

AUSLANDER ALGEBRAS AS QUASI-HEREDITARY ALGEBRAS

VLASTIMIL DLAB AND CLAU MICHAEL RINGEL

The notion of a quasi-hereditary algebra has been introduced by E. Cline, B. Parshall and L. Scott [7, 2, 5] in order to describe the so-called highest weight categories arising in the representation theory of Lie algebras and algebraic groups. Quasi-hereditary algebras are defined by the existence of a suitable chain of ideals, and the finite dimensional hereditary algebras are typical examples. In [3], also finite dimensional algebras of global dimension 2 are shown to be quasi-hereditary. Thus, the Auslander algebras are quasi-hereditary. Recall that the Auslander algebras A can be constructed in the following way. Let R be a representation-finite finite dimensional algebra; then A is the endomorphism algebra $\text{End}(M_R)$, where M is a finite dimensional R -module such that every indecomposable R -module is isomorphic to a direct summand of M . We are going to introduce the notion of a splitting filtration on the class of all indecomposable R -modules and show that in this way we obtain a heredity chain of ideals of A (see the definition below). Usually, there exist many splitting filtrations for a given R . Examples of splitting filtrations can be obtained from the Rojter measure, used by A. V. Rojter in his proof of the first Brauer–Thrall conjecture [6], or from the preprojective and preinjective partitions, introduced by M. Auslander and S. Smalø in [1].

Instead of dealing with finite dimensional algebras, we shall consider, more generally, semiprimary rings. Recall that an associative ring A with 1 is called *semiprimary* provided that its Jacobson radical N is nilpotent and A/N is semisimple artinian. We say that an ideal J of A is a *heredity ideal* of A if $J^2 = J$, $JNJ = 0$ and J , considered as a right ideal, is a projective A -module. Following [2], a semiprimary ring A is said to be *quasi-hereditary* provided that there exists a chain

$$0 = J_0 \subseteq J_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq J_{t-1} \subseteq J_t \subseteq \dots \subseteq J_m = A$$

of ideals of A such that, for each $1 \leq t \leq m$, the ideal J_t/J_{t-1} is a heredity ideal of A/J_{t-1} . Such a sequence of ideals is called a *heredity chain*. Some elementary facts related to these concepts can be found in [3].

Splitting filtrations

Let R be a semiprimary ring of finite representation type. (Of course, this implies that R is both left artinian and right artinian.) We denote by $\text{ind } R$ a complete set of representatives of the isomorphism classes of indecomposable modules. If $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \text{ind } R$, then $\text{add } \mathcal{M}$ denotes the full additive subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ generated by \mathcal{M} . Its objects are direct sums of copies of modules in \mathcal{M} . A direct sum of a copies of a module X will be denoted by aX .

Received 5 January 1988; revised 21 June 1988.

1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification* (1985 Revision) 16A46.

J. London Math. Soc. (2) 39 (1989) 457–466

DEFINITION. A chain $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{M}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m = \text{ind } R$ of subsets of $\text{ind } R$ is called a *splitting filtration* provided that the following two properties are satisfied for $1 \leq t \leq m$.

(1) If $M, M' \in \mathcal{M}_t$, and $\phi: M \rightarrow M'$ is not invertible, then ϕ factors through a module in $\text{add } \mathcal{M}_{t-1}$.

(2) If $0 \rightarrow U \xrightarrow{\phi} W \xrightarrow{\psi} V \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of R -modules, with $W \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_t$, and if M is a module in $\mathcal{M}_t \setminus \mathcal{M}_{t-1}$, then either

(a) $U \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_t$, and there is a decomposition $U = aM \oplus U'$ with $a \geq 0$ such that M is not a direct summand of U' and such that

$$\begin{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ aM \longrightarrow aM \oplus U' = U \xrightarrow{\phi} W \end{matrix}$$

is a split monomorphism, or else

(b) $V \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_t$, and there is a decomposition $V = bM \oplus V'$ such that M is not a direct summand of V , and such that

$$W \xrightarrow{\psi} V = bM \oplus V' \xrightarrow{[10]} bM$$

is a split epimorphism.

We shall see below that there are usually many splitting filtrations for a given R . Note that the concept of a splitting filtration is self-dual. If $\mathcal{M}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m$ is a splitting filtration of $\text{ind } R$, and $(\text{mod } R)^{\text{op}}$ is identified with a module category $\text{mod } R'$ (where $R' = \text{End}(\mathcal{Q}_R)^{\text{op}}$ for some finitely generated injective cogenerator \mathcal{Q}_R), then $\mathcal{M}_0^{\text{op}} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1^{\text{op}} \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m^{\text{op}}$ is a splitting filtration of $\text{ind } R'$. We shall use the following criterion for verifying that a chain of subsets of $\text{ind } R$ is a splitting filtration.

