify the (relative) singularity categories of partial resolutions of $\mathrm{Spec} R_{r,a}$ with (relative) singularity categories of $e\Lambda_{r,a}e$ for an explicit idempotent e , see Corollary 4.5 and Theorem 4.10. As a consequence, we obtain many new and non-trivial equivalences between singularity categories of finite dimensional algebras which might be of independent interest and appear difficult to produce via other methods, see Corollary 4.13.

Descriptions of the algebras $K_{r,a}$ and $\Lambda_{r,a}$. The algebras $\Lambda_{r,a}$ arise from a natural geometric category. Hille & Ploog [HP17] show that $\Lambda_{r,r-1}$ is the Auslander algebra of $k[x]/(x^r)$. We give the first explicit description of all other $\Lambda_{r,a}$ in terms of quivers with relations (Proposition 6.18). Using this, we show that $\Lambda_{r,a}$ is a noncommutative resolution of $K_{r,a}$ (Theorem 6.26). This generalises [HP17] and yields an explicit description of $K_{r,a}$.

Lemma (Lemma 6.27). *There is an algebra isomorphism*

$$K_{r,a} \cong \frac{\mathbb{C}\langle z_1, \dots, z_l \rangle}{I}$$

where I is the two sided ideal generated by

$$z_i z_j \text{ if } i < j \quad \text{and} \quad z_i \left(z_i^{\beta_i - 2} \right) \left(z_{i+1}^{\beta_{i+1} - 2} \right) \dots \left(z_{j-1}^{\beta_{j-1} - 2} \right) \left(z_j^{\beta_j - 2} \right) z_j \text{ for } j \leq i$$

where l and the β_i are defined by the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction expansion $r/(r-a) = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]$.

This presentation is similar to Riemenschneider's description of $R_{r,a}$, which is recalled in Section 6.2. The algebra $K_{r,a}$ is only commutative in the extreme cases $a = r - 1$ and $a = 1$, and the first example of a noncommutative Knörrer invariant algebra is

$$K_{5,2} \cong \frac{\mathbb{C}\langle z_1, z_2 \rangle}{(z_1^2, z_2^3, z_1 z_2, z_2^2 z_1)}.$$

The algebra $\Lambda_{r,a}$ has global dimension two, see Proposition 2.8. In the process of calculating the presentation of $K_{r,a}$ we show that $\Lambda_{r,a}$ is a noncommutative resolution of the noncommutative singularity $K_{r,a}$ in the following sense.

Theorem (Theorem 6.26). *There is a \mathbb{C} -algebra isomorphism*

$$\text{End}_{K_{r,a}} \left(\bigoplus I_i \right) \cong \Lambda_{r,a}$$

where the sum is over all isomorphism classes of indecomposable left ideals I_i of $K_{r,a}$.

The isomorphism classes of nontrivial indecomposable left ideals I_i of $K_{r,a}$ are in bijection with the curves C_i making up the exceptional divisor in the minimal resolution of $R_{r,a}$, see Theorem 6.26. The Knörrer invariant algebra $K_{r,a}$ captures further aspects of the geometry of the cyclic quotient surface singularity $\text{Spec } R_{r,a}$.

Proposition (Proposition 6.28). *Consider the Knörrer invariant algebra $K_{r,a}$.*

- (1) *The dimension of $K_{r,a}$ is r , the order of the cyclic group $\frac{1}{r}(1, a)$.*
- (2) *The proper monomial left ideal of $K_{r,a}$ of largest \mathbb{C} -dimension has dimension a .*
- (3) *The minimal number of generators of $K_{r,a}$ is 2 less than the embedding dimension of $\text{Spec } R_{r,a}$.*
- (4) *The highest degree of a nonzero monomial equals the number of exceptional curves in the minimal resolution of $\text{Spec } R_{r,a}$.*

A more detailed analysis shows that the Euclidean algorithm for the pair (r, a) is encoded in the ideal structure of $K_{r,a}$ and conversely one can use the Euclidean algorithm to build $K_{r,a}$ recursively. This will be explained in future work.

Further results and related work. We survey a selection of related results in the literature and consequences of our constructions which might be of independent interest.

The singularity category of the following Knörrer invariant algebras

$$K_{r,1} = \mathbb{C}\langle z_1, \dots, z_{r-1} \rangle / (z_1, \dots, z_{r-1})^2$$

has appeared previously in a range of incarnations including categories appearing in Lie-theory, noncommutative projective geometry, and Leavitt path algebras.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $r \geq 1$. The following categories are triangle equivalent:*

- (a) $D_{sg}(R_{r,1})$;
- (b) $D_{sg}(K_{r,1})$;
- (c) $\text{qgr } \mathbb{C}\langle x_1, \dots, x_{r-1} \rangle$ with $\deg x_i = 1$ and degree shift functor, see [Smi12];
- (d) $U(\mathfrak{sl}((r-1)^\infty)) / I - \text{fpmod}$, see [HS15].

- (e) $L(Q_{r-1})$ -grproj, where $L(Q_{r-1})$ denotes the Leavitt path algebra of a particular quiver Q_{r-1} with degree shift functor, see e.g. [CY15];

Whilst the equivalence between (a) and (b) is a consequence of the results of this paper, the authors in fact learned of this particular equivalence from Dong Yang, who obtained it using explicit dg algebra techniques. This was the motivating example for this paper.

For the equivalences between (b) and (c) and the definition of qgr-construction for non-noetherian algebras see [Smi12] - in particular, Theorem 7.2. The equivalence between the categories in (c) and (d) follows from [HS15, Theorem 1.2.] by passing to the subcategories of finitely presented objects, cf. [Smi12, Proposition 1.4.]. The equivalence between the categories in (b) and (e) and the definition of the quiver Q_{r-1} and the Leavitt path algebra of a quiver can be found in [CY15, Theorem 6.1.], which builds on [Smi12] and [Che11].

The singularities $R_{r,a}$ generalise the hypersurface singularities $R_{r,1}$ appearing in (a), and the results of this paper produce finite dimensional algebras $K_{r,a}$ and equivalences that generalise the equivalence between (a) and (b); it is an obvious question whether there are generalisations of the objects and equivalences occurring in (c), (d), and (e).

It is an obvious question whether our results can be generalised to produce Knörrer type equivalences for further singularities. For nonabelian quotient surface singularities, we conjecture that there are no straightforward generalisations and our main result is optimal in the following sense.

Conjecture 1.2. If $G < \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is a nonabelian finite subgroup and $R = \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]^G$, then there does not exist a finite dimensional local \mathbb{C} -algebra S such that

$$D_{sg}(R) \cong D_{sg}(S).$$

We provide evidence for this conjecture in Section 5: an analysis of the Grothendieck groups of $D_{sg}(R)$ and $D_{sg}(S)$ yields obstructions to singular equivalences and shows that the conjecture is true for all finite subgroups $G < \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ and many non-Gorenstein singularities of type D .

The results of this paper also expand on aspects of Hille & Ploog's paper [HP17]. The construction of the algebra $\Lambda_{r,a}$ in this paper is taken directly from [HP17], and we elaborate on Hille and Ploog's construction by providing an explicit presentation of $\Lambda_{r,a}$ in Proposition 6.18 and proving that $\Lambda_{r,a}$ is a noncommutative resolution of the Knörrer invariant algebra $K_{r,a}$ in Theorem 6.26.

Moreover, the description of $\Lambda_{r,a}$ as a noncommutative resolution of $K_{r,a}$ allows us to understand a further aspect of Hille & Ploog's work: the construction of $\Lambda_{r,a}$ depends on a choice of direction for the curves and it is natural to ask how the two choices are related. We address this question in further work, [KK], where we show that the quasi-hereditary structure on the algebras is unique and the algebras associated to the two orientations of the curves are related by Ringel duality.

Structure of Paper. Section 2 recalls Hille and Ploog's construction of the algebras $\Lambda_{r,a}$ and also Wemyss's reconstruction algebras $A_{r,a}$, which are endomorphism algebras of Van den Bergh's tilting bundles in the special case of cyclic quotient surface singularities. The definitions of singularity categories and relative singularity categories and relevant related results are recapped in Section 3. The main results of this paper are proved in Section 4, where a functor is constructed and shown to induce the desired equivalences of (relative) singularity categories. Evidence supporting Conjecture 1.2, stating that our main results cannot be naively generalised to nonabelian quotient surface singularities, is presented in Section 5. Finally, in Section 6 we provide explicit descriptions of the algebras $\Lambda_{r,a}$ and $K_{r,a}$ in terms of quivers and relations.

Notational preliminaries. For X a quasi-compact and separated scheme we let $D(X) = D(\mathrm{QCoh} X)$ denote the unbounded derived category of quasicoherent sheaves on X and $D^b(X) = D^b(\mathrm{Coh} X)$ denote the bounded derived category of coherent sheaves. Then $D(X)$ is closed under small direct sums [Nee96, Example 1.3] and $D(X)$ is compactly generated with compact objects the perfect complexes [Nee96, Proposition 2.5] which we denote by $\mathrm{Perf}(X)$. We use similar notation for left modules $A\text{-Mod}$ and finitely generated left modules $A\text{-mod}$ over a Noetherian \mathbb{C} -algebra A .

We will use the composition rule for functions that that f followed by g is denoted fg , and this will also be our composition rule for arrows in a quiver.

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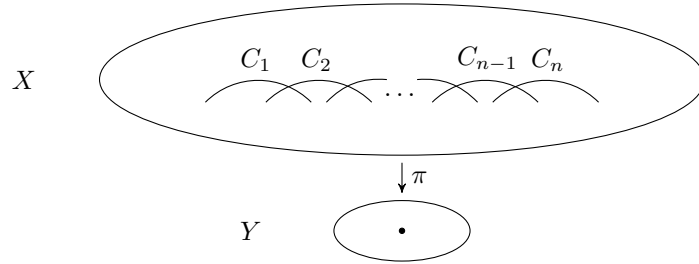
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2. RESOLUTIONS OF SINGULARITIES

This section recalls geometric and noncommutative resolutions of cyclic surface quotient singularities $R_{r,a}$ that are later used to build equivalences between the singularity categories of $R_{r,a}$ and a finite dimensional algebra $K_{r,a}$.

2.1. Geometric setup. We are interested in cyclic surface quotient singularities $R_{r,a} := \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]^{\frac{1}{r}(1,a)}$, and we first consider how such a singularity may occur as an isolated singular point of a projective surface.

Take X a smooth projective surface such that $H^i(\mathcal{O}_X) = 0$ for $i > 1$ that contains a type A_n configuration of rational curves, $C := \cup C_i \subset X$ such that $C_i \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ with self-intersection numbers $C_i \cdot C_i := -\alpha_i \leq -2$ that can be contracted to a point, and let $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ denote the this contraction.



The morphism $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is a minimal resolution of singularities and Y has a unique singular point with germ $R_{r,a} = \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]^{\frac{1}{r}(1,a)}$ where $0 < a < r$ are coprime integers that can be calculated from the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction

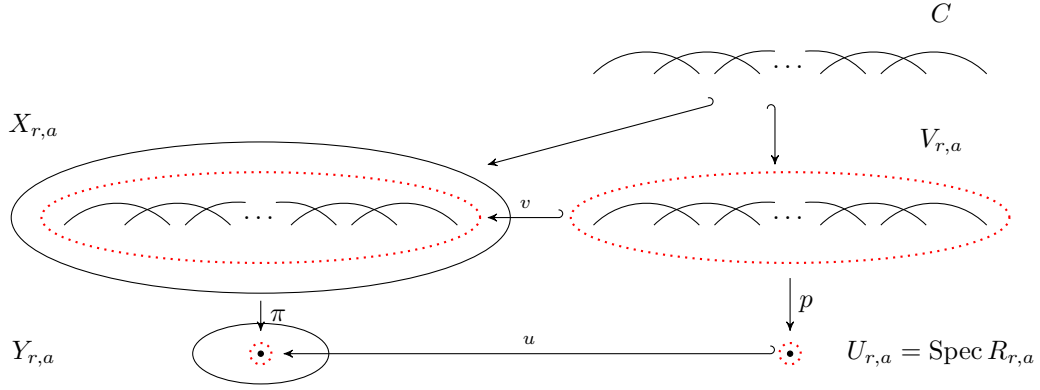
$$\frac{r}{a} = \alpha_1 - \frac{1}{\alpha_2 - \frac{1}{\dots - \frac{1}{\alpha_n}}}$$

see [Rie74, Section 3] or [Hir53, Jun08].

We will use either the notation $X_{r,a}$ or $X_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ for the variety X to emphasize the additional data of a chosen type A configuration as above.

Remark 2.1. Cyclic quotient surface singularities are *taut* in the sense of Laufer [Lau73]: if $\text{Spec } R$ is the germ of an isolated surface singularity whose minimal resolution also has a type A configuration of curves $E := \cup E_i$ as the exceptional divisor with $E_i \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $E_i \cdot E_i \cong -\alpha_i$ then $R \cong R_{r,a}$ where $r/a = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$.

We can also consider the singularity as the complete local affine scheme $\text{Spec } R_{r,a}$. Let $U_{r,a}$ denote a complete, local, affine, neighbourhood of the singular point in $Y_{r,a}$. Then $U_{r,a} \cong \text{Spec } R_{r,a}$. Let $u : U_{r,a} \rightarrow Y_{r,a}$ denote the inclusion of this affine scheme, and define $V_{r,a} \xrightarrow{p} U_{r,a}$ to be the pullback of the minimal resolution $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$. Then the pullback $p : V_{r,a} \rightarrow U_{r,a}$ is the minimal resolution of the singularity $\text{Spec } R_{r,a}$ as a scheme and there is an affine inclusion $v : V_{r,a} \rightarrow X_{r,a}$. In particular, the morphisms u and v are flat and affine and the closed immersion of the curves $C := \cup C_i$ into $X_{r,a}$ factors through $v : V_{r,a} \rightarrow X_{r,a}$.



Having introduced the singularity and resolution we now introduce two noncommutative resolutions; one of $R_{r,a}$ and one of, the yet undefined, $K_{r,a}$.

2.2. Noncommutative resolution of $R_{r,a}$. The projective morphism $p : V_{r,a} \rightarrow U_{r,a} = \text{Spec } R_{r,a}$ contracts a collection of curves C_i for $1 \leq i \leq n$ to a point. It has one dimensional fibres and it follows from $H^1(\mathcal{O}_{X_{r,a}}) = 0$ for $i > 1$ that $\mathbf{R}p_*\mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}} \cong \mathcal{O}_{U_{r,a}}$. A corresponding noncommutative resolution was constructed for such morphisms by Van den Bergh [VdB04], and we apply these results in the particular case of $p : V_{r,a} \rightarrow U_{r,a}$ considered in this paper. We start by recalling the structure of line bundles on $V_{r,a}$.

Proposition 2.2 (See [Wun88] or [VdB04, Section 3.4 and Lemma 3.5.1]). *For the projective morphism $p : V_{r,a} \rightarrow U_{r,a} = \text{Spec } R_{r,a}$ contracting curves C_i :*

- (1) *There exist divisors $D_i \subset V_{r,a}$ such that $D_i \cap C_j = \begin{cases} pt & \text{if } i = j, \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$.*
- (2) *A line bundle \mathcal{L} on $V_{r,a}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(\sum a_i D_i)$ where $a_i = \deg \mathcal{L}|_{C_i}$. In particular, this map is an isomorphism between the Picard group of $V_{r,a}$ and \mathbb{Z}^n .*

In such a situation recall the abelian category $\mathcal{A}_{r,a} := {}^0\text{Per}(V_{r,a}/U_{r,a})$.

Definition 2.3 (See [VdB04, Section 3.1]). Define \mathfrak{C} to be the abelian subcategory of $\text{Coh } V_{r,a}$ consisting of $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh } V$ such that $\mathbf{R}p_*\mathcal{F} \cong 0$. The abelian category $\mathcal{A}_{r,a}$ is defined to be the heart of a t -structure on $D^b(V_{r,a})$ that contains the objects $\mathcal{E} \in D^b(V_{r,a})$ satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) The only non-vanishing cohomology of \mathcal{E} lies in degrees -1 and 0 .
- (2) $p_*\mathcal{H}^{-1}(\mathcal{E}) = 0$ and $\mathbf{R}^1p_*\mathcal{H}^0(\mathcal{E}) = 0$, where $\mathcal{H}^j(-)$ denotes the j^{th} cohomology sheaf.
- (3) $\text{Hom}_{V_{r,a}}(C, \mathcal{H}^{-1}(\mathcal{E})) = 0$ for all $C \in \mathfrak{C}$.

Applying this result to a cyclic surface quotient singularity $R_{r,a}$ provides a noncommutative resolution of $R_{r,a}$.

Theorem 2.4 ([VdB04, Section 3.5]). *The abelian category $\mathcal{A}_{r,a} := {}^0\text{Per}(V_{r,a}/R_{r,a})$ has a projective generator, $n + 1$ simple objects, and $n + 1$ indecomposable projective objects.*

- (1) *The simple objects are $s_i := \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $s_0 = \omega_C[1]$.*
- (2) *The indecomposable projective objects are $P_0 := \mathcal{O}$ and $P_i := \mathcal{O}(-D_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$.*
- (3) *Any projective object in $\mathcal{A}_{r,a}$ is a direct sum of the P_i and so is uniquely determined by its rank and first Chern class.*

The basic projective generator $T = \bigoplus_{i=0}^n P_i$ induces an equivalence of abelian categories

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Hom}_{D(V_{r,a})}(T, -) & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ \mathcal{A}_{r,a} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & A_{r,a} - \text{mod} \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & T \otimes_{A_{r,a}} (-) & \end{array}$$

where $A_{r,a} := \text{End}_{V_{r,a}}(T)$. This induces an triangle equivalence $D^b(A_{r,a}) \cong D^b(V_{r,a})$.

Remark 2.5. To ease notation we will also let s_i and P_i denote the corresponding simple and projective objects in $A_{r,a}$ -mod under this equivalence of abelian categories.

Such a situation, the minimal resolution of a cyclic quotient surface singularity, occurs in the $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ McKay correspondence [Wem11b], and in this situation the algebra $A_{r,a}^{\mathrm{op}} \cong \mathrm{End}_{V_{r,a}}(T^\vee)$ has been explicitly identified as the reconstruction algebra of type A in [Wem11a]. We recall a presentation of the reconstruction algebra of type A in Section 6.1.

2.3. A triangulated category of Hille and Ploog. Having recalled a noncommutative resolution of $R_{r,a}$ we now consider a different triangulated category associated to the resolution $\pi : X_{r,a} \rightarrow Y_{r,a}$ introduced by Hille and Ploog [HP17]. This is a full, thick subcategory of $D^b(X_{r,a})$, and Hille and Ploog have shown, using universal extension techniques, that it has an internal structure: it is the derived category of finitely generated modules over a particular quasi-hereditary, finite dimensional algebra.

Definition 2.6. For $0 \leq i \leq n$ define the line bundles

$$\mathcal{L}_i := \mathcal{O}(-C_{i+1} \cdots - C_n),$$

and the full triangulated subcategory closed under summands

$$D_{r,a} := \langle \mathcal{L}_0, \dots, \mathcal{L}_n \rangle \subset D^b(X_{r,a}).$$

Remark 2.7. These definitions depend on a choice of orientation of the type A_n configuration of curves. In particular, labelling the curves with the opposite orientation, C_n, \dots, C_1 , produces the subcategory $D_{r,a^{-1}}$ where a^{-1} is the inverse of a modulo r . This is consistent with the fact that if $r/a = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ then $r/a^{-1} = [\alpha_n, \dots, \alpha_1]$ (see [Hir53, Section 3.4. (17)]).

As $D_{r,a}$ is a full subcategory it comes equipped with a fully faithful inclusion $D_{r,a} \subset D^b(X_{r,a})$. Moreover, Hille and Ploog have shown that the intersection of this subcategory with $\mathrm{Coh} X_{r,a}$ is itself an abelian category and is equivalent to the abelian category of finitely generated modules over a finite dimensional algebra. Interpreting their results yields the following description of the category.

Proposition 2.8 (Hille and Ploog [HP17]). *The intersection $D_{r,a} \cap \mathrm{Coh}(X_{r,a})$ is an abelian category with a projective generator. It is (strongly) quasihereditary of global dimension 2, and it has $n+1$ simple objects, $n+1$ standard objects, and $n+1$ indecomposable projective objects.*

- (1) *The $n+1$ simple objects $\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_n$ are defined by*

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_0 &:= \mathcal{O}_X(-C_1 - \cdots - C_n), \\ \sigma_i &:= \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1), \quad \text{and} \\ \sigma_n &:= \mathcal{O}_{C_n}. \end{aligned}$$

- (2) *The $n+1$ standard objects $\mathcal{L}_0, \dots, \mathcal{L}_n$ are defined by $\mathcal{L}_i := \mathcal{O}_X(-C_{i+1} \cdots - C_n)$. They are related to the simple modules by the following set of short exact sequences.*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{L}_{n-1} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{L}_n & \rightarrow & \sigma_n & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & \vdots & & & & \vdots & & \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{L}_{i-1} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{L}_i & \rightarrow & \sigma_i & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & \vdots & & & & \vdots & & \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{L}_0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{L}_1 & \rightarrow & \sigma_1 & \rightarrow & 0 \\ 0 & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{L}_0 & \rightarrow & \sigma_0 & \rightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

- (3) *The $n+1$ indecomposable projective objects $\Lambda_0, \dots, \Lambda_n$ can be defined as universal extensions of the \mathcal{L}_i . They are related to the standard modules by the following*

set of short exact sequences.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & \Lambda_n & \rightarrow & \mathcal{L}_n & \rightarrow & 0 \\
0 & \rightarrow & \Lambda_n^{\oplus \alpha_n - 2} \oplus \Lambda_n & \rightarrow & \Lambda_{n-1} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{L}_{n-1} & \rightarrow & 0 \\
& & \vdots & & & & & & \vdots \\
0 & \rightarrow & \bigoplus_{j=i}^n \Lambda_j^{\oplus \alpha_j - 2} \oplus \Lambda_i & \rightarrow & \Lambda_{i-1} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{L}_{i-1} & \rightarrow & 0 \\
& & \vdots & & & & & & \vdots \\
0 & \rightarrow & \bigoplus_{j=1}^n \Lambda_j^{\oplus \alpha_j - 2} \oplus \Lambda_1 & \rightarrow & \Lambda_0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{L}_0 & \rightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

The basic projective generator $\Lambda := \bigoplus_{i=0}^n \Lambda_i$ induces an equivalence of abelian categories

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}_{X_{r,a}}(\Lambda, -)} & \\
D_{r,a} \cap \text{Coh } X_{r,a} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \Lambda_{r,a} \text{-mod} \\
& \xleftarrow{\Lambda \otimes_{\Lambda_{r,a}} (-)} &
\end{array}$$

where we define the algebra $\Lambda_{r,a} := \text{End}_{X_{r,a}}(\Lambda)$. This induces an equivalence of triangulated categories $D_{r,a} \cong D^b(\Lambda)$.

Proof. The existence of a projective generator, the exact equivalence of abelian categories, and the fact that the category $D_{r,a} \cap \text{Coh}(X_{r,a})$ has global dimension 2 follows from [HP17, Theorem 2.5]. The projective generator is produced by taking iterated universal extensions of the standard modules. Since the sequence of standard objects has only non-zero Ext-groups in degrees 0 and 1 this implies that the category is strongly quasi-hereditary; i.e. the standard modules have projective dimension ≤ 1 .

The simple objects, the standard objects, and the relationship between them are also explicitly stated in [HP17, Theorem 2.5]. It remains to explain part (3).

The indecomposable projective objects Λ_i correspond to indecomposable summands of the projective generator and satisfy $\dim \text{Hom}_X(\Lambda_i, \sigma_j) = \delta_{i,j}$. In a quasi-hereditary category there are surjections $\Lambda_i \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_i$ with kernel K_i :

$$0 \rightarrow K_i \rightarrow \Lambda_i \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_i \rightarrow 0.$$

In a strongly quasi-hereditary category the standard modules have global dimension 1 so the kernel K_i is projective and splits into a sum of indecomposable projective objects $\bigoplus_{j=0}^n \Lambda_j^{\oplus c_{i,j}}$ where $c_{i,j} = \dim \text{Hom}_X(K_i, \sigma_j)$. As $\dim \text{Hom}_X(\Lambda_i, \sigma_j) = \dim \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_j) = \delta_{i,j}$, we get $c_{i,j} = \dim \text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_j)$. This can be computed using a long exact sequence:

$$\dim \text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_j) = \begin{cases} \alpha_j - 1 & \text{if } j = i + 1 \\ \alpha_j - 2 & \text{if } j > i + 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } j < i + 1 \end{cases}$$

See the proof of Proposition 6.11 for the explicit calculation. \square

In particular, $\Lambda_{r,a}$ is basic, finite dimensional, and quasihereditary. As there is an exact equivalence between $\Lambda_{r,a}$ -mod and $D_{r,a} \cap \text{Coh}(X_{r,a})$ we will abuse notation by identifying the simple, standard, and projective objects in either category.

The two noncommutative algebras $\Lambda_{r,a}$ and $A_{r,a}$ are related by the pullback functor

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& \xrightarrow{\text{RHom}_{X_{r,a}}(\Lambda, -)} & & \xrightarrow{\text{RHom}_{V_{r,a}}(T, -)} & \\
D^b(\Lambda_{r,a}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & D_{r,a} \subset D^b(X_{r,a}) & \xrightarrow{v^*} & D^b(V_{r,a}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & D^b(A_{r,a}) \\
& \xleftarrow{\Lambda \otimes_{\Lambda_{r,a}}^L (-)} & & & \xleftarrow{T \otimes_A^L (-)} & &
\end{array}$$

and we will investigate the relationship between $D^b(\Lambda_{r,a}) \cong D_{r,a}$ and $D^b(A_{r,a}) \cong D^b(V_{r,a})$ in Section 4. In order to make the relationship precise we must work with relative singularity categories, and so we recall the relevant definitions and results in the next section.

3. SINGULARITY CATEGORIES

In this section we recall the definitions of singularity categories and relative singularity categories, and we recap several results that will be vital later on.

3.1. Notation. For a triangulated \mathbb{C} -linear category \mathfrak{C} we let \mathfrak{C}^ω denote the idempotent completion of the category, which is naturally triangulated [BS01], and \mathfrak{C}^c denote the subcategory of compact objects. A full subcategory is *thick* if it is triangulated and closed under direct summands. If \mathfrak{C} also contains small direct sums then a full subcategory is *localising* if it is triangulated and also closed under all small direct sums, and a localising subcategory is necessarily closed under direct summands and so thick [Nee01, Proposition 1.6.8]. For a subset $S \subset \mathfrak{C}$ we will let $\langle S \rangle$ denote the smallest thick subcategory of \mathfrak{C} containing S and $\langle S \rangle^\oplus$ denote the smallest localising subcategory of \mathfrak{C} containing S .

In this section we assume that A is a Noetherian \mathbb{C} -algebra.

3.2. (Relative) singularity categories. The following definition is due to Buchweitz [Buc86] and Orlov [Orl06].

Definition 3.1. The *singularity category* of A is the triangulated quotient category

$$D_{sg}(A) := \frac{D^b(A)}{\text{Perf}(A)}$$

where $\text{Perf}(A)$ denotes the subcategory of perfect complexes.

We also recall the notion of a relative singularity category.

Definition 3.2. Let A be a Noetherian \mathbb{C} -algebra, $e \in A$ an idempotent, and eAe the algebra defined by this idempotent. The relative singularity category of A with respect to eAe is defined to be

$$\Delta_{eAe}(A) := \frac{D^b(A)}{\langle Ae \rangle} \cong \frac{D^b(A)}{\text{Perf}(eAe)};$$

the idempotent induces an inclusion of triangulated categories $\text{Perf}(eAe) \subseteq D^b(A)$ with image $\langle Ae \rangle$.

A common application is when R is a commutative, Noetherian \mathbb{C} -algebra, $M := R \oplus M'$ is a finitely generated R -module, $A := \text{End}_R(R \oplus M)$, and $e \in A$ is the idempotent corresponding to the projection onto the direct summand R . In this situation $eAe \cong R$ and we denote the relative singularity category by $\Delta_R(A)$.

3.3. Recollements generated by idempotents. Recall that a recollement of triangulated categories $\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}'$, and \mathcal{T}'' is a collection of functors

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & i^* & & j_! \\ & \swarrow & \longrightarrow & \searrow & \\ \mathcal{T}'' & \xleftarrow{i_* = i_!} & \mathcal{T} & \xleftarrow{j^! = j^*} & \mathcal{T}' \\ & \nwarrow & \longrightarrow & \swarrow & \\ & & j_! & & j_* \end{array}$$

such that

- (1) The functors $(i^*, i_* = i_!, i^!)$ and $(j_!, j^! = j^*, j_*)$ are adjoint triples.
- (2) The functors $j_!, i_* = i_!, j_*$ are fully faithful.
- (3) The composition $j^* i_*$ equals zero.
- (4) For every object $t \in \mathcal{T}$ there exist two distinguished triangles

$$i_! i^! t \rightarrow t \rightarrow j_* j^* t \rightarrow i_! i^! t[1]$$

and

$$j_! j^! t \rightarrow t \rightarrow i_* i^* t \rightarrow j_! j^! t[1]$$

induced from the unit and counit morphisms.

Consider an algebra A with an idempotent e . The idempotent produces a recollement

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & i^* & & j_! \\ & \swarrow & \longrightarrow & \searrow & \\ D_{A/AeA}(A) & \xleftarrow{i_* = i_!} & D(A) & \xleftarrow{j^! = j^*} & D(eAe) \\ & \nwarrow & \longrightarrow & \swarrow & \\ & & j_! & & j_* \end{array}$$

induced by deriving the exact functor $j^* = \text{Hom}_A(Ae, -) \cong eA \otimes_A (-) : A\text{-Mod} \rightarrow eAe\text{-Mod}$ with left adjoint $Ae \otimes_{eAe} (-)$ and right adjoint $\text{Hom}_{eAe}(eA, -)$. The kernel of j^* is $D_{A/AeA}(A) \subset D(A)$; the full subcategory of objects with cohomology in $A/AeA\text{-Mod}$.

Proposition 3.3 ([KY16, Remark 2.14]). *With assumptions as above, the functor i^* induces an equivalence of triangulated categories*

$$\frac{D(A)}{\langle Ae \rangle^\oplus} \xrightarrow{\cong} D_{A/AeA}(A)$$

that restricts to an equivalence

$$\Delta_{eAe}(A)^\omega \xrightarrow{\cong} (D_{A/AeA}(A))^C.$$

The relative singularity category captures the information in the singularity category that is preserved in a (partial) resolution. In particular, the singularity category $D_{sg}(eAe)$ can be recovered as a Verdier quotient of the relative singularity category.

Lemma 3.4. *In the notation above, assume that A/AeA is finite dimensional. Let $S \subset \Delta_{eAe}(A)$ be the thick subcategory generated by all simple A/AeA -modules. Then the Verdier quotient induces an equivalence of triangulated categories*

$$\frac{\Delta_{eAe}(A)}{S} \cong D_{sg}(eAe),$$

see [KY16, Propositions 3.3 and 6.13] or [TV16].

3.4. Idempotent completeness of (relative) singularity categories. Motivated by Proposition 3.3 we show that the categories we are interested in are idempotent complete. The following result can be proved along the lines of [Kal13, Proposition 2.69].

Proposition 3.5. *Let A be a Noetherian \mathbb{C} -algebra and let $e \in A$ be an idempotent. Then the relative singularity category $\Delta_{eAe}(A)$ is idempotent complete if and only if the singularity category $D_{sg}(eAe)$ is idempotent complete.*

We recall a special case of Orlov's [Orl11, Remark 3.6].

Proposition 3.6. *Let $G \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ be a finite subgroup and let $R = \mathbb{C}\langle x, y \rangle^G$ be the corresponding two dimensional quotient singularity. Then $D_{sg}(R)$ is idempotent complete.*

The following result is due to Chen [Che11, Corollary 2.4].

Proposition 3.7. *Let K be a finite dimensional algebra. Then $D_{sg}(K)$ is idempotent complete.*

Combining these results we obtain the following consequence which will be useful later.