PROPOSITION 1. Let $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{M}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m = \text{ind } R$ be a chain of subsets of $\text{ind } R$ such that the following two properties are satisfied for all $1 \leq t \leq m$.

(1') The modules in $\mathcal{M}_t \setminus \mathcal{M}_{t-1}$ are of equal length.

(2') Every monomorphism $X \rightarrow Y$, where $Y \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_t$ and $X \in \mathcal{M}_t \setminus \mathcal{M}_{t-1}$, splits.

Then, $\mathcal{M}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m$ is a splitting filtration.

Proof. We assume that the properties (1') and (2') are satisfied. First, we show that $\text{add } \mathcal{M}_t$ is closed under submodules. For, let X be an indecomposable submodule of Y , where $Y \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_t$. Let $X \in \mathcal{M}_s \setminus \mathcal{M}_{s-1}$, and assume that $s > t$. Since $\mathcal{M}_t \subseteq \mathcal{M}_s$, it follows from (2') that the inclusion $X \rightarrow Y$ splits, thus X belongs to $\mathcal{M}_t \subseteq \mathcal{M}_{s-1}$; a contradiction.

In order to verify (1), let $\phi: M \rightarrow M'$ be a non-invertible map, with $M, M' \in \mathcal{M}_t \setminus \mathcal{M}_{t-1}$. Let I be the image of ϕ . Since M, M' have equal length, and ϕ is not invertible, I is a proper submodule. As we have seen above, $I \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_t$. Let I' be an indecomposable direct summand of I . Then $I' \in \mathcal{M}_{t-1}$, since otherwise the inclusion $I' \rightarrow M'$ would split. This shows that $I \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_{t-1}$.

Before we verify (2), let us show, by induction, that (2') implies the following stronger assertion. If $Y \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_t$ and $X \in \mathcal{M}_t \setminus \mathcal{M}_{t-1}$, then the monomorphism $aX \rightarrow Y$, $a \geq 1$ splits. Indeed, assume that $\mu: aX \rightarrow Y$ is such a monomorphism and write $\mu = [\mu_1, \mu_2]: (a-1)X \oplus X \rightarrow Y$. By induction, μ_1 splits; hence, up to isomorphism,

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mu_{12} \\ 0 & \mu_{22} \end{bmatrix}: (a-1)X \oplus X \longrightarrow (a-1)X \oplus Y' \simeq Y.$$

It follows that μ_{22} is a monomorphism $X \rightarrow Y'$ and $Y' \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_i$. Thus, according to (2'), μ_{22} splits: $\rho\mu_{22} = 1$ for some $\rho: Y' \rightarrow X$. Then

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\mu_{12}\rho \\ 0 & \rho \end{bmatrix}: (a-1)X \oplus Y' \longrightarrow (a-1)X \oplus X$$

is a retraction for μ .

Now, to show the validity of (2), let $0 \rightarrow U \xrightarrow{\phi} W \xrightarrow{\psi} V \rightarrow 0$ be exact and $W \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_i$. Choose $M \in \mathcal{M}_i \setminus \mathcal{M}_{i-1}$. We claim that (a) is satisfied. Since $\text{add } \mathcal{M}_i$ is closed under submodules, $U \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_i$. Decompose $U = aM \oplus U'$ so that M is not a direct summand of U' . The map

$$aM \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}} aM \oplus U' = U \xrightarrow{\phi} W$$

is a monomorphism, and thus it splits according to the preceding assertion.

For the convenience of the reader, we state the dual result.

PROPOSITION 1*. *Let $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{M}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m = \text{ind } R$ be a chain of subsets of $\text{ind } R$, such that the following two properties are satisfied for all $1 \leq t \leq m$.*

(1') *The modules in $\mathcal{M}_t \setminus \mathcal{M}_{t-1}$ are of equal length.*

(2'*) *Every epimorphism $Y \rightarrow Z$, where $Y \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_t$ and $Z \in \mathcal{M}_t \setminus \mathcal{M}_{t-1}$, splits.*

Then, $\mathcal{M}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m$ is a splitting filtration.

In the remainder of this section, let us exhibit some examples of splitting filtrations.

The Rojter filtration. In his proof of the first Brauer–Thrall conjecture for finite dimensional algebras, A. V. Rojter [6] used a specific ordering of the indecomposable modules. This procedure (or rather its dual) was formalized by P. Gabriel [4] by introducing the notion of the Rojter measure $\rho(X)$ for any object in a length category: $\rho(X) = \max \{l(X_1), l(X_2), \dots, l(X_n)\}$, where $l(X_i)$ denotes the length of the object X_i and the maximum is taken over all chains $0 \subset X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \dots \subset X_n \subseteq X$ of indecomposable subobjects X_i of X with respect to the following (linear) order defined on the finite subsets of the set of all positive integers. If $K \neq L$ are two such subsets, $K < L$ if and only if the least natural number in $(K \cup L) \setminus (K \cap L)$ belongs to L . Given a ring R , let $\rho_1 < \rho_2 < \dots < \rho_m$ be all possible Rojter measures of (indecomposable) R -modules, and let \mathcal{M}_t be the set of all modules M in $\text{ind } R$ with $\rho(M) \leq \rho_t$, $1 \leq t \leq m$. By the definition of the Rojter measure, indecomposable modules with the same Rojter measure are of equal length. By [4, Proposition 5.2], the condition (2') is satisfied. Thus $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{M}_1 \subset \mathcal{M}_2 \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{M}_m$ is a splitting filtration. Let us add that the modules in \mathcal{M}_1 are just all simple modules.

The dual Rojter filtration. Given an R -module M , let $\rho^*(M)$ be the Rojter measure of M considered as an object of $(\text{mod } R)^{\text{op}}$. (Whereas $\rho(M)$ measures the existence of indecomposable submodules of M , the dual Rojter measure $\rho^*(M)$ measures the existence of indecomposable factor modules of M .) Let $\rho_1^* < \dots < \rho_m^*$ be the possible dual Rojter measures $\rho^*(M)$ of (indecomposable) R -modules M . Let \mathcal{M}_i^* be the set of modules M in $\text{ind } R$ with $\rho^*(M) \leq \rho_i^*$. Then

$$\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{M}_1^* \subset \mathcal{M}_2^* \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{M}_m^*$$

is a splitting filtration, and again, \mathcal{M}_1^* is the set of all simple modules.

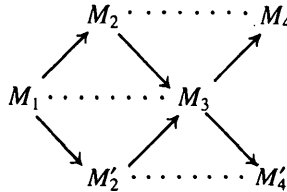
The filtrations corresponding to the preprojective partition. Let $\mathcal{P}_0, \mathcal{P}_1, \dots, \mathcal{P}_p$ be the preprojective partition of $\text{ind } R$, as introduced by Auslander and Smalø [1]. Given an indecomposable module M , let $\pi(M)$ be defined by $M \in \mathcal{P}_{\pi(M)}$. Let

$$\emptyset = \mathcal{M}_0^p \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1^p \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m^p = \text{ind } R$$

be a chain of subsets of $\text{ind } R$ such that for $1 \leq t \leq m'$, the modules in $\mathcal{M}_t^p / \mathcal{M}_{t-1}^p$ have equal length, and such that for $M \in \mathcal{M}_s^p \setminus \mathcal{M}_{s-1}^p, N \in \mathcal{M}_t^p \setminus \mathcal{M}_{t-1}^p$, with $s < t$, we have $\pi(M) \geq \pi(N)$. The defining property of the preprojective partition shows that the condition (2'*) is satisfied, thus $\mathcal{M}_0^p \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1^p \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m^p$ is a splitting filtration.

The filtrations corresponding to the preinjective partition. These are defined in the same way. Again, we use the ordering given by this partition, and refine it in order that the length condition (1') is satisfied.

Let us remark that these four kinds of filtrations are, in general, distinct. Consider a hereditary algebra of type \mathbb{A}_3 with one simple projective and two simple injective modules: its Auslander–Reiten quiver is of the following form.



The Rojter filtration is

$$\emptyset \subset \{M_1, M_4, M'_4\} \subset \{M_1, M_2, M'_2, M_4, M'_4\} \subset \text{ind } R,$$

and the dual Rojter filtration is

$$\emptyset \subset \{M_1, M_4, M'_4\} \subset \{M_1, M_3, M_4, M'_4\} \subset \text{ind } R;$$

there are several filtrations corresponding to the preprojective partition $\mathcal{P}_0 = \{M_1, M_2, M'_2\}, \mathcal{P}_1 = \{M_3\}, \mathcal{P}_2 = \{M_4, M'_4\}$; for example,

$$\emptyset \subset \{M_4, M'_4\} \subset \{M_3, M_4, M'_4\} \subset \{M_1, M_3, M_4, M'_4\} \subset \text{ind } R;$$

and several filtrations corresponding to the preinjective partition $\mathcal{S}_0 = \{M_3, M_4, M'_4\}, \mathcal{S}_1 = \{M_2, M'_2\}, \mathcal{S}_2 = \{M_1\}$; for example,

$$\emptyset \subset \{M_1\} \subset \{M_1, M_2, M'_2\} \subset \{M_1, M_2, M'_2, M_3\} \subset \text{ind } R.$$

All these filtrations are distinct.