Corollary 3.8. *Let A be a Noetherian \mathbb{C} -algebra and let $e \in A$ be an idempotent such that one of the following conditions hold:*

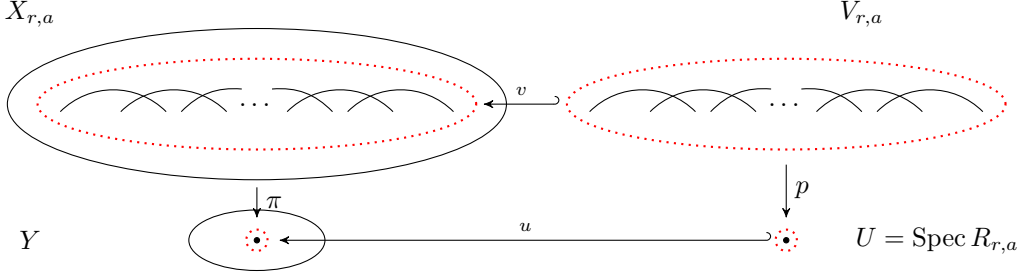
- (a) eAe is a finite dimensional algebra.
- (b) eAe is a two-dimensional quotient singularity over \mathbb{C} .

Then the relative singularity category $\Delta_{eAe}(A)$ is idempotent complete

4. EQUIVALENCE OF (RELATIVE) SINGULARITY CATEGORIES

This section uses the geometric construction of Section 2 to create a functor between the derived categories of the noncommutative resolutions $\Lambda_{r,a}$ and $A_{r,a}$ defined in Sections 2.2 and 2.3. This functor is shown to induce an equivalence between the relative singularity categories, which then induces an equivalence between the singularity categories of $R_{r,a}$ and the Knörrer invariant algebra $K_{r,a}$.

4.1. Constructing a functor. It is a natural question how the two categories $D^b(\Lambda_{r,a}) \cong D_{r,a} \subset D^b(X_{r,a})$ and $D^b(\mathcal{A}_{r,a}) \cong D^b(V_{r,a})$ are related¹. We recall that there is a morphism $v : V_{r,a} \rightarrow X_{r,a}$ and a collection of rational curves $C = \cup_{i=1}^n C_i$ contained in both schemes.



As u is flat and affine so is v , and hence v^* and v_* are exact and the counit $v^*v_* \rightarrow id$ is an equivalence. We then define the functor

$$F : D(X_{r,a}) \rightarrow D(V_{r,a})$$

$$\mathcal{E} \mapsto v^*(\mathcal{E}) \otimes_{V_{r,a}} \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(-D_n)$$

where D_n is a divisor specified by Lemma 2.2 such that $D_n \cdot C_j = \delta_{n,j}$. In particular, this restricts a bounded functor $F : D_{r,a} \rightarrow D^b(V_{r,a})$ and, as F is the composition of the exact pullback v^* with the exact autoequivalence of tensoring by the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(-D_n)$, it also restricts to an exact functor $\text{Coh } X \cap D_{r,a} \rightarrow \text{Coh } V_{r,a}$.

We recall the equivalences of abelian categories $D_{r,a} \cap \text{Coh}(X_{r,a}) \cong \Lambda_{r,a}\text{-mod}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{r,a} = {}^0\text{Per}(V_{r,a}/R_{r,a}) \cong A_{r,a}\text{-mod}$, and we now deduce some properties of this functor by calculating the images of the simple, standard, and projective $\Lambda_{r,a}$ -modules. Recall from Proposition 2.2 the distinguished divisors D_i on $V_{r,a}$ and that any line bundle on $V_{r,a}$ is isomorphic to one of the form $\mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(\sum a_i D_i)$.

Lemma 4.1. *The functor F restricts to a functor from the abelian category $D_{r,a} \cap \text{Coh}(X_{r,a})$ to the abelian category $\mathcal{A}_{r,a}$ that preserves projective objects. We compute the images of the simple, standard, and projective objects:*

$$(1) F(\sigma_i) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1) \cong s_i & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \mathcal{O}(-C_1 - \dots - C_n - D_n) & \text{if } i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) F(\mathcal{L}_i) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}(\sum_{j=i+1}^n (\alpha_j - 2)D_j + D_{i+1} - D_i) & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \mathcal{O}(\sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha_j - 2)D_j + D_1) & \text{if } i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) F(\Lambda_i) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}_V(-D_i) \oplus \mathcal{O}_V^{\oplus \lambda_i - 1} \cong P_i \oplus (P_0)^{\oplus \lambda_i - 1} & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \mathcal{O}_V^{\oplus \lambda_0} \cong P_0^{\oplus \lambda_0} & \text{if } i = 0 \end{cases}$$

where λ_i is defined to be the rank of Λ_i .

Proof. We begin by checking that F maps simple $\Lambda_{r,a}$ -modules to $\mathcal{A}_{r,a}$. It is clear from the definition of the functor that the n simple $\Lambda_{r,a}$ -modules $\sigma_1 = \mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1), \dots, \sigma_n = \mathcal{O}_{C_n}(-1)$ are mapped to the n simple objects $s_1 = \mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1), \dots, s_n = \mathcal{O}_{C_n}(-1)$ in $\mathcal{A}_{r,a}$. This only leaves the simple module $\sigma_0 = \mathcal{L}_0 = \mathcal{O}_{X_{r,a}}(-C_1 - \dots - C_n)$, and to check that $F(\mathcal{L}_0)$ is in $\mathcal{A}_{r,a}$ we verify the conditions of Definition 2.3. As $F(\mathcal{L}_0)$ is a sheaf we need only show that $\mathbf{R}^1 p_* F(\mathcal{L}_0) = 0$. To do this we recall the short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{i-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_i \rightarrow \sigma_i \rightarrow 0$$

appearing in Proposition 2.8 and as F is exact there is a short exact sequence in $\text{Coh } V_{r,a}$

$$0 \rightarrow F(\mathcal{L}_{i-1}) \rightarrow F(\mathcal{L}_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1) \rightarrow 0$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$. We recall that $\mathbf{R}p_* \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1) = 0$ for all i and so by considering the long exact sequence obtained by applying $\mathbf{R}p_*$ we recover the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^1 p_* F(\mathcal{L}_{i-1}) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^1 p_* F(\mathcal{L}_i) \rightarrow 0.$$

Then as $F(\mathcal{L}_n) \cong \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(-D_n) = P_n \in {}^0\text{Per}(V_{r,a}/R_{r,a})$ by Theorem 2.4 it follows that $\mathbf{R}^1 p_* F(\mathcal{L}_n) = 0$ and these sequences imply that $\mathbf{R}^1 p_* F(\mathcal{L}_i) \cong 0$ for all i .

¹Note that $D^b(X_{r,a})$ is Hom-finite whereas $D^b(V_{r,a})$ is Hom-infinite, so these categories won't be equivalent.

As $\Lambda_{r,a}$ is finite dimensional all finitely generated $\Lambda_{r,a}$ -modules are finite dimensional. Having shown that simple $\Lambda_{r,a}$ -modules are mapped to $\mathcal{A}_{r,a}$ it follows by induction on the dimension of a module that that all finitely generated $\Lambda_{r,a}$ -modules are sent to $\mathcal{A}_{r,a}$.

Now we show that the functor F must send projective objects to projective objects. Suppose that Ω is a projective $\Lambda_{r,a}$ -module. Then $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda_{r,a}}^i(\Omega, M)$ vanishes for all $\Lambda_{r,a}$ -modules M and $i \geq 1$, and we know that $F(M) \in \mathcal{A}_{r,a} \cap \text{Coh}V_{r,a}$. We now show that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}_{r,a}}^1(F(\Omega), s)$ vanishes for all simple objects s in $\mathcal{A}_{r,a} \cong A_{r,a}\text{-mod}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}_{r,a}}^1(F(\Omega), s_i) &\cong \text{Hom}_{D(V_{r,a})}(v^*\Omega \otimes \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(-D_n), \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1)[1]) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{D(V_{r,a})}(v^*\Omega, \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1)[1] \otimes \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(D_n)) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{D(X_{r,a})}(\Omega, v_*(\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(D_n))[1]) \quad (v_* \text{ and } v^* \text{ adjoint}) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{D(\Lambda_{r,a})}(\Omega, \sigma_i[1]) \quad (\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(D_n)) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(D_n \cdot C_i - 1)) \\ &\cong \text{Ext}_{\Lambda_{r,a}}^1(\Omega, \sigma_i) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}_{r,a}}^1(F(\Omega), s_0) &= \text{Hom}_{D(A_{r,a})}(F(\Omega), s_0[1]) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{D(V_{r,a})}(F(\Omega), \omega_C[2]) \\ &= \text{Ext}_{V_{r,a}}^2(F(\Omega), \omega_C) \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{Ext}_{V_{r,a}}^2(F(\Omega), \omega_C) = 0$ by [Liu02, Proposition 5.2.34] as ω_C is a coherent sheaf on a projective over affine surface with fibres of dimension ≤ 1 and $F(\Omega)$ is a vector bundle due to Ω being a vector bundle by Proposition 2.8(3). Hence $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}_{r,a}}^1(F(\Omega), s_i) = 0$ for all the simple $A_{r,a}$ -modules s_i . Then take a projective cover P of $F(\Omega)$ as an $A_{r,a}$ -module (i.e. no summand of P is in the kernel of $P \rightarrow F(\Omega)$), and take the kernel to produce a short exact sequence of $A_{r,a}$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow P \rightarrow F(\Omega) \rightarrow 0.$$

For any simple $A_{r,a}$ -module s applying $\text{Hom}_{A_{r,a}}(-, s)$ produces a long exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{A_{r,a}}(F(\Omega), s) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{A_{r,a}}(P, s) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{A_{r,a}}(K, s) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{A_{r,a}}^1(F(\Omega), s) = 0.$$

As P is a projective cover it follows that the first map is an isomorphism and hence $\text{Hom}_{A_{r,a}}(K, s) = 0$ for any simple module s . Hence $K \cong 0$, as any $A_{r,a}$ module must have a map to a simple module, and so $F(\Omega)$ is itself projective.

We now show part (2). As $F(\mathcal{L}_i) = \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(-C_{i+1} - \dots - C_n - D_n)$ is a line bundle by Proposition 2.2 we need only calculate the degree of its restriction to the curves to write it in the required form. We make the calculation

$$\deg F(\mathcal{L}_i)|_{C_j} = -(C_{i+1} + \dots + C_n + D_n) \cdot C_j = \begin{cases} \alpha_j - 2 & \text{if } i+1 < j \leq n \\ \alpha_{i+1} - 1 & \text{if } j = i+1 \\ -1 & \text{if } j = i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The data of $F(\mathcal{L}_i)$ written in the form $\mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(\sum a_j D_j)$ is then summarized by putting the coefficients a_j into the following $(n+1) \times n$ matrix

	D_1	D_2	\dots	D_{i-1}	D_i	\dots	D_{n-1}	D_n
$F(\mathcal{L}_0)$	$\alpha_1 - 1$	$\alpha_2 - 2$	\dots	$\alpha_{i-1} - 2$	$\alpha_i - 2$	\dots	$\alpha_{n-1} - 2$	$\alpha_n - 2$
$F(\mathcal{L}_1)$	-1	$\alpha_2 - 1$	\dots	$\alpha_{i-1} - 2$	$\alpha_i - 2$	\dots	$\alpha_{n-1} - 2$	$\alpha_n - 2$
\vdots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots
$F(\mathcal{L}_{i-1})$	0	0	\dots	-1	$\alpha_i - 1$	\dots	$\alpha_{n-1} - 2$	$\alpha_n - 2$
$F(\mathcal{L}_i)$	0	0	\dots	0	-1	\dots	$\alpha_{n-1} - 2$	$\alpha_n - 2$
\vdots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots	\ddots
$F(\mathcal{L}_{n-1})$	0	0	\dots	0	0	\dots	-1	$\alpha_n - 1$
$F(\mathcal{L}_n)$	0	0	\dots	0	0	\dots	0	-1

which calculates (2). Recall the short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{j=i}^n \Lambda_j^{\oplus \alpha_j - 2} \oplus \Lambda_i \rightarrow \Lambda_{i-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{i-1} \rightarrow 0.$$

of Proposition 2.8. Combining these short exact sequences with part (2) we can inductively calculate $F(\Lambda_i)$ to deduce (3). We first note that $F(\Lambda_i)$ is a projective object in $\mathcal{A}_{r,a}$ and as such $F(\Lambda_i)$ is determined by the rank and first Chern class of $F(\Lambda_i)$ due to Theorem 2.4. In particular, $\Lambda_n = \mathcal{O}_{X_{r,a}}$ so $F(\Lambda_n) = \mathcal{O}(-D_n)$. As first Chern characters are additive in short exact sequences it follows that

$$c_1(F(\Lambda_{i-1})) = \sum_{j=i}^n (\alpha_j - 2)c_1(F(\Lambda_j)) + c_1(F(\Lambda_i)) + c_1(F(\mathcal{L}_{i-1})).$$

so by induction on j it follows that $c_1(F(\Lambda_j)) = \mathcal{O}(-D_j)$. Then the result follows by the identification of projectives by rank and first Chern class in Theorem 2.4. \square

4.2. Equivalence of relative singularity categories. These calculations give us a hint that, in some sense, $D^b(\Lambda_{r,a}) \cong D_{r,a}$ and $D^b(A_{r,a}) \cong D^b(V_{r,a})$ are very similar away from the distinguished modules corresponding to $i = 0$. We will make this idea precise by showing that the functor F descends to an equivalence of relative singularity categories

$$\frac{D_{r,a}}{\langle \Lambda_0 \rangle} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{D^b(V_{r,a})}{\langle \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}} \rangle}.$$

We first show that F induces an equivalence between objects supported on the curves.

Proposition 4.2. *The functor F induces an equivalence of triangulated categories*

$$F : D_C(X_{r,a}) \rightarrow D_C(V_{r,a}),$$

where $D_C(-)$ denotes the full subcategory of unbounded derived category of quasicoherent sheaves whose cohomology sheaves are supported on $C = \cup C_i$.

Proof. On the unbounded level the functor $F : D(X_{r,a}) \rightarrow D(V_{r,a})$ has a right adjoint defined by

$$G : D(V_{r,a}) \rightarrow D(X_{r,a}) \\ \mathcal{E} \mapsto v_*(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(D_n)).$$

The counit $FG \rightarrow id$ is a natural isomorphism on the whole of $D(V_{r,a})$ as the counit $v^*v_* \rightarrow id$ is a natural isomorphism and $\mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(D_n) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(-D_n) \cong \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}$.

Further, as v is flat and affine and $\mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(-D_n)$ and $\mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(D_n)$ are line bundles the functors $F = v^*(-) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(-D_n)$ and $G = v_*((-) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}}(D_n))$ commute with taking cohomology sheaves, restrict to exact functors between $\text{QCoh } X_{r,a}$ and $\text{QCoh } V_{r,a}$, and preserve the property of a sheaf being supported on C . It follows that F and G restrict to functors between $D_C(X_{r,a})$ and $D_C(V_{r,a})$.

Moreover, if $i : C \rightarrow V_{r,a}$ denotes the closed immersion of the curve in $V_{r,a}$ then $(v \circ i) : C \rightarrow X_{r,a}$ is the closed immersion of the curve in $X_{r,a}$. Indeed, by construction $V_{r,a}$ contains the formal neighbourhood of C and hence the morphism v induces an isomorphism between the completions of $X_{r,a}$ and $V_{r,a}$ along C , and in particular produces an equivalence between the categories of quasicoherent sheaves on the corresponding formal schemes. It then follows that F and G induce an equivalence

$$\text{QCoh}_C X_{r,a} \cong \text{QCoh}_C V_{r,a}$$

between the categories of quasicoherent sheaves supported on C , see [Orl11, Proposition 2.8]. We recall that $D_C(X_{r,a}) \cong D(\text{QCoh}_C X_{r,a})$ and $D_C(V_{r,a}) \cong D(\text{QCoh}_C V_{r,a})$, see [Orl11, Section 2], and hence it follows that the functors F and G are an equivalence between $D_C(V_{r,a})$ and $D_C(X_{r,a})$. \square

Theorem 4.3. *The functor F restricts to induce an equivalence of quotient categories*

$$\bar{F} : \frac{D^b(\Lambda_{r,a})}{\langle \Lambda_0 \rangle} \rightarrow \frac{D^b(V_{r,a})}{\langle \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}} \rangle}.$$

Proof. To simplify notation we omit the r, a subscripts from $V_{r,a}$, $\Lambda_{r,a}$, and $A_{r,a}$ for the remainder of this proof.

We work with the unbounded derived functor $F : D(\Lambda) \rightarrow D(V)$. This can be composed with the Verdier quotient $D(V) \rightarrow D(V)/\langle \mathcal{O}_V \rangle^\oplus$. Then F maps the projective module Λ_0 into $\langle \mathcal{O}_V \rangle$ by Lemma 4.1, and hence it follows from the universal property of Verdier localisation that the functor F restricts to a functor $\bar{F} : D(\Lambda)/\langle \Lambda_0 \rangle^\oplus \rightarrow D(V)/\langle \mathcal{O}_V \rangle^\oplus$ as F commutes with arbitrary direct sums.