Given a splitting filtration $\mathcal{M}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m$, it may or may not be the case that the subcategories $\text{add } \mathcal{M}_t, 0 < t < m$, are closed under submodules, or under factor modules. In the case when a splitting filtration is given by Proposition 1 (such as the Rojter filtration, or any filtration derived from the preinjective partition), these subcategories are closed under submodules. Dually, in the case when a splitting filtration is given by Proposition 1* (such as the dual Rojter filtration, or any filtration derived from the preprojective partition), these subcategories are closed under factor modules. The example above (a hereditary algebra of type \mathbb{A}_3 with one simple projective and two simple injective modules) shows that in general there will not exist any splitting filtration $\mathcal{M}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m$ such that all $\text{add } \mathcal{M}_t$ are closed both under submodules and factor modules.

The main theorem

As before, R is a semiprimary ring of finite representative type. Let A be the endomorphism ring $\text{End}(\bigoplus X)$ of the direct sum of all $X \in \text{ind } R$. Thus A is a basic Auslander algebra (and any basic Auslander algebra can be obtained in this way).

THEOREM. *Let $\mathcal{M}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{M}_m$ be a splitting filtration of $\text{ind } R$. Let J_t be the set of all endomorphisms in A which factor through a module in $\text{add } \mathcal{M}_t, 1 \leq t \leq m$. Then*

$$0 = J_0 \subseteq J_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq J_m = A$$

is a heredity chain of A .

Proof. Given $Y \in \text{ind } R$, we denote by $e(Y)$ the endomorphism of $\bigoplus X$ which projects canonically $\bigoplus X$ onto Y . Thus, the elements $e(X), X \in \text{ind } R$, form a set of pairwise orthogonal primitive idempotents of A . Of course, A is basic: for different modules X, Y in $\text{ind } R$, the idempotents $e(X)$ and $e(Y)$ are non-equivalent. Note that for $X, Y \in \text{ind } R$, we can identify $e(X)Ae(Y)$ with $\text{Hom}_R(Y, X)$. If N is the radical of A , $e(X)Ne(Y)$ is the set of non-invertible maps from Y to X . The ideal J_t is generated by the set of all $e(X)$ with $X \in \mathcal{M}_t$; thus J_t is an idempotent ideal. Let $1 \leq t \leq m$, and consider the residue ring $\bar{A} = A/J_{t-1}$. The residue class of $\alpha \in A$ will be denoted by $\bar{\alpha}$; a similar notation will be used for subsets of A . It will be convenient to denote J_t by J , and write $e = \sum_{X \in \mathcal{M}_t} e(X)$; thus, $J = AeA$. Clearly, \bar{J} is idempotent. Furthermore, note that $\bar{J}\bar{N}\bar{J} = 0$. For, given $X, Y \in \mathcal{M}_t, e(X)Ne(Y)$ is the set of non-invertible maps $Y \rightarrow X$, and these, by condition (1), belong to J_{t-1} . Hence, it remains to show that $\bar{J}_{\bar{A}}$ is projective, or, equivalently, that the multiplication map $\bar{A}\bar{e} \otimes_{\bar{e}\bar{A}\bar{e}} \bar{e}\bar{A} \rightarrow \bar{A}$ is injective (cf. [3, Statement 7, Appendix]). Multiplying from the left by $e(X)$ and from the right by $e(Y)$, where $X, Y \in \text{ind } R$, we note that the multiplication map is the direct sum of the corresponding multiplication maps $e(X)\bar{A}\bar{e} \otimes_{\bar{e}\bar{A}\bar{e}} \bar{e}\bar{A}\bar{e}(Y) \rightarrow e(X)\bar{A}\bar{e}(Y)$. Thus, it is sufficient to show that the multiplication map $e(X)\bar{A}\bar{e} \otimes_{\bar{e}\bar{A}\bar{e}} \bar{e}\bar{A}\bar{e}(Y) \rightarrow \bar{A}$ is injective. To this end, we fix X, Y in $\text{ind } R$.

Let $\mathcal{M}_t \setminus \mathcal{M}_{t-1} = \{M_1, \dots, M_p\}$ and $e_t = e(M_i)$; thus $\bar{e} = \sum_{i=1}^p \bar{e}_i$. Since we know that $\bar{J}\bar{N}\bar{J} = 0$, it follows that $\bar{e}\bar{A}\bar{e} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^p \bar{e}_i\bar{A}\bar{e}_i$ and that $\bar{e}_i\bar{A}\bar{e}_i$ are division rings. It follows that $e(X)\bar{A}\bar{e} \otimes_{\bar{e}\bar{A}\bar{e}} \bar{e}\bar{A}\bar{e}(Y)$ can be identified with $\bigoplus_{i=1}^p G_i$, where

$$G_i = \overline{e(X)A\bar{e}_i} \otimes_{\bar{e}_i\bar{A}\bar{e}_i} \bar{e}_i\overline{Ae(Y)}$$