We now show that the induced functor \bar{F} is fully faithful. Recall from Proposition 3.3 that

$$\frac{D(\Lambda)}{\langle \Lambda_0 \rangle^\oplus} \cong D_{\Lambda/\Lambda e\Lambda}(\Lambda) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{D(V)}{\langle \mathcal{O}_V \rangle^\oplus} \cong \frac{D(A)}{\langle P_0 \rangle^\oplus} \cong D_{A/AeA}(A)$$

where the equivalence $\frac{D(V)}{\langle \mathcal{O}_V \rangle^\oplus} \cong \frac{D(A)}{\langle P_0 \rangle^\oplus}$ is the tilting equivalence of Theorem 2.4, and to ease notation we will also use F and \bar{F} to refer to the compositions of F and \bar{F} with this equivalence.

The functor $F : D_C(X) \rightarrow D_C(V)$ is fully faithful by Proposition 4.2, and hence the induced functor $F : D_C(\Lambda) \rightarrow D(V)$ is fully faithful. As the simples σ_i of Λ are supported on C for $1 \leq i \leq n$ it follows that $D_{\Lambda/\Lambda e\Lambda}(\Lambda) \subset D_C(X)$, and if $M \in D_{\Lambda/\Lambda e\Lambda}(\Lambda)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{D(A)}(P_0^{\oplus \lambda_0}, F(M)) &= \text{Hom}_{D(A)}(F(\Lambda_0), F(M)) && (P_0^{\oplus \lambda_0} \cong F(\Lambda_0)) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{D(\Lambda)}(\Lambda_0, GF(M)) && ((F, G) \text{ adjoint pair}) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{D(\Lambda)}(\Lambda_0, M) && (GF(M) \cong M) \end{aligned}$$

where $GF(M) \cong M$ by Proposition 4.2 as $M \in D_{\Lambda/\Lambda e\Lambda}(\Lambda) \subset D_C(X)$. It follows that $F : D_C(\Lambda) \rightarrow D(V)$ maps the kernel $D_{\Lambda/\Lambda e\Lambda}(\Lambda)$ of the functor $\text{Hom}_{D(\Lambda)}(\Lambda_0, -)$ to the kernel $\mathcal{K} \cong D_{A/AeA}(A)$ of the functor $\text{Hom}_{D(V)}(\mathcal{O}_V, -)$ so restricts to a fully faithful functor $F_{\text{res}} : D_{\Lambda/\Lambda e\Lambda}(\Lambda) \rightarrow D_{A/AeA}(A)$.

That is, there is a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_C(\Lambda) & \xrightarrow{F} & D(V) \cong D(A) \\ \uparrow i_\Lambda & \searrow p_\Lambda & \uparrow p_A \\ & D(\Lambda)/\langle \Lambda_0 \rangle^\oplus & \xrightarrow{\bar{F}} & D(V)/\langle \mathcal{O}_V \rangle^\oplus \cong D(A)/\langle P_0 \rangle^\oplus & \uparrow i_A \\ & \swarrow \theta_\Lambda & & \searrow \theta_A & \\ D_{\Lambda/\Lambda e\Lambda}(\Lambda) & \xrightarrow{F_{\text{res}}} & \mathcal{K} \cong D_{A/AeA}(A) \end{array}$$

where the functors i_Λ and i_A are the fully faithful inclusions and the functors θ_Λ and θ_A are the equivalences of Proposition 3.3. The top and outer squares commute as

$$\bar{F} \circ p_\Lambda \cong p_A \circ F \quad \text{and} \quad i_A \circ F_{\text{res}} \cong F \circ i_\Lambda$$

by the definitions of \bar{F} and F_{res} . Then $\theta_\Lambda \circ p_\Lambda \circ i_\Lambda \cong id$ and $\theta_A \circ p_A \circ i_A \cong id$ by the definitions of θ_Λ and θ_A in Proposition 3.3; that is, in the recollement situation of Section 3.3, the θ equivalences are induced from the i^* functors, the i functors are the i_* functors, and $i^* \circ i_* \cong id$. This allows us to show the bottom square also commutes:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_A \circ \bar{F} \circ \theta_\Lambda^{-1} &\cong \theta_A \circ \bar{F} \circ p_\Lambda \circ i_\Lambda && (\theta_\Lambda^{-1} \cong p_\Lambda \circ i_\Lambda) \\ &\cong \theta_A \circ p_A \circ F \circ i_\Lambda && (\bar{F} \circ p_\Lambda \cong p_A \circ F) \\ &\cong \theta_A \circ p_A \circ i_A \circ F_{\text{res}} && (F \circ i_\Lambda \cong i_A \circ F_{\text{res}}) \\ &\cong F_{\text{res}}. && (\theta_A \circ p_A \circ i_A \cong id) \end{aligned}$$

Hence if $N, M \in D(\Lambda)/\langle \Lambda_0 \rangle^\oplus$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(\bar{F}(N), \bar{F}(M)) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(i_A \theta_A \bar{F}(N), i_A \theta_A \bar{F}(M)) && (i_A \circ \theta_A \text{ fully faithful}) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(F i_\Lambda \theta_\Lambda(N), F i_\Lambda \theta_\Lambda(M)) && (\text{diagram commutes}) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{D(\Lambda)}(N, M) && (i_A \circ \theta_A \circ F \text{ fully faithful}) \end{aligned}$$

so \bar{F} is fully faithful.

The functor \bar{F} is essentially surjective as $P_0 \cong \mathcal{O}_V$ is identified with 0 in the quotient category so $\bar{F}(\Lambda_i) \cong P_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ by Lemma 4.1. Hence \bar{F} maps the generator $\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \Lambda_i$ to the generator $\bigoplus_{i=1}^n P_i$.

So the functor \bar{F} is fully faithful and essentially surjective, hence it is an equivalence. Restricting to the subcategories of compact objects we get an equivalence $\bar{F} : \left(\frac{D^b(\Lambda)}{\langle \Lambda_0 \rangle} \right)^\omega \rightarrow \left(\frac{D^b(V)}{\langle \mathcal{O}_V \rangle} \right)^\omega$, by Neeman's [Nee92, Theorem 2.1], where $(-)^{\omega}$ denotes the idempotent completion. Both quotient categories $\frac{D^b(\Lambda)}{\langle \Lambda_0 \rangle}$ and $\frac{D^b(V)}{\langle \mathcal{O}_V \rangle}$ are already idempotent complete by Corollary 3.8. This completes the proof. \square

This induces an equivalence of relative singularity categories.

Theorem 4.4. *The functor \bar{F} induces an equivalence*

$$F_A : \Delta_{K_{r,a}}(\Lambda_{r,a}) \rightarrow \Delta_{R_{r,a}}(A_{r,a})$$

with $F_A(\sigma_i) = s_i$ and $F_A(\Lambda_i) \cong P_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Proof. We recall that there is a derived equivalence $D^b(A_{r,a}) \cong D^b(V_{r,a})$ that exchanges the object $P_0 \in D^b(A_{r,a})$ with the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}} \in D^b(V_{r,a})$. As such, this derived equivalence restricts to the corresponding quotient categories and can be composed with the functor \bar{F} , which is an equivalence by Theorem 4.3, to produce an equivalence of the relative singularity categories of the algebras:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta_{K_{r,a}}(\Lambda_{r,a}) & \xrightarrow{F_A} & \Delta_{R_{r,a}}(A_{r,a}) \quad := \quad D^b(A_{r,a})/\langle P_0 \rangle \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ D^b(\Lambda_{r,a})/\langle \Lambda_0 \rangle & \xrightarrow{\bar{F}} & D^b(V_{r,a})/\langle \mathcal{O}_{V_{r,a}} \rangle \end{array}$$

By Lemma 4.1 $\bar{F}(\sigma_i) = s_i$, and in the quotient category $P_0 \cong \mathcal{O}_V$ is identified with 0 so by Lemma 4.1 $\bar{F}(\Lambda_i) \cong P_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. \square

We obtain the following generalisation to partial resolutions of singularities.

Corollary 4.5. *Let $e \in \Lambda_{r,a}$ be an idempotent such that the indecomposable projective P_0 is a direct summand of $\Lambda_{r,a}e$ and let $e \in A_{r,a}$ the corresponding idempotent. Then there is an equivalence of triangulated categories*

$$F_{A,e} : \Delta_{e\Lambda_{r,a}e}(\Lambda_{r,a}) \rightarrow \Delta_{eA_{r,a}e}(A_{r,a})$$

with $F_{A,e}(\sigma_i) = s_i$ and $F_{A,e}(\Lambda_i) \cong P_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ such that P_i is not a direct summand of $\Lambda_{r,a}e$.

Proof. By definition, $\Delta_{e\Lambda_{r,a}e}(\Lambda_{r,a}) = \frac{D^b(\Lambda_{r,a})}{\langle \Lambda_{r,a}e \rangle}$. Our assumption $\Lambda_{r,a}e = P_0 \oplus \Lambda_{r,a}e'$ shows

$$\Delta_{e\Lambda_{r,a}e}(\Lambda_{r,a}) = \frac{D^b(\Lambda_{r,a})}{\langle \Lambda_{r,a}e \rangle} \simeq \frac{D^b(\Lambda_{r,a})/\langle P_0 \rangle}{\langle \Lambda_{r,a}e' \rangle} \simeq \frac{\Delta_{K_{r,a}}(\Lambda_{r,a})}{\langle \Lambda_{r,a}e' \rangle}.$$

We have corresponding statements for $A_{r,a}$. Applying Theorem 4.4 completes the proof. \square

4.3. Equivalence of singularity categories. The equivalences of relative singularity categories can be used to deduce an equivalence of singularity categories. We now define the Knörrer invariant algebra. (A presentation of $K_{r,a}$ is calculated later in Lemma 6.27.)

Definition 4.6. The *Knörrer invariant algebra* is defined to be $K_{r,a} := \text{End}_{X_{r,a}}(\Lambda_0)$. If $e_0 \in \Lambda_{r,a}$ is the idempotent corresponding to the simple σ_0 then $K_{r,a} \cong e_0 \Lambda_{r,a} e_0$.

The following Theorem is the main result of this article.

Theorem 4.7. *There are equivalences of singularity categories*

$$D_{sg}(K_{r,a}) \cong D_{sg}(R_{r,a}).$$

Below we prove the more general result Theorem 4.10, from which Theorem 4.7 follows by setting $e = e_0$. Before we do this we must first introduce some notation.

We recall the notation $\Lambda_{r,a}$ for the algebra defined in section 2.3, but we will often instead adjoin the subscript $\Lambda_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ where $r/a = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ to emphasize that the algebra $\Lambda_{r,a}$ corresponds to geometry of the curves C_i for $1 \leq i \leq n$ with self intersection numbers $C_i \cdot C_i = -\alpha_i$ or $\Lambda_{\square} = \mathbb{C}$ for the empty collection of curves; for example, to simplify the notation for arguments that induct on the number of curves. We'll do the same for $R_{r,a}$, $V_{r,a}$ and so on.

The following Lemma follows from the construction of the algebra $\Lambda_{r,a}$.

Lemma 4.8. *Let $1 \leq j \leq n+1$ and set $e = \sum_{i=j-1}^n e_i \in \Lambda_{r,a}$. Then there are isomorphisms of algebras*

$$e \Lambda_{r,a} e \cong \Lambda_{[\alpha_j, \dots, \alpha_n]}$$

and

$$\frac{\Lambda_{r,a}}{e \Lambda_{r,a} e} \cong \Lambda_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{j-2}]}.$$

Proof. By definition (see 2.8) of $\Lambda_{r,a}$ and e , we see that $e \Lambda_{r,a} e$ is isomorphic to the endomorphism algebra of the direct sum of the projective objects $\Lambda_{j-1}, \dots, \Lambda_n$ in $D_{r,a} \cap \text{Coh } X_{r,a}$. By construction the Λ_i are universal extensions of the line bundles

$$\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X(-C_n), \dots, \mathcal{O}_X(-C_j - \dots - C_n)$$

defined using only the curves C_j, \dots, C_n . By definition $\Lambda_{[\alpha_j, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ is the endomorphism algebra of the very same direct sum of projective objects.

The second part corresponds to killing all maps in $\Lambda_{r,a} \cong \text{End}(\bigoplus_{i=0}^n \Lambda_i)$ that factor through $\Lambda_{j-1}, \dots, \Lambda_n$. It can be seen from the construction in 2.8(3) that killing these maps has the same effect as forgetting curves C_{j-1}, \dots, C_n in X to produce an algebra $\Lambda_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{j-2}]}$. \square

Remark 4.9. The analogous statement for $A_{r,a}$ does not hold. Indeed, consider for example $A_{3,2}$ and the idempotent $e = e_1 + e_2$. Then $e A_{3,2} e$ has infinite global dimension, see e.g. [KIWY15]. In particular, it is not of the form $A_{r,a}$ which always has finite global dimension. Also for any non-zero idempotent e the quotient $A_{r,r-1}/A_{r,r-1} e A_{r,r-1}$ is a preprojective algebra of Dynkin type and therefore finite dimensional, whereas $A_{r,a}$ is always infinite dimensional.

The following result is a more general version of Theorem 4.7.

Theorem 4.10. *Let $e \in \Lambda_{r,a}$ be an idempotent such that the indecomposable projective P_0 is a direct summand of $\Lambda_{r,a} e$ and let $e \in A_{r,a}$ be the corresponding idempotent. Then there is a triangle equivalence*

$$D_{sg}(e \Lambda_{r,a} e) \cong D_{sg}(e A_{r,a} e).$$

Proof. We can write $e = e_0 + e_{i_1} + \dots + e_{i_k}$ with $0 < i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n$. Set $A = A_{r,a}$. Since e_0 appears in e and $R_{r,a}$ is an isolated singularity, it follows that A/AeA is finite dimensional [Aus86] and therefore the thick subcategory $\langle \text{mod } -A/AeA \rangle$ is generated by the simple A/AeA modules. These are precisely the simple A -modules s_i with $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $i \neq i_j$ for all j . Now Lemma 3.4 shows

$$\frac{\Delta_{eAe}(A)}{\langle s_i \mid i \neq i_j \rangle} \xrightarrow{\cong} D_{sg}(eAe).$$

and similarly

$$\frac{\Delta_{e\Lambda e}(\Lambda)}{\langle \sigma_i \mid i \neq i_j \rangle} \cong D_{sg}(e\Lambda e).$$

By Corollary 4.5, the equivalence

$$F_{A,e}: \Delta_{e\Lambda e}(\Lambda) \rightarrow \Delta_{eAe}(A)$$

identifies the subcategories $\langle \sigma_i \mid i \neq i_j \rangle$ and $\langle s_i \mid i \neq i_j \rangle$, so induces an equivalence of quotient categories

$$D_{sg}(e\Lambda e) \cong \frac{\Delta_{e\Lambda e}(\Lambda)}{\langle \sigma_i \mid i \neq i_j \rangle} \cong \frac{\Delta_{eAe}(A)}{\langle s_i \mid i \neq i_j \rangle} \cong D_{sg}(eAe).$$

□

Remark 4.11. These singularity categories can be described in more detail using geometry and a result of Orlov (cf. [KIWY15]). Indeed, in the notation of the proof of Theorem 4.10, let $V_{r,a}^e$ be obtained from the minimal resolution of $\text{Spec}(R_{r,a})$ by contracting all exceptional curves E_i for $i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$. Here $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k$ are defined by $e = e_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k e_{i_j}$. In other words, we contract chains of curves

$$E_{i_j+1}, E_{i_j+2}, \dots, E_{i_{j+1}-2}, E_{i_{j+1}-1}$$

for $0 \leq j \leq k$ where we let $i_0 = 0$ and $i_{k+1} = n + 1$ for the sake of indexing.

In particular, $V_{r,a}^e$ has an isolated singularity with completion the cyclic quotient singularity $R_{\hat{\alpha}_j}$ where

$$\hat{\alpha}_j := [\alpha_{i_j+1}, \alpha_{i_1+2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_{j+1}-1}].$$

(We note that if $i_j + 1 = i_{j+1}$ then $\hat{\alpha}_j = []$ corresponds to contracting no curves and $R_{[]} = \mathbb{C}\langle x, y \rangle$ is smooth.)