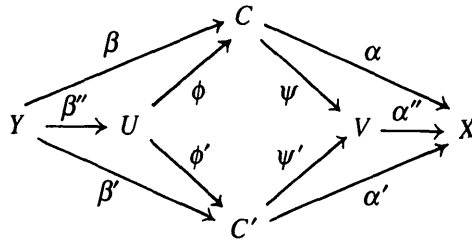
Let $g_i \in G_i$, and assume that the element $(g_1, \dots, g_p) \in \bigoplus_{i=1}^p G_i$ is mapped under the multiplication map to zero. The element $g_i \in G_i$ is of the form $g_i = \sum_{j=1}^{c_i} \bar{\alpha}_{ij} \otimes \bar{\beta}_{ij}$, with $\bar{\alpha}_{ij} \in \text{Hom}_R(M_i, X)$ and $\bar{\beta}_{ij} \in \text{Hom}_R(Y, M_i)$, for $1 \leq j \leq c_i$. Let

$$\alpha_i = [\alpha_{i1} \dots \alpha_{ic_i}]: c_i M_i \longrightarrow X, \quad \beta_i = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{ic_i} \end{bmatrix}: Y \longrightarrow c_i M_i.$$

We put

$$C = \bigoplus_{i=1}^p c_i M_i, \quad \alpha = [\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_p]: C \longrightarrow X, \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_p \end{bmatrix}: Y \longrightarrow C.$$

The multiplication map sends (g_1, \dots, g_p) to the residue class of $\sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^{c_i} \alpha_{ij} \beta_{ij}$ in \bar{A} . By our assumption, this residue class is zero, thus $\alpha\beta \in J_{i-1}$. This means that $\alpha\beta = \alpha'\beta'$, where $\alpha': C' \rightarrow X$, $\beta': Y \rightarrow C'$, with $C' \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_{i-1}$. Consequently, there is a commutative diagram



such that the sequence

$$(*) \quad 0 \longrightarrow U \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ \phi' \end{bmatrix}} C \oplus C' \xrightarrow{[\psi - \psi']} V \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact. Indeed, denote by (U, ϕ, ϕ') the pullback of α, α' , and by (V, ψ, ψ') the pushout of ϕ, ϕ' . We want to show that $g_i = 0$ for each $1 \leq i \leq p$. Consider the exact sequence and the module M_i : The condition (2) of a splitting filtration shows that one of the two assertions (a), (b) holds. Without loss of generality and, up to duality, we may assume that $i = 1$, and that the assertion (a) holds. Thus, $U \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_1$, and there is a decomposition $U = aM_1 \oplus U'$, such that M_1 is not a direct summand of U' , and

such that for $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}: aM_1 \rightarrow aM_1 \oplus U'$, the map $\begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ \phi' \end{bmatrix} \mu: aM_1 \rightarrow C \oplus C'$ is a split monomorphism. Since M_1 is not a direct summand of C' , also $\phi\mu: aM_1 \rightarrow C$ is a split monomorphism. Now, $C = \bigoplus_{i=1}^p c_i M_i$, and we denote by $\pi_i: C \rightarrow c_i M_i$ the canonical projections. Since the M_i are pairwise non-isomorphic, also $\pi_1 \phi\mu$ is a split monomorphism and thus there is a retraction ρ such that $\rho\pi_1 \phi\mu = 1_{aM_1}$. Let $\omega = \pi_1 \phi\mu\rho$, and $\omega' = 1 - \omega$; these are idempotent endomorphisms of $c_1 M_1$.

We claim that $\omega'\beta_1$ and $\alpha_1\omega$ belong to J_{i-1} . To furnish a proof, let

$$\beta'' = \begin{bmatrix} \beta''_1 \\ \beta''_2 \end{bmatrix}: Y \longrightarrow aM_1 \oplus U' \quad \text{and} \quad \phi = [\phi_1 \ \phi_2]: aM_1 \oplus U' \longrightarrow C;$$

thus $\phi_1 = \phi\mu$. Then

$$\omega'\beta_1 = \omega'\pi_1\beta = \omega'\pi_1\phi\beta'' = \omega'\pi_1\phi_1\beta''_1 + \omega'\pi_1\phi_2\beta''_2 = \omega'\pi_1\phi_2\beta''_2,$$

since

$$\omega'\pi_1\phi_1\beta''_1 = (1 - \omega)\pi_1\phi_1\beta''_1 = (1 - \pi_1\phi\mu\rho)\pi_1\phi\mu\beta''_1 = \pi_1\phi\mu\beta''_1 - \pi_1\phi\mu\rho\pi_1\phi\mu\beta''_1 = 0.$$

But $\pi_1\phi_2: U' \rightarrow c_1 M_1$ is not invertible and therefore factors through a module in $\text{add } \mathcal{M}_{i-1}$ by (1) of the definition of a splitting filtration. Hence $\omega'\beta_1 = \omega'\pi_1\phi_2\beta''_2$ belongs to J_{i-1} . The first assertion is established.