Summarising, there is a chain of triangle equivalences

$$D_{sg}(e\Lambda_{r,a}e) \cong D_{sg}(eA_{r,a}e) \cong D_{sg}(V_{r,a}^e) \cong \bigoplus_{j=0}^k D_{sg}(R_{\hat{\alpha}_j}). \quad (1)$$

The first equivalence is Theorem 4.10, the second equivalence follows from [KIWY15, Theorem 4.6] and the last equivalence is due to Orlov [Or11] using that $D_{sg}(e\Lambda_{r,a}e)$ is idempotent complete by Proposition 3.7.

Remark 4.12. Theorem 4.10 can be used to describe $D_{sg}(e\Lambda_{r,a}e)$ for an arbitrary idempotent e . To see this write $e = e_{i_1} + \dots + e_{i_k}$ with $0 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n$. By Lemma 4.8, we have an algebra isomorphism

$$(e_{i_1} + \dots + e_{i_k})\Lambda_{r,a}(e_{i_1} + \dots + e_{i_k}) \cong \Lambda_{[\alpha_{i_1+1}, \alpha_{i_1+2}, \dots, \alpha_n]}.$$

By definition of the idempotent e , this gives an algebra isomorphism

$$e\Lambda_{r,a}e \cong e'\Lambda_{[\alpha_{i_1+1}, \alpha_{i_1+2}, \dots, \alpha_n]}e'$$

where $e' = e_0 + e_{i_2-i_1} + \dots + e_{i_k-i_1}$ as an element in $\Lambda_{[\alpha_{i_1+1}, \alpha_{i_1+2}, \dots, \alpha_n]}$. Now we can apply Theorem 4.10 to $e'\Lambda_{[\alpha_{i_1+1}, \alpha_{i_1+2}, \dots, \alpha_n]}e'$.

Theorem 4.10 yields many non-trivial equivalences between singularity categories of finite dimensional algebras – already the Gorenstein case (answering a question of Michael Wemyss) seems to be new. We give explicit examples below.

Corollary 4.13. *Let $\alpha := [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ and $\alpha' := [\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_m]$ be sequences of integers ≥ 2 . Let $0 < i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n$ and $0 < j_1 < \dots < j_l \leq m$ be integers. Remove the elements $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_k}$ from α to obtain a new sequence γ and produce γ' similarly from α' using the sequence $(j_a)_{a=1}^l$.*

If $\gamma = \gamma'$, then there is a triangle equivalence

$$D_{sg}(e_i \Lambda_{\alpha} e_i) \cong D_{sg}(e_j \Lambda_{\alpha'} e_j)$$

where $e_i := e_0 + e_{i_1} + e_{i_2} + \dots + e_{i_k}$ and $e_j := e_0 + e_{j_1} + e_{j_2} + \dots + e_{j_l}$.

Proof. Use the chain of equivalences (1) twice. □

Example 4.14. Let $\alpha := [2, 2]$ and $\alpha' := [2]$. Let $e_i := e_0 + e_1$ and $e_j := e_0$. In particular, $\gamma = [2] = \gamma'$, showing

$$D_{sg}(e_i \Lambda_{[2,2]} e_i) \cong D_{sg}(e_j \Lambda_{[2]} e_j),$$

where (using Theorem 6.26)

$$e_i \Lambda_{[2,2]} e_i \cong \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}[x]/(x^3)}(\mathbb{C}[x]/(x^3) \oplus \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^2)) \cong \frac{\mathbb{C} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{p} \\ 1 \longleftarrow \text{---} \longrightarrow 2 \\ \xleftarrow{i} \end{array} & \\ & & \end{array} \right]}{(ipip)}$$

and

$$e_j \Lambda_{[2]} e_j \cong \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^2).$$

Alternatively, taking $e_i := e_0 + e_2$ and keeping e_j also yields $\gamma = [2] = \gamma'$ and therefore we get a triangle equivalence

$$D_{sg}(e_i \Lambda_{[2,2]} e_i) \cong D_{sg}(e_j \Lambda_{[2]} e_j),$$

where now

$$e_i \Lambda_{[2,2]} e_i \cong \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}[x]/(x^3)}(\mathbb{C}[x]/(x^3) \oplus \mathbb{C}[x]/(x)) \cong \frac{\mathbb{C} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ & \begin{array}{c} \alpha \circlearrowleft 1 \xrightarrow{\beta} 2 \\ \xleftarrow{\gamma} \end{array} & \\ & & \end{array} \right]}{(\alpha^2 - \beta\gamma, \gamma\alpha, \alpha\beta, \beta\gamma)}.$$

5. OBSTRUCTIONS TO GENERALISATIONS FOR NON-ABELIAN QUOTIENT SINGULARITIES

It is a natural question whether a result analogous to Theorem 4.7 holds for non-abelian quotient surface singularities. The analysis of the Grothendieck group in this section provides an obstruction in many cases. We learned the following result from a discussion with Michael Wemyss and Xiao-Wu Chen.

Theorem 5.1. *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}) be an integrally closed complete local domain of Krull dimension two with an algebraically closed residue field R/\mathfrak{m} . Then there is an isomorphism of groups*

$$K_0(D_{sg}(R)) \cong Cl(R)$$

where $Cl(R)$ denotes the ideal class group of R .

Proof. Combine [Bel00, Corollary 3.9 (2)] with [AR86, Proposition 3.2.4]. \square

The following result is well-known to experts.

Proposition 5.2. *Let A be a finite dimensional local k -algebra over an algebraically closed field. Then there is an isomorphism of groups*

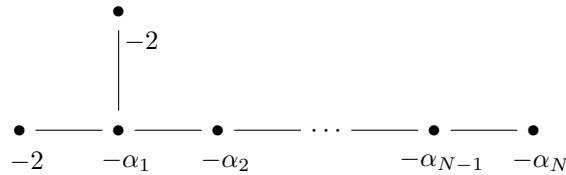
$$K_0(D_{sg}(A)) \cong \mathbb{Z}/(\dim_k A)\mathbb{Z}.$$

Proof. Since A is local, $K_0(D^b(A)) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ where the class $[S]$ of the simple (which is one dimensional since k is algebraically closed) is sent to 1. Now apply [Bel00, Corollary 3.9 (2)] to complete the proof. \square

As a consequence, we obtain obstructions to (naive) generalisations of our main result.

Corollary 5.3. *Let $G \subseteq \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ be a finite subgroup and set $R = \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]^G$. If R satisfies one of the following conditions*

- (a) R is Gorenstein with dual graph of Dynkin type D or E .
- (b) R has dual graph



where the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction $[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N]$ satisfies

$$[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N] = \frac{n}{2m}$$

for coprime integers $1 < 2m < n$; (for example $N = 2$, $\alpha_1 = a$, $\alpha_2 = 2b$ with $a \geq 2, b \geq 1$).

then there exists no finite dimensional² local \mathbb{C} -algebra S with

$$D_{sg}(R) \cong D_{sg}(S).$$

Proof. Theorem 5.1 and Proposition 5.2 show that a finite dimensional local algebra S with $D_{sg}(S) \cong D_{sg}(R)$ satisfies $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} S = |Cl(R)|$. It is known for quotient singularities $R = \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]^G$ that $Cl(R) \cong G/[G, G]$, see e.g. [Bri68].

Now we consider case (a). The singularity categories E_8, E_7, E_6, D_n ($n \geq 4$) have 8, 7, 6, and n indecomposable objects respectively and have finite dimensional Hom spaces. One can compute that $Cl(R)$ has order 4 for singularities of type D_n and order $9 - n$ for singularities of type E_n (with $n = 6, 7, 8$), cf. [Bri68, Satz 2.11].

To prove the claim in type E we list the local algebras with dimension ≤ 3 and show these algebras do not have singularity categories of the correct form.

A finite dimensional, local, associative \mathbb{C} -algebra S of dimension ≤ 3 is of the form

$$S \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^i) & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq 3, \text{ or} \\ \mathbb{C}[x, y]/(x, y)^2 \end{cases}$$

The singularity category of $\mathbb{C}[x]/(x^i)$ contains $i - 1$ indecomposables. So for $i \leq 3$ it cannot equal a singularity category of type E . The singularity category of $\mathbb{C}[x, y]/(x, y)^2$ is Hom-infinite so cannot equal a type E singularity category. This proves the type E claim.

To prove the type D claim we consider all 4 dimensional, local, associative \mathbb{C} -algebras, which we classify by the dimension of their socle - since S is local $\dim \text{soc } S \leq 3$.

If $\dim \text{soc } S = 1$, then S is weakly symmetric and since it is local it is selfinjective by [SY11, Corollary IV.6.5]. In particular, $D_{sg}(S) \cong S - \underline{\text{mod}}$ by Buchweitz Theorem [Buc86, Theorem 4.4.1]. Now there are two cases:

- if $S \cong \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^4)$, then $S - \underline{\text{mod}}$ has precisely 3 indecomposable objects.
- otherwise $S/\text{soc}(S) \cong \mathbb{C}\langle x, y \rangle / (x, y)^2$, and this algebra has infinite representation type and therefore $S - \underline{\text{mod}} \supseteq S/\text{soc}(S) - \underline{\text{mod}}$ has infinite representation type.

It follows that $S - \underline{\text{mod}}$ has infinite representation type.

This completes the case of a one-dimensional socle.

We next consider the case $\dim \text{soc } S = 2$. In this case, $S \cong \mathbb{C}\langle x, y \rangle / I$. We claim that $D_{sg}(S)$ is Hom-infinite. Let $T = S/\text{rad } S$ be the simple S -module, which is one dimensional since \mathbb{C} is algebraically closed. It is sufficient to show that the number of indecomposable direct summands of $\Omega^n(T)$ is unbounded for growing n and that all these summands have infinite projective dimension as S -modules. Since it well-known that $\Omega^n(T) \cong T[-n]$ in $D_{sg}(S)$ (see e.g. [Che11, Lemma 2.2]) this shows that $D_{sg}(S)$ is Hom-infinite. We compute the syzygies of T . As $\dim \text{soc } S = 2$ and $\dim S = 4$ there are $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $z := \lambda x + \mu y \in \text{soc } S$. Using that S is local one can check that $\Omega(T) \cong \text{rad } S \cong Sz \oplus U \cong T \oplus U$ where U is 2-dimensional and indecomposable. The syzygy of an arbitrary two dimensional indecomposable S -module V is two dimensional. There are two cases

- $\Omega(V)$ is indecomposable and hence two dimensional.
- $\Omega(V)$ is decomposable. Then $\Omega(V) \cong T \oplus T$ since S is local.

It follows that T and any indecomposable 2-dimensional S -module have infinite projective dimension. Moreover, these are the only possible direct summands of $\Omega^n(T)$. Finally, $\Omega^n(T)$ has at least $n + 1$ indecomposable direct summands. This completes the proof of the two-dimensional socle case.

If $\dim \text{soc } S = 3$, then $S \cong \mathbb{C}[x, y, z]/(x, y, z)^2$. This has a singularity category which is not Hom-finite (in fact it is the Knörrer invariant algebra $K_{4,1}$ from above), see e.g. [Che11, Theorem C].

None of these cases contain $n \geq 4$ indecomposables and are Hom-finite, so this proves the part (a) claim for type D .

²not necessarily commutative

For part (b), we note that the corresponding group is $G = D_{n,2m}$ in the notation of [Rie77]. One can check that the abelianisation of G is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2(n - 2m)\mathbb{Z}$. In particular, it is not cyclic and therefore (using Theorem 5.1 and Proposition 5.2 again) there cannot be a finite dimensional local \mathbb{C} -algebra S with equivalent singularity category. \square

6. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ALGEBRAS

The previous sections have recalled the algebras $\Lambda_{r,a}$, $A_{r,a}$, and $R_{r,a}$, introduced the algebras $K_{r,a}$, and proved the main result relating the singularity categories of $R_{r,a}$ and $K_{r,a}$. In this section we give explicit presentations of these algebras in terms of generators and relations, and we show that $\Lambda_{r,a}$ can be constructed from the representation theory of $K_{r,a}$; namely as a noncommutative resolution in the sense of Dao, Iyama, Takahashi, and Vial [DITV15].

6.1. Description of the reconstruction algebra $A_{r,a}^{\text{op}}$. We recall a presentation given in [Wem11a] of the algebra $A^{\text{op}} := A_{r,a}^{\text{op}} = A_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}^{\text{op}}$ as a quiver with relations. The quiver has $n+1$ vertices in correspondence with the simples t_0, \dots, t_n . Below we recall the dimension of $\text{Ext}_{A^{\text{op}}}^i(t_i, t_j)$ as calculated in [Wem11b, Theorem 3.2]. Then the presentation of $A_{r,a}^{\text{op}}$ as a quiver with relations satisfies that the number of arrows to vertex j from vertex i equals the dimension of $\text{Ext}_{A^{\text{op}}}^1(t_i, t_j)$, and the number of generators for the relations between paths to vertex j from i equals the dimension of $\text{Ext}_{A^{\text{op}}}^2(t_i, t_j)$. As is noted in [Wem11a, Corollary 3.3] this is true as we are in the complete local setting, see for example [BIRS11, Proposition 3.4].

Lemma 6.1 ([Wem11b, Theorem 3.2]). *The dimension of $\text{Ext}_{A^{\text{op}}}^k(t_i, t_j)$ is 0 for $k > 3$ and otherwise is given in the following list.*

$$\dim \text{Ext}_{A^{\text{op}}}^1(t_i, t_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n > 1, 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ and } |i - j| = 1 \\ \alpha_n - 1 & \text{if } n > 1, i = 0, \text{ and } j = n \text{ or } 1 \\ \alpha_i - 2 & \text{if } n > 1, i = 0, \text{ and } 1 < j < n \\ 2 & \text{if } n = 1, i = 1, \text{ and } j = 0 \\ \alpha_n & \text{if } n = 1, i = 0, \text{ and } j = 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\dim \text{Ext}_{A^{\text{op}}}^2(t_i, t_j) = \begin{cases} \alpha_i - 1 & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ and } i = j \\ \sum_{k=1}^n (\alpha_k - 2) + 1 & i = j = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\dim \text{Ext}_{A^{\text{op}}}^3(t_i, t_j) = \begin{cases} \alpha_j - 2 & \text{if } j = 0 \text{ and } 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This describes the shape of the quiver defining the reconstruction algebra.

Definition 6.2. Define a quiver $Q_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}^{\text{Recon}}$ with vertices

$$Q_0^{\text{Recon}} := \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

and arrows

$$Q_1^{\text{Recon}} := \{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n, c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n, k_2, \dots, k_{v_n}\}$$

whose heads and tails defined by

$$\begin{aligned} h(c_i) &= i & t(c_i) &= i - 1 \\ h(a_i) &= i - 1 & t(a_i) &= i \\ h(k_i) &= 0 & t(k_j) &= i \text{ for } u_i + 1 < j \leq v_i. \end{aligned}$$

where we work modulo $n+1$ in the vertex labelling, let $u_i = \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} (\alpha_k - 2)$ and $v_i = \sum_{k=1}^i (\alpha_k - 2) + 1$, and notate $k_1 := a_1$, $k_{v_n+1} := c_0$, $a_0 = a_{n+1}$, $c_0 = c_{n+1}$, $A_0^t := a_0 a_n \dots a_{t+1}$ and $C_0^t := c_1 \dots c_t$. We also use the notation $t(j) := t(k_j)$ for the tail vertex of the arrow k_j .

A presentation of the relations was also explicitly determined in [Wem11a].

Definition 6.3. For $1 \leq i \leq n$ consider the following elements of $\mathbb{C}Q_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}^{\text{Recon}}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } \alpha_i > 2: & \quad \begin{cases} a_i c_i - k_{u_i+2} A_0^i \\ k_j C_0^i - k_{j+1} A_0^i \\ k_{v_i} C_0^i - c_{i+1} a_{i+1} \end{cases} \quad \text{for } u_i + 1 < j < v_i \\ \text{if } \alpha_i = 2: & \quad a_i c_i - c_{i+1} a_{i+1} \end{aligned}$$

and for $i = 0$ consider the elements

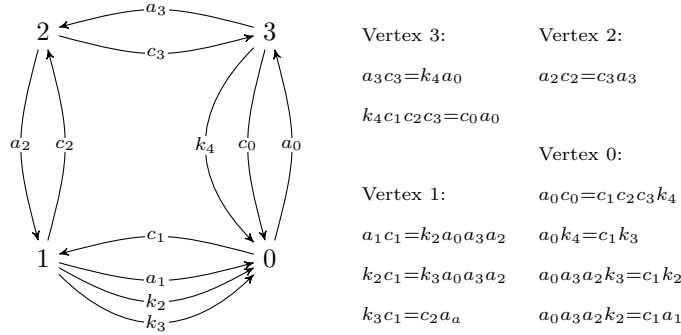
$$A_0^{t(j+1)} k_{j+1} - C_0^{t(j)} k_j \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq \sum (a_i - 2) + 2.$$

Define $I_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}^{\text{Recon}}$ to be the two-sided ideal of $\mathbb{C}Q_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}^{\text{Recon}}$ generated by these elements.