To prove the second assertion, we note that

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i \pi_i \phi = \alpha\phi = \alpha'\phi',$$

and thus

$$\alpha_1 \pi_1 \phi = - \sum_{i=2}^p \alpha_i \pi_i \phi + \alpha'\phi';$$

consequently,

$$\alpha_1 \omega = \alpha_1 \pi_1 \phi\mu\rho = \sum_{i=2}^p \alpha_i \pi_i \phi\mu\rho + \alpha'\phi'\mu\rho.$$

But $\pi_i \phi \mu: aM_1 \rightarrow c_i M_i$ belongs to J_{i-1} for $i \geq 2$, and $\alpha' \phi' \mu \rho$ factors through $C' \in \text{add } \mathcal{M}_{i-1}$, and thus it also belongs to J_{i-1} .

Now, we want to rewrite g_1 in order to see that $g_1 = 0$. This will be done using the following general lemma concerning tensor products of homomorphism spaces.

LEMMA. *Let X, Y, M be modules and c a positive integer. Let $\delta: Y \rightarrow cM$ and $\gamma: cM \rightarrow X$ be homomorphisms, ω an endomorphism of cM with $\omega^2 = \omega$, and define $\omega' = 1 - \omega \in \text{End}(cM)$. For $1 \leq j \leq c$, let $\iota_j: M \rightarrow cM$ be the j th inclusion, and $\varepsilon_j: cM \rightarrow M$ the j th projection. Then, in $\text{Hom}(M, X) \otimes_{\text{End}(M)} \text{Hom}(Y, M)$, we have*

$$\sum_{j=1}^c \gamma \iota_j \otimes \varepsilon_j \delta = \sum_{j=1}^c \gamma \omega \iota_j \otimes \varepsilon_j \omega \delta + \sum_{j=1}^c \gamma \omega' \iota_j \otimes \varepsilon_j \omega' \delta.$$

Proof. First using that $\sum_{j=1}^c \iota_j \varepsilon_j = 1_{cM}$, $\varepsilon_j \omega \iota_s \in \text{End}(M)$ and $\omega^2 = \omega$, we can rewrite the first term on the right of the equality as follows:

$$\sum_{j=1}^c \gamma \omega \iota_j \otimes \varepsilon_j \omega \delta = \sum_{j=1}^c \gamma \omega \iota_j \otimes \left(\sum_{s=1}^c \varepsilon_j \omega \iota_s \varepsilon_s \delta \right) = \sum_{j,s} \gamma \omega \iota_j \varepsilon_j \omega \iota_s \otimes \varepsilon_s \delta = \sum_{s=1}^c \gamma \omega \iota_s \otimes \varepsilon_s \delta.$$

Similarly, the second term can be rewritten as follows:

$$\sum_{j=1}^c \gamma \omega' \iota_j \otimes \varepsilon_j \omega' \delta = \sum_{s=1}^c \gamma \omega' \iota_s \otimes \varepsilon_s \delta.$$

Thus, since $\omega + \omega' = 1_{cM}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_j \gamma \omega \iota_j \otimes \varepsilon_j \omega \delta + \sum_j \gamma \omega' \iota_j \otimes \varepsilon_j \omega' \delta &= \sum_{s=1}^c \gamma \omega \iota_s \otimes \varepsilon_s \delta + \sum_{s=1}^c \gamma \omega' \iota_s \otimes \varepsilon_s \delta \\ &= \sum_{s=1}^c \gamma (\omega + \omega') \iota_s \otimes \varepsilon_s \delta = \sum_{s=1}^c \gamma \iota_s \otimes \varepsilon_s \delta. \end{aligned}$$

The lemma is established.

Now, we are ready to finish the proof that $g_i = 0$. We use the lemma for $M = M_1$. As in the lemma, the inclusions $M_1 \rightarrow c_1 M_1$ are denoted by ι_j , the projections $c_1 M_1 \rightarrow M_1$ by ε_j , $1 \leq j \leq c_1$. In the tensor product

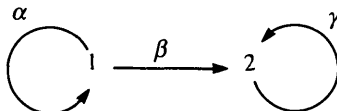
$$e(X) A e_1 \otimes_{e_1 A e_1} e_1 A e(Y) = \text{Hom}(M_1, X) \otimes_{\text{End}(M_1)} \text{Hom}(Y, M_1),$$