Proposition 6.4 ([Wem11a, Definition 2.3]). *The reconstruction algebra $A_{r,a}^{\text{op}} = A_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}^{\text{op}}$ can be presented as the path algebra of a quiver with relations*

$$A_{r,a}^{\text{op}} := \frac{\mathbb{C}Q_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}^{\text{Recon}}}{I_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}^{\text{Recon}}}.$$

Example 6.5 ($r = 17, a = 5$). The algebra $A_{[4,2,3]}^{\text{op}} = A_{17,5}^{\text{op}}$ can be presented as the path algebra of the following quiver with relations.



6.2. Description of the invariant algebra $R_{r,a}$. This section recalls a presentation of the invariant algebra $R_{r,a} = \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]^{\frac{1}{r}(1,a)}$ due to Riemenschneider.

Theorem 6.6 ([Rie74, Sections 1 and 2]). *The ring $R_{r,a} := \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]^{\frac{1}{r}(1,a)}$ is isomorphic to the quotient of $\mathbb{C}[[z_0, \dots, z_{l+1}]]$ by the ideal generated by the elements*

$$z_{j+1} z_i - z_{i+1} \left(\prod_{k=i+1}^j z_k^{\beta_k - 2} \right) z_j$$

for $0 \leq i < j \leq l + 1$, where the β_k and l are defined by the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction $r/(r-a) = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]$ dual to $r/a = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$. The embedding dimension of $R_{r,a}$ is $l + 2$.

We now recap some properties of Hirzebruch-Jung continued fractions.

Definition 6.7. For $0 < a < r$ coprime integers, recall that the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction expansion is defined by

$$\frac{r}{a} = \alpha_1 - \frac{1}{\alpha_2 - \frac{1}{\dots - \frac{1}{\alpha_n}}} = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n].$$

Associated to a fraction $r/a = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ is its point diagram (see Example 6.9):

- (1) On row 1 draw $\alpha_1 - 1$ consecutive points.
- (2) On row j draw $\alpha_j - 1$ consecutive points starting immediately below the last point on row $j - 1$.

Riemenschneider duality relates a fraction expansion $r/a = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ to its dual fraction expansion $r/(r-a) = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]$.

Theorem 6.8 (Riemenschneider duality, [Rie74, Section 3]). *The number of points in row i of the point diagram is $\alpha_i - 1$ and the number of points in column j of the point diagram is $\beta_j - 1$.*

In particular the following relations hold:

- (1) $\sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_i - 1) = \sum_{i=1}^l (\beta_i - 1)$,
- (2) $\sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_i - 2) + 1 = l$, and
- (3) $\sum_{i=1}^l (\beta_i - 2) + 1 = n$.

Example 6.9. The following point diagram is for the fraction $18/5 = [4, 3, 2]$ with dual $18/13 = [2, 2, 3, 3]$.



We will later need to induct on the length of fraction expansions.

Corollary 6.10. *Suppose that $0 < a < r$ are coprime integers with Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction expansions $r/a = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ and $r/(r-a) = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]$. Then:*

- (1) $[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}]$ is dual to $[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l + 1, 2, \dots, 2]$ where there are $\alpha_{n+1} - 2$ values of 2 added at the end of the fraction expansion
- (2) $[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n]$ is dual to $[2, \dots, 2, \beta_1 + 1, \dots, \beta_l]$ where there are $\alpha_0 - 2$ additional values of 2 added at the start of the fraction expansion.
- (3) For $i > 0$ $[\alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_n]$ is dual to $[\beta_j - c, \beta_{j+1}, \dots, \beta_l]$ where $\sum_{k=j}^l (\beta_k - 2) - c + 1 = n - i$ and $0 < c < \beta_j - 2$.
- (4) For $i < n$ $[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i]$ is dual to $[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_j - c]$ where $\sum_{k=1}^j (\beta_k - 2) - c + 1 = i$ and $0 < c < \beta_j - 2$.
- (5) Recall the value $t(j)$ from Definition 6.2. Then $t(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} (\beta_i - 2) + 1$ for $1 \leq j \leq l$.

Proof. Items (1),(2),(3) and (4) follow immediately from Riemenschneider duality, Theorem 6.8.

We assume we have a fraction $[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ with dual $[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]$, and we prove (5) by induction on l . As the base case, suppose $l = 1$. Then $t(k_1) = t(a_1) = 1$ by definition. Now suppose that $t(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} (\beta_i - 2) + 1$ for $1 \leq j \leq l$ and consider the fraction $[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l, \beta_{l+1}]$ which is dual to $[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n + 1, 2, \dots, 2]$ by part (1). It follows that $t(l+1) = n$, and by Theorem 6.8, $\sum_{i=1}^l (\beta_i - 2) + 1 = n$. Hence the result follows by induction. \square

6.3. Description of the algebra $\Lambda_{r,a}$. We now give a presentation of the algebra $\Lambda := \Lambda_{r,a}$ analogous to that of $A_{r,a}^{\text{op}}$. Below we calculate the groups $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^i(\sigma_i, \sigma_j)$. Then there is a presentation of $\Lambda_{r,a}$ as the path algebra of a quiver with relations such that the vertices are in correspondence with the simplices $\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_n$, the number of arrows to vertex j from vertex i equals the dimension of $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^1(\sigma_i, \sigma_j)$, and the number of generators for the relations between paths to vertex j from i equals the dimension of $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^2(\sigma_i, \sigma_j)$.

Lemma 6.11. *The dimension of $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\sigma_i, \sigma_j)$ is 0 for $k > 2$ and otherwise is given in the following list.*

$$\dim \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^1(\sigma_i, \sigma_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i \neq 0 \text{ and } |i - j| = 1, \\ \alpha_1 - 1 & \text{if } i = 0 \text{ and } j = 1, \\ \alpha_j - 2 & \text{if } i = 0 \text{ and } 1 < j \leq n, \text{ or} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$\dim \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^2(\sigma_i, \sigma_j) = \begin{cases} \alpha_i - 1 & \text{if } i = j \neq 0, \text{ or} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. We note that the equivalence functor F from Proposition 4.2 allows us to use using Lemma 6.1 to calculate $\text{Ext}^k(\sigma_i, \sigma_j)$ for all i, j not equal to 0:

$$\dim \text{Ext}_{\Lambda_{r,a}}^k(\sigma_i, \sigma_j) = \dim \text{Ext}_{A_{r,a}}^k(s_i, s_j) = \dim \text{Ext}_{A_{r,a}^{\text{op}}}^k(t_j, t_i)$$

for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$.

Hence we are only left to calculate $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda_{r,a}}^k(\sigma_i, \sigma_j)$ when either i or j is equal to 0. Recall the simple modules σ_i , the standard modules \mathcal{L}_i and the projective modules Λ_i for the algebra $\Lambda_{r,a}$ defined in Section 2.3. We first calculate $\dim \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_j)$ and then use the short exact sequences relating the standard modules to the simple modules to calculate $\dim \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\sigma_i, \sigma_j)$. Firstly, as $\sigma_0 = \mathcal{L}_0$

$$\dim \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_0) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = 0 \text{ and } k = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

To calculate $\dim \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_j)$ when $1 \leq j \leq n$ we can reduce to a cohomology calculation on each rational curve. Suppose $\iota_j : C_j \rightarrow X$ is the closed immersion including the curve C_j into X for $1 \leq j \leq n$. Then $\mathcal{O}_{C_j} := \iota_{j*} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ and for any divisor D on X it is the case that $\iota_j^* \mathcal{O}_X(-D) = \mathcal{O}_{C_j}(-C_j \cdot D)$. Then by adjunction we can deduce

$$\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\mathcal{O}(-D), \sigma_j) = \begin{cases} \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^k(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1 + D \cdot C_j)) & \text{if } 1 < j < n \\ \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^k(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(D \cdot C_j)) & \text{if } j = n. \end{cases}$$

This reduces the calculation to the combinatorics of the intersection theory and the cohomology of line bundles on \mathbb{P}^1 . Recall that

$$\dim \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^k(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(j)) = \begin{cases} j + 1 & \text{if } j \geq 0 \text{ and } k = 0 \\ j + 1 & \text{if } j < -1 \text{ and } k = 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, as $\mathcal{L}_i = \mathcal{O}(-C_{i+1} \cdots - C_n)$ it follows that $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_j) = 0$ for $k \geq 2$ and

$$\dim \text{Hom}_{\Lambda}(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \dim \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^1(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j \leq i \\ \alpha_j - 1 & \text{if } j = i + 1 \\ \alpha_j - 2 & \text{if } j \geq i + 2. \end{cases}$$

As $\mathcal{L}_0 = \sigma_0$ we have now calculated $\dim \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\sigma_0, \sigma_j)$, and are only left to calculate $\dim \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\sigma_i, \sigma_0)$. To do this we consider the short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{i-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_i \rightarrow \sigma_i \rightarrow 0$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Applying $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda}(-, \sigma_0)$ produces the long exact sequences

$$\cdots \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^i(\sigma_i, \sigma_0) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^i(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_0) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^i(\mathcal{L}_{i-1}, \sigma_0) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^{i+1}(\sigma_i, \sigma_0) \rightarrow \cdots$$

As $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_0) = 0$ for $k \geq 2$, we can deduce that $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\sigma_i, \sigma_0)$ vanishes for $k > 2$. Looking at the starting terms in the short exact sequence and using the previous calculations for $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\mathcal{L}_i, \sigma_0)$ yields the following exact sequences:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^1(\sigma_1, \sigma_0) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^2(\sigma_1, \sigma_0) \rightarrow 0.$$

for $i = 1$ and

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^1(\sigma_i, \sigma_0) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^2(\sigma_i, \sigma_0) \rightarrow 0$$

for $i > 1$. This calculates $\dim \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\sigma_i, \sigma_0)$ for all i , and hence we have found the values of $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^k(\sigma_i, \sigma_j)$ for all i, j, k . \square

In order to help explicitly determine the relations we calculate the ranks of the sheaves Λ_i .

Lemma 6.12. *Let λ_i denote the rank of Λ_i and $\lambda_{n+1} = 0$. Then $\lambda_n = 1$ and*

$$\lambda_{i-1} = \sum_{k=i}^n (\alpha_k - 2)\lambda_k + \lambda_i + 1 = \alpha_i \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1} \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Moreover,

$$\lambda_{i-1}/\lambda_i = [\alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_n] \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction corresponding to the negative of the self intersection numbers of the first i curves.

Proof. Firstly, as $\Lambda_n = \mathcal{L}_n = \mathcal{O}_X$ is a line bundle $\lambda_n = \text{rk } \mathcal{L}_n = 1$. Then the relation

$$\lambda_{i-1} = \sum_{k=i}^n (\alpha_k - 2)\lambda_k + \lambda_i + 1$$

follows from the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{k=i}^n \Lambda_k^{\oplus \alpha_k - 2} \oplus \Lambda_i \rightarrow \Lambda_{i-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{i-1} \rightarrow 0$$

as rank is additive and \mathcal{L}_{i-1} is a line bundle. By this result $\lambda_{i-1} - \lambda_i = \sum_{k=i}^n (\alpha_k - 2)\lambda_k + 1$, hence

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{i-1} &= \sum_{k=i}^n (\alpha_k - 2)\lambda_k + \lambda_i + 1 \\ &= (\alpha_i - 1)\lambda_i + \sum_{k=i+1}^n (\alpha_k - 2)\lambda_k + 1 = \alpha_i \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\lambda_{i-1}/\lambda_i = [\alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_n]$ by induction on i . Firstly, as $\Lambda_n = \mathcal{L}_n$ it follows that $\lambda_n = 1$ and $\lambda_{n-1} = (\alpha_n - 2)\lambda_n + \lambda_n + 1 = \alpha_n$. This establishes the base case $[\alpha_n] = \lambda_{n-1}/\lambda_n$. Now we assume as the induction hypothesis that $\lambda_{j-1}/\lambda_j = [\alpha_j, \dots, \alpha_n]$ for $j < i$. By the definition of the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction

$$[\alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_n] = \alpha_i - \frac{1}{[\alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_n]}$$

and by the induction hypothesis this equals $\alpha_i - \lambda_{i+1}/\lambda_i$. Using the earlier relation we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} [\alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_1] &= \alpha_i - \lambda_{i+1}/\lambda_i \\ &= \frac{\alpha_i \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}}{\lambda_i} = \frac{\lambda_{i-1}}{\lambda_i}. \end{aligned}$$

We also note that as $\lambda_{i-1} = \alpha_i \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}$ and $\lambda_n = 1$ any consecutive pair of λ_i are necessarily coprime. \square

This allows us to calculate the dimension vectors of the simple, standard, and projective modules. To ease notation we set $\text{hom}_\Lambda(N, M) = \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(N, M)$.

Lemma 6.13. *We can calculate the dimensions of the simple, standard, and projective modules.*

- (1) $\text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \sigma_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j = i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
- (2) $\text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \mathcal{L}_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j \geq i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
- (3) $\text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \Lambda_j) = \begin{cases} \lambda_j & \text{if } j \geq i \\ \sum_{k=j+1}^n (\alpha_k - 2) \text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \Lambda_k) + \text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \Lambda_{j+1}) & \text{if } j < i. \end{cases}$

Proof. Firstly, (1) is clear as the Λ_i are the indecomposable projective modules and the σ_j are the simple modules in Λ -mod.

To prove (2) we first note that $\mathcal{L}_0 = \sigma_0$, and recall that $\text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \sigma_j) = \delta_{i,j}$. As Λ_i is projective applying $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, -)$ to the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{j-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_j \rightarrow \sigma_j \rightarrow 0$$

produces the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \mathcal{L}_{j-1}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \mathcal{L}_j) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \sigma_j) \rightarrow 0$$

and hence we deduce that

$$\text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \mathcal{L}_{j-1}) + \delta_{i,j} = \text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \mathcal{L}_j)$$

where $\delta_{i,j}$ is the Kronecker delta. Then the result follows from this recursive relation in j using the base case $j = 1$ as a starting point where $\text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \mathcal{L}_0) = \text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \sigma_0) = \delta_{i,0}$. In particular $\text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \mathcal{L}_j) = \sum_{k \leq j} \delta_{i,k}$.

To prove (3) we note that as $\Lambda_n = \mathcal{L}_n$ by part (1) the result is true for $j = n$ as $\lambda_n = 1$. Then applying $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, -)$ to the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{k=j}^n \Lambda_k^{\oplus \alpha_k - 2} \oplus \Lambda_j \rightarrow \Lambda_{j-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{j-1} \rightarrow 0$$

produces the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{k=j}^n \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \Lambda_k)^{\oplus \alpha_k - 2} \oplus \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \Lambda_j) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \Lambda_{j-1}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \mathcal{L}_{j-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

and by induction on j we deduce that

$$\text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \Lambda_{j-1}) = \sum_{k=j}^n (\alpha_k - 2) \text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \Lambda_k) + \text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \Lambda_j) + \text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \mathcal{L}_{j-1}).$$

If $j < i$ then by (2) $\text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \mathcal{L}_{j-1}) = 1$ and the result follows. If $j - 1 \geq i$ it follows from (2) that $\text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \mathcal{L}_{j-1}) = 1$ and from this it follows by induction that $\text{hom}_\Lambda(\Lambda_i, \Lambda_{j-1}) = \sum_{k=j}^n (\alpha_k - 2) \lambda_k + \lambda_j + 1 = \lambda_{j-1}$. \square

We now define a quiver and relations, and then we prove that the path algebra of this quiver with relations is a presentation of $\Lambda_{r,a}$.

Definition 6.14. We define a quiver $Q_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ associated to a sequence of positive integers $\alpha_i \geq 2$, which in practice will correspond to the negative of the self intersection number of curves in a surface. We again recall the additional notation that $u_i = \sum_{k < i} (\alpha_k - 2)$ and $v_i = \sum_{k \leq i} (\alpha_k - 2) + 1$. Then $Q_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ is defined to be the quiver with $n + 1$ vertices $Q_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and arrows $Q_1 = \{a_1, \dots, a_n, c_1, \dots, c_n, k_2, \dots, k_{v_n}\}$ with heads and tails defined as follows;

$$\begin{aligned} h(c_i) &= i & t(c_i) &= i - 1 \\ h(a_i) &= i - 1 & t(a_i) &= i \\ h(k_i) &= 0 & t(k_j) &= i \text{ for } u_i + 1 < j \leq v_i. \end{aligned}$$

We will also notate the arrow a_1 by k_1 , and $C_i^j := c_{i+1} \dots c_j$ for $i < j$.

Remark 6.15. This is the same quiver as the reconstruction algebra with two arrows removed c_0 and a_0 removed.

Definition 6.16. For $1 \leq i \leq n$ consider the following elements of $\mathbb{C}Q_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } \alpha_i > 2: & \quad \begin{cases} a_i c_i & \\ k_j C_0^i & \text{for } u_i + 1 < j < v_i \\ k_{v_i} C_0^i - c_{i+1} a_{i+1} & \end{cases} \\ \text{if } \alpha_i = 2: & \quad a_i c_i - c_{i+1} a_{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Define $I_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ to be the two-sided ideal of $\mathbb{C}Q_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ generated by these elements.

Remark 6.17. Apart from at vertex 0 these are the same relations as those of the quotient of the reconstruction algebra by the arrows c_0, a_0 .

We are now able to show that the algebra $\Lambda_{r,a}$ can be presented with these relations.

Proposition 6.18. *The algebra $\Lambda_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ can be presented as $\frac{\mathbb{C}Q_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}}{I_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 6.11 we know that $\Lambda_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ can be presented as the quiver $Q_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ with the relations specified by $\alpha_i - 1$ generating relations at vertex i . We now deduce that these relations can be presented by the claimed ideal, and we will prove this result by induction on n where $\Lambda_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ has $n + 1$ vertices.

When $n = 1$ then the space of all closed paths at vertex 1 has dimension 1 as $\dim \text{Hom}_{\Lambda_{[\alpha_1]}}(\Lambda_1, \Lambda_1) = \lambda_1 = 1$, and hence the space of closed paths is spanned by e_1 . Then $\alpha_1 - 1$ generating relations are required. There are $\alpha_1 - 1$ closed paths $a_1 c_1, k_1 c_1, \dots, k_{\alpha_1 - 2} c_1$ generating all closed paths at vertex 1 and as $\lambda_1 = 1$ these must all equal a multiple of e_1 in $\Lambda_{[\alpha_1]}$. However, as this presentation is of a basic algebra the relations are contained in paths of length ≥ 2 so it must be the case that all these paths

are equal to 0 in $\Lambda_{[\alpha_1]}$. This verifies that the relations can be presented as claimed when $n = 1$.

We then consider $\Lambda := \Lambda_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ for $n > 1$. By the induction hypothesis we know that $\Lambda_{[\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ and $\Lambda_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}]}$ can be presented as claimed. There are related to Λ by Lemma 4.8: if we consider the idempotents $f := e_1 + \dots + e_n$ and e_n then $f\Lambda f \cong \Lambda_{[\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ and $\frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda e_n \Lambda} \cong \Lambda_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}]}$. In particular, the presentation of $f\Lambda f$ shows us that we can assume the required relations are satisfied at vertices 2 to n of Λ . Hence we are left only to show that the relations

$$\begin{aligned} k_j c_1 &= 0 & \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq \alpha_1 - 2 \\ k_{\alpha_1 - 1} c_1 - c_2 a_2 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

hold at vertex 1, where we write $a_1 = k_1$. From the presentation of $\frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda e_n \Lambda}$ we can deduce that the required relations for Λ at vertex one are satisfied up to elements in the kernel of the quotient $\Lambda \rightarrow \frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda e_n \Lambda}$. Hence we can deduce the following relations hold

$$\begin{aligned} k_j c_1 &= p_j & \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq \alpha_1 - 2 \\ k_{\alpha_1 - 1} c_1 - c_2 a_2 &= p_{\alpha_1 - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

for elements $p_i \in f\Lambda f$ and in the kernel of the quotient $\Lambda \rightarrow \frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda e_n \Lambda}$. We now aim to show that after a change of basis each p_i can be assumed to be zero.

We first note that any map of the form $a \mapsto a + pa = (1 + p)a$ is invertible for any $a \in Q_1$ and p a path in the quiver. This is as the algebra is nilpotent; for any element of the path algebra p there is some n such that $p^i = 0$ for $i > n$. This can be seen as the algebra is finite dimensional, and as the relations are homogeneous (where c_i are degree 0 and k_i, a_i of degree 1) it has a homogeneous basis. Hence there exists a maximal degree at which there exist nonzero elements. Then any loop in the path algebra has positive degree so vanishes at some power.

We now consider the possibilities for a path p_i . We begin by noting that any term in p_i that ends in c_1 can be removed by change of basis. Such a term is of the form qc_1 for some q and the change of basis $k'_i := k_i - q$ rewrites the equation without the qc_1 term and without altering any other relations at any other vertex. Then we set $k_i := k'_i$. Hence we may assume that each p_i contains no terms that can be expressed to end with c_1 .

By considering the presentation of the algebra $f\Lambda f \cong \Lambda_{[\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ and the fact that p is in the kernel of $\Lambda \rightarrow \frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda e_n \Lambda}$ we can assume that each term in p can be written starting with $c_2 \dots c_n$. Further, as we assume each path does not end with c_1 we assume it ends with a_2 . Hence we assume each p_i is of the form $(c_2 \dots c_n)q_i(a_2)$. Now consider the relation

$$k_{\alpha_1 - 1} c_1 - c_2 a_2 - (c_2 \dots c_n)q(a_2) = k_{\alpha_1 - 1} c_1 - c_2(1 + c_3 \dots c_n q)a_2$$

for $q = q_{\alpha_1 - 1} \in f\Lambda f$. Then we can perform the change of basis $a'_2 = (1 + c_3 \dots c_n q)a_2$. This then affects one other relation at vertex 2. If $\alpha_2 \neq 2$ then the relation $a_2 c_2 = 0$ holds and so we verify that $a'_2 c_2 = (1 + c_3 \dots c_n q)a_2 c_2 = 0$. Hence we set $a_2 := a'_2$ as a change of basis, and now can assume $p_{\alpha_1 - 1} = 0$. If $\alpha_2 = 2$ then $a_2 c_2 - c_3 a_3 = 0$ and we must ensure $a'_2 c_2 - c_3 a_3 = 0$ still holds. However,

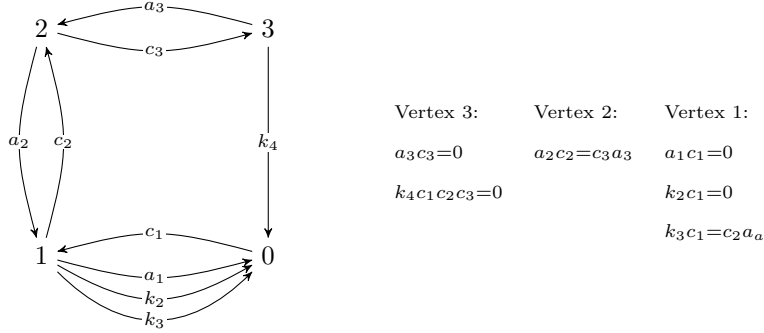
$$\begin{aligned} a'_2 c_2 &= (1 + c_3 \dots c_n q)a_2 c_2 \\ &= (1 + c_3 \dots c_n q)c_3 a_3 \\ &= c_3(1 + c_4 \dots c_n q c_3)a_3 \end{aligned}$$

so we must make the base change $a'_3 = (1 + c_4 \dots c_n q c_3)a_3$ analogous to the base change for a_2 . Then continuing this process we will make successive base changes a'_i such that the relations are satisfied. This process will always conclude; eventually we reach either a vertex j with $\alpha_j \neq 2$ or the final vertex n . Then we relabel $a_i := a'_i$ where necessary, and having done this we can assume still that all relations hold at vertices $2, \dots, n$ and also that the relation $k_{\alpha_1 - 1} c_1 - c_2 a_2 = 0$ holds at vertex 1.

Finally we consider the relations $k_j c_1 - p_j$ at vertex 1. From the relations in $f\Lambda f$ we can write any term in p such that it ends with $(c_2 a_2)$. But now thanks to the relation we have already verified we can assume that $c_2 a_2 = k_{\alpha_1 - 1} c_1$. Hence, using the fact that we can remove any term ending with c_1 by base change, we are done and can conclude that after

all the appropriate base changes $p_i = 0$ for all i and the required relations are satisfied. As these are the correct number of generating relations then this is a presentation of the algebra. \square

Example 6.19 ($r = 17, a = 5$). The algebra $\Lambda_{[4,2,3]} = \Lambda_{17,5}$ can be presented as the path algebra of the following quiver with relations.



6.4. Description of the Knörrer invariant algebra $K_{r,a}$. Recall the Knörrer invariant algebra from Definition 4.6: $K_{r,a} := e_0\Lambda_{r,a}e_0$. In this section we explicitly describe this algebra in terms of generators and relations. To do this we introduce a noncommutative singularity $\kappa_{r,a}$ in terms of generators and relations, and by considering the indecomposable ideals I_i of $\kappa_{r,a}$ we produce a noncommutative resolution $\text{End}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(\bigoplus I_i)$. We then prove that $\text{End}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(\bigoplus I_i) \cong \Lambda_{r,a}$, which simultaneously shows that $\kappa_{r,a} \cong K_{r,a}$ and so provides an explicit presentation of $K_{r,a}$.

Definition 6.20. Define $\kappa_{r,a}$ to be the quotient of the free algebra in l generators $\mathbb{C}\langle z_1, \dots, z_l \rangle$ by the relations

$$z_i z_j = 0 \text{ if } i < j$$

and

$$z_i \left(z_i^{\beta_i - 2} \right) \left(z_{i+1}^{\beta_{i+1} - 2} \right) \dots \left(z_{j-1}^{\beta_{j-1} - 2} \right) \left(z_j^{\beta_j - 2} \right) z_j = 0 \text{ for } j \leq i$$

where l and the β_i are defined by the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction expansion $r/(r-a) = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]$.

We introduce the additional notation that $\kappa^{[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]} = \kappa_{r,a} = \kappa_{[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}$ if $r/(r-a) = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]$ and $r/a = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$.

Lemma 6.21. *The following are properties of $\kappa_{r,a} = \kappa^{[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]}$.*

- (1) *Any nonzero monomial in $\kappa^{[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]}$ can be expressed uniquely in the form*

$$z_1^{b_l} z_{l-1}^{b_{l-1}} \dots z_1^{b_1}$$

for $0 \leq b_i < \beta_i$ such that there is no $j < i$ with $b_i = \beta_i - 1, b_j = \beta_j - 1$, and $b_k = \beta_k - 2$ for all $j < k < i$.

- (2) *The highest degree of a nonzero monomial in the generators is $\sum_{i=1}^l (\beta_i - 2) + 1$.*
 (3) *The dimension of the algebra $\kappa_{r,a}$ is r .*

Proof. As $\kappa_{r,a}$ has monomial relations a monomial is zero if and only if it contains a relation as a submonomial. This implies nonzero monomials are exactly those written in the form specified in (1).

We now consider (2). Let m be a highest degree nonzero monomial. By part (1) we can write it in the form

$$z_1^{b_l} z_{l-1}^{b_{l-1}} \dots z_1^{b_1}$$

for $0 \leq b_i < \beta_i$ and such that there is no $i < j$ with $b_i = \beta_i - 1, b_j = \beta_j - 1$, and $b_k = \beta_k - 2$ for all $j < k < i$. We now also show that $|m| \leq \sum (\beta_i - 2) + 1$. Suppose $b_i < \beta_i - 3$ for some i , then as there are no relations occurring that involve powers of z_i lower than $\beta_i - 2$ we can increase b_i by 1 and find a higher degree monomial. Hence we can assume $\beta_i - 3 \leq b_i \leq \beta_i - 1$ for all i . Hence any b_i has value $\beta_i - 1, \beta_i - 2$, or $\beta_i - 3$. We let r_1, r_2 , and r_3 denote the respective numbers of such b_i , and the degree of m is $\sum \beta_i - r_1 - 2r_2 - 3r_3 = \sum (\beta_i - 2) + r_1 - r_3$. The monomial m is zero if it contains a

relation as a submonomial, and this will occur whenever there is some $i < j$ such that the path has $b_i = \beta_i - 1$, $b_j = \beta_j - 1$ and $b_k = \beta_k - 2$ for all $i < k < j$. Hence, to be nonzero, $r_3 \geq r_1 - 1$ so that some value of $\beta_k - 3$ can occur between any two $\beta_i - 1$ and $\beta_j - 1$ with $i < j$. Hence the degree of m is $\leq \sum(\beta_i - 2) + 1$. Finally, $z_l^{b_l-2} z_{l-1}^{b_{l-1}-2} \dots z_2^{b_2-2} z_1^{b_1-1}$ is a nonzero monomial of degree $\sum(\beta_i - 2) + 1$.

To prove (3) recall that as $\kappa_{r,a}$ is presented with monomial relations it has a vector space basis given by monomials. Hence the number of nonzero monomials is the dimension and the nonzero monomials in $\kappa_{r,a}$ are exactly those listed in part (1). We now count such nonzero monomials.

The number of such monomials with $b_1 = 0$ is $\dim \kappa^{[\beta_2, \dots, \beta_n]}$. Then the nonzero monomials of $\kappa_{r,a}$ are spanned by monomials with $b_1 = 0$ multiplied by z_1^j for some $0 \leq j < b_1$, however some of these are zero. From the relations, the only power of z_1 that could annihilate a monomial with $b_1 = 0$ is $z_1^{\beta_1-1}$, and we now count how many elements with $b_1 = 0$ are annihilated on multiplication by $z_1^{\beta_1-1}$. Monomials with $b_1 = 0$ annihilated by $z_1^{\beta_1-1}$ are in bijection with nonzero monomials with $b_1 = b_2 = 0$: given such a nonzero monomial multiply by the highest power of z_2 that doesn't produce 0. These are exactly the monomials with $b_1 = 0$ that vanish on multiplication by $z_1^{\beta_1-1}$. There are $\dim \kappa^{[\beta_2, \dots, \beta_n]}$ monomials with $b_1 = 0$ and $\dim \kappa^{[\beta_3, \dots, \beta_1]}$ monomials with $b_1 = b_2 = 0$. Hence we can deduce

$$\dim \kappa^{[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n]} = \beta_1 \dim \kappa^{[\beta_2, \dots, \beta_n]} - \dim \kappa^{[\beta_3, \dots, \beta_1]}.$$

Then by induction

$$\frac{\dim \kappa^{[\beta_i, \dots, \beta_l]}}{\dim \kappa^{[\beta_{i+1}, \dots, \beta_l]}} = [\beta_i, \dots, \beta_l]$$

as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\dim \kappa^{[\beta_i, \dots, \beta_l]}}{\dim \kappa^{[\beta_{i+1}, \dots, \beta_l]}} &= \frac{\beta_i \dim \kappa^{[\beta_{i+1}, \dots, \beta_l]} - \dim \kappa^{[\beta_{i+2}, \dots, \beta_l]}}{\dim \kappa^{[\beta_{i+1}, \dots, \beta_l]}} \\ &= \beta_i - \frac{\dim \kappa^{[\beta_{i+2}, \dots, \beta_l]}}{\dim \kappa^{[\beta_{i+1}, \dots, \beta_l]}} \\ &= \beta_i - \frac{1}{[\beta_{i+1}, \dots, \beta_l]} = [\beta_i, \dots, \beta_l] \end{aligned}$$

where the base case is $\dim \kappa^\square = \dim \mathbb{C} = 1$ and $\dim \kappa^{[\beta_1]} = \dim \mathbb{C}[z]/(z^{\beta_1}) = \beta_1$.