rewrite

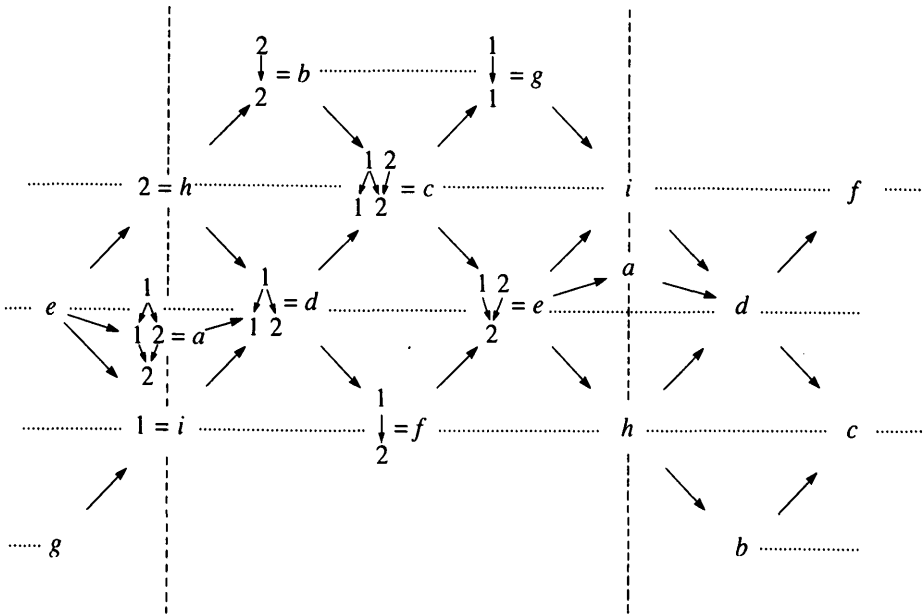
$$\sum_{j=1}^{c_1} \alpha_{1j} \otimes \beta_{1j} = \sum_{j=1}^{c_1} \alpha_{1j} \iota_j \otimes \varepsilon_j \beta_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{c_1} \alpha_{1j} \omega \iota_j \otimes \varepsilon_j \omega \beta_1 + \sum_{j=1}^{c_1} \alpha_{1j} \omega' \iota_j \otimes \varepsilon_j \omega' \beta_1.$$

Since $\alpha_1 \omega$ and $\omega' \beta_1$ belong to J_{-1} , we see that both right-hand terms become zero in $\overline{e(X) A e_1} \otimes_{\overline{e_1 A e_1}} \overline{e_1 A e(Y)}$. Thus $g_1 = 0$. The proof of the theorem is complete.

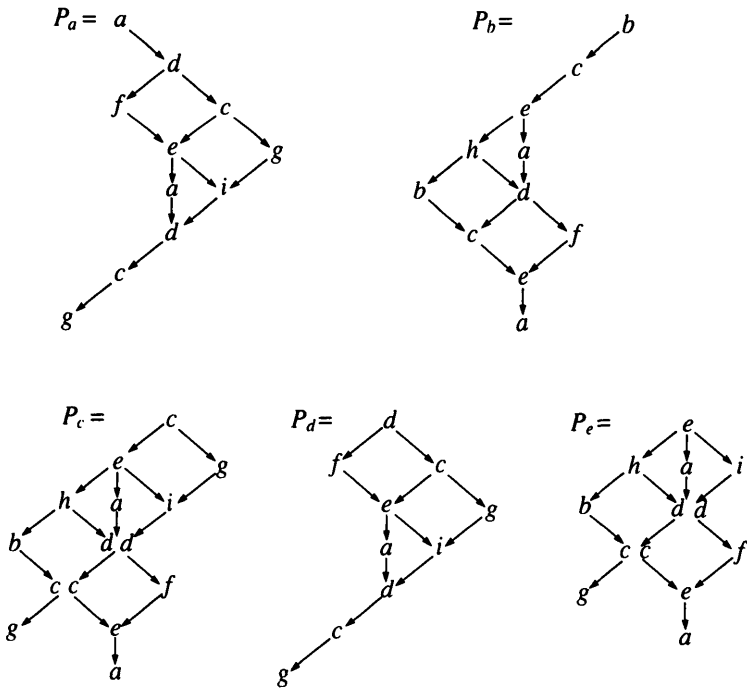
EXAMPLE. The following illustration of the theorem may be found useful. Let R be the path algebra of

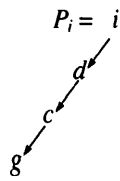
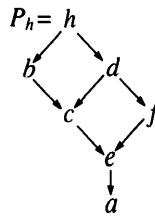
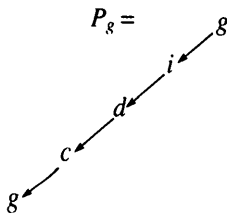
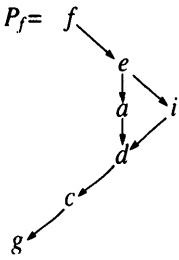


modulo the ideal generated by $\{\alpha^2, \alpha\beta - \beta\gamma, \gamma^2\}$. The algebra R possesses nine indecomposable modules which may be easily displayed in the Auslander-Reiten quiver as follows (here the two vertical dashed lines indicate the identification).