We also note that as $\dim \kappa^{[\beta_i, \dots, \beta_l]} = \beta_i \dim \kappa^{[\beta_{i+1}, \dots, \beta_l]} - \dim \kappa^{[\beta_{i+2}, \dots, \beta_l]}$, and $\dim \kappa^\square = 1$ any consecutive pair of $\dim \kappa^{[\beta_i, \dots, \beta_l]}$, $\dim \kappa^{[\beta_{i+1}, \dots, \beta_l]}$ are necessarily coprime. As such the dimensions are the partial terms in the calculation of the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction expansion of $r/(r-a)$ and $\dim \kappa_{r,a} = \dim \kappa^{[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n]} = r$. \square

We now note a distinguished set of $\kappa_{r,a}$ modules, the indecomposable monomial ideals, and we show that their endomorphism ring recovers the algebra $\Lambda_{r,a}$. We recall that in a monomial algebra all indecomposable monomial ideals are defined by a single monomial. Recall the dual fraction $[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]$. We define the monomial

$$m_n := z_l^{\beta_l-2} z_{l-1}^{\beta_{l-1}-2} \dots z_2^{\beta_2-2} z_1^{\beta_1-1} \in \kappa_{r,a},$$

and the submonomials

$$m_i := z_j^c z_{j-1}^{\beta_{j-1}-2} \dots z_2^{\beta_2-2} z_1^{\beta_1-1}$$

where $\sum_{k=1}^{j-1} (\beta_k - 2) + c + 1 = i$. In particular $0 \leq i \leq n = \sum_{i=0}^l (\beta_i - 2) + 1$.

Proposition 6.22. *Any indecomposable monomial ideal of $\kappa_{r,a}$ is isomorphic as a left $\kappa_{r,a}$ -module to a monomial ideal generated by m_i for some i . In particular, up to isomorphism as left $\kappa_{r,a}$ -modules there are $n+1$ indecomposable monomial ideals.*

Proof. Firstly, any indecomposable monomial ideal is of the form (m) for some monomial m , and as a left module such an ideal defined up to isomorphism by the set of monomials q such that $qm = 0$. By Lemma 6.21 we may assume that $m = z_l^{b_l} z_{l-1}^{b_{l-1}} \dots z_1^{b_1}$ for some $0 \leq b_i < \beta_i$ such that there is no $i < j$ with $b_i = \beta_i - 1$, $b_j = \beta_j - 1$, and $b_k = \beta_k - 2$ for all $j < k < i$. Then either $(m) = (1)$ or there is a maximal i such that b_i is nonzero, l say. Then there exists a minimal c such that $z_i^c m = 0$. Then $(m) \cong (m_j)$ where $j = \sum (\beta_k - 2) + c - 1$. \square

Definition 6.23. Define the monomial ideals

$$I_i := (m_i).$$

In particular $I_0 \cong \kappa_{r,a}$ as a left $\kappa_{r,a}$ -module.

Proposition 6.24. *The monomial ideal*

$$I_i = (m_i) = (z_j^c z_{j-1}^{\beta_{j-1}-2} \dots z_2^{\beta_2-2} z_1^{\beta_1-1})$$

is isomorphic as a left $\kappa_{r,a}$ -module to the quotient module

$$M_i := \frac{\kappa_{r,a}}{J_i} \cong \kappa_{[\alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_n]}$$

where $J_i := \left\langle z_1, \dots, z_{j-1}, z_k^{\beta_k-1} z_{k-1}^{\beta_{k-1}-2} \dots z_{j+1}^{\beta_{j+1}-2} z_j^{\beta_j-c-2} \text{ for } j \leq k \leq l \right\rangle$. In particular, $\dim I_i = \dim M_i = \lambda_i$.

Proof. The monomial ideal $I_i = (m_i) = (z_j^c z_{j-1}^{\beta_{j-1}-2} \dots z_2^{\beta_2-2} z_1^{\beta_1-1})$ is defined as a left $\kappa_{r,a}$ module by the monomials $q \in \kappa_{r,a}$ such that $qm_i = 0$. From the relations it is clear that the generating set of such monomials is exactly

$$z_1, \dots, z_{j-1}, z_j^{\beta_j-c-1}, \text{ and } z_k^{\beta_k-1} z_{k-1}^{\beta_{k-1}-2} \dots z_{j+1}^{\beta_{j+1}-2} z_j^{\beta_j-c-2} \text{ for } j+1 \leq k \leq l.$$

Hence

$$(m_i) \cong \frac{\kappa_{r,a}}{J_i}$$

and it is clear that

$$\kappa_{r,a}/J_i \cong \kappa^{[\beta_j-c, \beta_{j+1}, \dots, \beta_l]}$$

as an algebra. By Lemma 6.10 the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction expansion $[\beta_j - c, \beta_{j+1}, \dots, \beta_l]$ is dual to the fraction expansion $[\alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_n]$, and $\kappa_{[\alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_n]} \cong \kappa^{[\beta_j-c, \beta_{j+1}, \dots, \beta_l]}$ by Lemma 6.27. Hence

$$\kappa_{r,a}/J_i \cong \kappa_{[\alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_n]},$$

so $\dim I_i = \dim \kappa_{[\alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_n]} = \lambda_i$ by Lemma 6.12. \square

The following lemma aids us in proving the main result of this section.

Lemma 6.25. *For $j > k$ there are inclusions*

$$\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_j) \subset \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_j) \subset M_j$$

and

$$\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_j) \subset \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_k) \subset \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_k) \subset M_k.$$

Proof. In general, the surjection $\kappa_{r,a} \twoheadrightarrow M_i$ defines an inclusion of sets $\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_i, M_j) \subset \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(\kappa_{r,a}, M_j) \cong M_j$.

For $j > k$ applying $\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(-, M_k)$ to the surjection $M_k \twoheadrightarrow M_j$ induces an inclusion of sets $\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_k) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_k)$, applying $\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(-, M_j)$ to the surjection $M_k \twoheadrightarrow M_j$ induces an inclusion of sets $\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_j) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_j)$, and applying $\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(I_j, -)$ to the inclusion of modules $I_j \hookrightarrow I_k$ induces an inclusion of sets $\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(I_j, I_j) \subset \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(I_j, I_k)$. Putting this together proves the result. \square

Theorem 6.26. *There is an isomorphism of \mathbb{C} -algebras $\Lambda_{r,a} \cong \text{End}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(\bigoplus_{i=0}^n I_i)$.*

Proof. We will define a morphism ϕ from $\Lambda_{r,a}$ to $\text{End}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(\bigoplus I_i)$ and then show that it is bijective to conclude that it is an isomorphism. Recall that there are isomorphisms $I_i \cong M_i \cong \kappa_{r,a}/J_i$, and we will make use of the equivalence $\text{End}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(\bigoplus_{i=0}^n M_i) \cong \text{End}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(\bigoplus_{i=0}^n I_i)$ to describe the morphism.

We define the map $\phi : \Lambda_{r,a} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(\bigoplus_{i=0}^n M_i)$ by sending the vertex idempotents e_i to the identity maps $id_{M_i} : M_i \rightarrow M_i$, the arrows $c_i : i-1 \rightarrow i$ to the quotient maps $M_{i-1} \twoheadrightarrow M_i$, the arrows $a_i : i \rightarrow i-1$ to the multiplication maps $z_{v_i} : M_i \rightarrow M_{i-1}$, and the arrows $k_j : i \rightarrow 0$ to the multiplication maps $z_j : M_i \rightarrow M_0$. We recall that $u_i := \sum_{k < i} (\alpha_k - 2)$, $v_i := \sum_{k \leq i} (\alpha_k - 2) + 1$ and $t(k_j) := t(j)$ is defined to be the unique i such that $u_i + 1 < j \leq v_i$.

Under the alternative presentation $\text{End}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(\bigoplus_{i=0}^n I_i)$ the map ϕ sends the vertex idempotents e_i to the identity maps $id_{I_i} : I_i \rightarrow I_i$, the arrows $c_i : i-1 \rightarrow i$ to the multiplication

maps $z_{v_i} : I_{i-1} \rightarrow I_i$, the arrows $a_i : i \rightarrow i-1$ to the inclusion maps $I_i \rightarrow I_{i-1}$, and the arrows $k_j : i \rightarrow 0$ to multiplication by the element $z_j/z_{v_i} : M_i \rightarrow M_0$.

The generating relations among the paths in $\Lambda_{r,a}$ are satisfied by the corresponding maps in $\text{End}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(\bigoplus_{i=0}^n M_i)$, and hence ϕ is an algebra homomorphism. We will show that homomorphism ϕ is bijective and hence an isomorphism.

Let $\phi_{i,j}$ denote the restriction of the algebra homomorphism to a linear map $\phi_{i,j} : e_i \Lambda e_j \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_i, M_j)$. We now show that $\phi_{i,j}$ is a bijection for $i, j \geq k$ by induction on $n-k$. The base case $k=n$ is clear as $\phi_{n,n} : e_n \Lambda e_n \cong \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_n, M_n) \cong \mathbb{C}$ is nonzero and hence a bijection.

We now consider the case $k < n$. The morphism ϕ restricts to the linear map $\bigoplus_{i,j \geq k} \phi_{i,j}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} \phi_{k,k} & \phi_{k,k+1} & \cdots & \phi_{k,n} \\ \hline \phi_{k+1,k} & \phi_{k+1,k+1} & \cdots & \phi_{k+1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_{n,k} & \phi_{n,k+1} & \cdots & \phi_{n,n} \end{array} \right)$$

and by the induction hypothesis we can assume that $\phi_{i,j}$ is a bijection if $i, j > k$. We will show that $\phi_{k,j}$, $\phi_{k,k}$ and $\phi_{j,k}$ for $j > k$ are bijective in turn.

We first consider $\phi_{k,j}$. As $k < j$ we have the inclusions

$$\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_j) \subset \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_j) \subset M_j$$

and by the induction hypothesis $\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_j) = e_j \Lambda e_j$ so $\dim \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_j) = \lambda_j$ by Lemma 6.13. As $\dim M_j = \lambda_j$ by Lemma 6.24, it follows that the series of inclusions are a series of bijections $\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_j) \cong \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_j) \cong M_j \cong e_j \Lambda e_j$. This implies that every map in $\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_j)$ factors through $\text{Hom}(M_j, M_j)$. Then for any $f \in \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_j)$ there is a corresponding p in $e_j \Lambda e_j$ such that $\phi_{j,j}(p) = f$ and hence $\phi_{k,j}(C_k^j p) = \phi_{k,j}(C_k^j) \phi_{j,j}(p) = f \in \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_j)$. Hence $\phi_{k,j}$ is a surjection, and hence as $\dim e_k \Lambda e_j = \dim \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_j) = \lambda_j$ it is a bijection.

We then consider $\phi_{k,k}$ and will show first it is surjective and then it is bijective for dimension reasons. We consider the inclusion of sets

$$M_{k+1} \cong \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_{k+1}, M_{k+1}) \subset \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_k) \subset M_k.$$

Consider an element $f \in \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_k)$. If $f = id$ then $f = \phi_{k,k}(e_k)$. Otherwise f corresponds to multiplication by a non-identity element $f(1) = m \in M_k$. Then $m = m' z_j$ for some m' with nonzero image in M_{k+1} and $j \geq v_k$. Then there is some path $p \in e_{k+1} \Lambda e_{k+1}$ such that $\phi_{k+1,k+1}(p) = m'$ and some path $q \in e_{k+1} \Lambda e_k$ such that $\phi_{k+1,k}(q) = z_j$ so $\phi_{k,k}(c_k p q) = m' z_j = m$. Hence $\phi_{k,k} \circ \iota$ is surjective. As $\lambda_k = \dim e_k \Lambda e_k \leq \dim M_k = \lambda_k$ by Lemma 6.13 and Proposition 6.24 the map $\phi_{k,k}$ is in fact a bijection.

We are left to show that $\phi_{j,k}$ is a bijection for $j > k$. As $j > k$ there are a series of inclusions

$$\text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_j) \subset \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_k) \subset \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_k)$$

by Lemma 6.25.

Any element $f \in \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(I_j, I_k) \cong \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_j, M_k)$ is uniquely defined by an element $inc(f) \in \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(I_k, I_k) \cong \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(M_k, M_k)$. There is a unique loop $p' \in e_k \Lambda e_k$ such that $\phi_{k,k}(p') = inc(f) \in \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(I_k, I_k)$. Then $A_j^k p' \in e_j \Lambda e_k$ is the unique element that maps to $f \in \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(I_j, I_k)$; $\phi_{j,k}(A_j^k p') = \phi_{j,k}(A_j^k) \phi(p') = inc(f)$.

Hence $\phi_{i,j}$ is a bijection for all $i, j \geq k$, so by induction $\phi_{i,j}$ is bijective for all $i, j \geq 0$ and so ϕ is an isomorphism. \square

Considering the idempotent e_0 produces an isomorphism $e_0 \Lambda_{r,a} e_0 \cong e_0 \text{Hom}_{\kappa_{r,a}}(\bigoplus I_i) e_0$ that yields the following immediate corollary.

Corollary 6.27. *There is a \mathbb{C} -algebra isomorphism $K_{r,a} \cong \kappa_{r,a}$.*

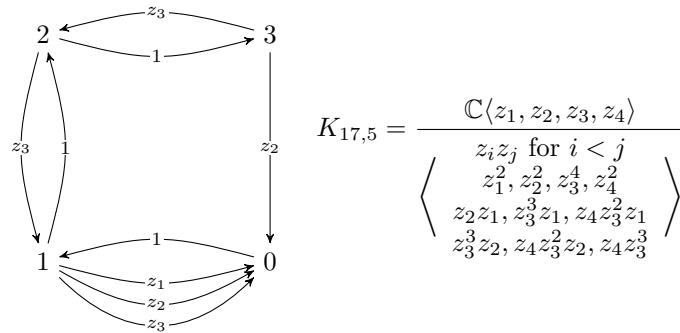
The following is an immediate corollary of Lemmas 6.21 and 6.27 and relates invariants of $K_{r,a} \cong \kappa_{r,a}$ to the combinatorics of the continued fractions $r/a = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ and $r/(r-a) = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]$.

Proposition 6.28. *The Knörrer invariant algebra $K_{r,a}$ has the following properties:*

- (1) It has dimension r , the order of the group defining the corresponding cyclic surface quotient singularity.
- (2) The proper monomial left ideal of $K_{r,a}$ of largest \mathbb{C} -dimension has dimension a .
- (3) It has monomial of highest degree n , the number of exceptional curves in the minimal resolution of the corresponding cyclic surface quotient singularity.
- (4) It is generated by l elements, where l is 2 less than the embedding dimension of the corresponding cyclic surface quotient singularity.

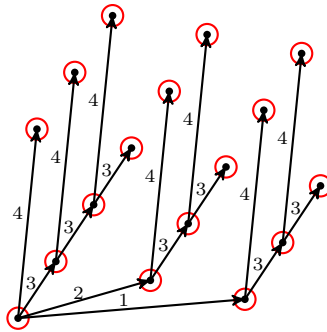
Proof. After recalling $K_{r,a} \cong \kappa_{r,a}$ by Lemma 6.27, part (4) is immediate as $\kappa_{r,a}$ has l generators, parts (1) and (3) follow from Proposition Lemma 6.21 where $1 + \sum_{i=1}^l (\beta_i - 2) = n$ due to Lemma 6.8, and part (2) is a consequence of Proposition 6.24. \square

Example 6.29 ($r=17, a=5$). Below we include the presentation of $K_{[4,2,3]} = K_{17,5}$ as the algebra realised from the closed paths at vertex 0 of $\Lambda_{17,5}$. In particular the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fractions are $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = [4, 2, 3] = \frac{17}{5}$ and $[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_4] = [2, 2, 4, 2] = \frac{17}{12}$.



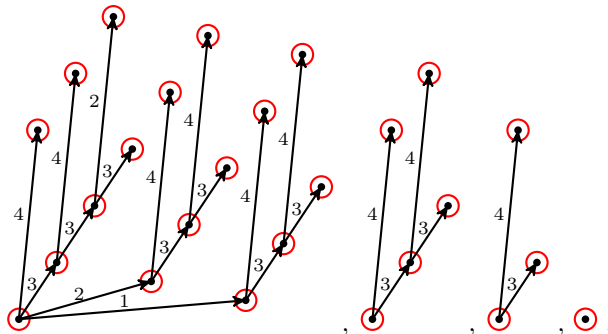
6.5. Example. As the Knörrer invariant algebra is presented with monomial relations, it is uniquely determined by its nonzero monomials. We present the algebra as a left module over itself by a diagram where the root of the diagram represents the identity element 1, the labelled arrows i represent multiplication on the left by z_i , and the nodes are in one to one correspondence with the nonzero monomials. This uniquely determines the algebra. We will call this the *monomial diagram*.

Example 6.30 ($r=17, a=5$). The monomial diagram for $K_{17,5}$ is



where we use i in place of the generators z_i .

We note that it is straightforward to read off the monomial ideals from this diagram.



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