Denoting the simple modules of the Auslander algebra $A = \text{End}_R(a \oplus b \oplus \dots \oplus i)$ corresponding to the indecomposable R -module x again by x , we see readily that $A_A = P_a \oplus P_b \oplus \dots \oplus P_i$, where





Now, consider the following splitting filtrations of $\text{ind } R$.

(i) The Rojter filtration

$$\emptyset \subset \{h, i\} \subset \{d, h, i\} \subset \{b, d, f, g, h, i\} \subset \{b, c, d, f, g, h, i\} \subset \{b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i\} \subset \text{ind } R.$$

(ii) The dual Rojter filtration

$$\emptyset \subset \{h, i\} \subset \{e, h, i\} \subset \{b, e, f, g, h, i\} \subset \{b, c, e, f, g, h, i\} \subset \{b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i\} \subset \text{ind } R.$$

(iii) A filtration

$$\emptyset \subset \{h, i\} \subset \{f, g, h, i\} \subset \{e, f, g, h, i\} \subset \{d, e, f, g, h, i\} \subset \{c, d, e, f, g, h, i\} \subset \{b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i\} \subset \text{ind } R$$

corresponding to the preprojective partition

$$\mathcal{P}_0 = \{a, b\}, \quad \mathcal{P}_1 = \{c, d\}, \quad \mathcal{P}_2 = \{e, f, g\}, \quad \mathcal{P}_3 = \{h, i\}.$$

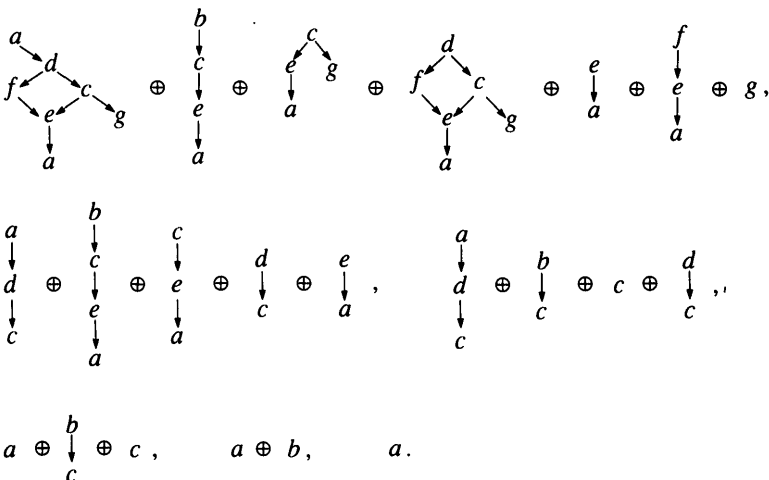
(iv) A filtration

$$\emptyset \subset \{h, i\} \subset \{b, f, h, i\} \subset \{b, d, f, h, i\} \subset \{b, d, e, f, h, i\} \subset \{b, c, d, e, f, h, i\} \subset \{b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i\} \subset \text{ind } R$$

corresponding to the preinjective partition

$$\mathcal{I}_0 = \{a, g\}, \quad \mathcal{I}_1 = \{c, e\}, \quad \mathcal{I}_2 = \{b, d, f\}, \quad \mathcal{I}_3 = \{h, i\}.$$

In each case, the heredity chain, as well as the sequence of the (residue) quasi-hereditary algebras is easy to describe. For example, describing the (residue) quasi-hereditary algebras as (right) modules, one gets in (iii) the following sequence:



References

1. M. AUSLANDER and S. SMALØ, 'Preprojective modules over artin algebras', *J. Algebra* 66 (1980) 62–122.
2. E. CLINE, B. PARSHALL and L. SCOTT, 'Algebraic stratification in representation categories', *J. Algebra* to appear.
3. V. DLAB and C. M. RINGEL, 'Quasi-hereditary algebras', *Illinois J. Math.* to appear.
4. P. GABRIEL, 'Indecomposable representations II', *Symposia Matematica* 11 (Istituto Nazionale di alta Matematica, Roma, 1973) 81–104.
5. B. PARSHALL and L. SCOTT, 'Derived categories, quasi-hereditary algebras and algebraic groups', *Proceedings of Ottawa–Moosonee Workshop in Algebra*, Carleton University Notes 3 (1988).
6. A. V. ROJTER, 'Unbounded dimensionality of indecomposable representations of an algebra with an infinite number of indecomposable representations', *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Ser. Mat.* 32 (1968) 1275–1283; *Math. USSR Izv.* 2 (1968) 1223–1230.
7. L. SCOTT, 'Simulating algebraic geometry with algebras. I: The algebraic theory of derived categories', *Proceedings of Symposia in Pure Mathematics* 47 (American Mathematical Society, Providence, 1988) 271–281.

Department of Mathematics and Statistics
Carleton University
Ottawa
Canada K1S 5B6

Fakultät für Mathematik
Universität Bielefeld
D-4800 Bielefeld
West Germany