

HIGHER DIMENSIONAL CLUSTER COMBINATORICS AND REPRESENTATION THEORY

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ABSTRACT. Higher Auslander algebras were introduced by Iyama generalizing classical concepts from representation theory of finite dimensional algebras. Recently these higher analogues of classical representation theory have been increasingly studied. Cyclic polytopes are classical objects of study in convex geometry. In particular, their triangulations have been studied with a view towards generalizing the rich combinatorial structure of triangulations of polygons. In this paper, we demonstrate a connection between these two seemingly unrelated subjects.

We study triangulations of even-dimensional cyclic polytopes and tilting modules for higher Auslander algebras of linearly oriented type A which are summands of the cluster tilting module. We show that such tilting modules correspond bijectively to triangulations. Moreover mutations of tilting modules correspond to bistellar flips of triangulations.

For any d -representation finite algebra we introduce a certain d -dimensional cluster category and study its cluster tilting objects. For higher Auslander algebras of linearly oriented type A we obtain a similar correspondence between cluster tilting objects and triangulations of a certain cyclic polytope.

Finally we study certain functions on generalized laminations in cyclic polytopes, and show that they satisfy analogues of tropical cluster exchange relations. Moreover we observe that the terms of these exchange relations are closely related to the terms occurring in the mutation of cluster tilting objects.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cluster algebras have been the subject of intensive research since their introduction some ten years ago by Fomin and Zelevinsky [FZ]. The two best-understood families of cluster algebras are those which admit a categorification (as in [BM+, GLS], or, generalizing both, [Ami1, Ami2]), and those which arise from a surface with boundary ([FST], building on [GSV, FG]). Both these families of cluster algebras have a significant “2-dimensional” quality. In the case of the cluster algebras with a categorification, this is present in a certain 2-Calabi-Yau property in the associated category. In the case of cluster algebras arising from surfaces, there is the 2-dimensionality of the surface. It is natural to ask if similar constructions exist in higher dimensions.

In order to pursue this question, it is natural to begin by focussing attention on the cluster algebras of type A_n , which fit within both the families of cluster algebras mentioned above. Their categorification is based on the representation theory of the path algebra of an A_n quiver; the surface to which they correspond is a disk with $n + 3$ marked points on the boundary. In seeking a higher dimensional cluster theory, one would expect to replace the path algebra by an algebra of higher global dimension, and the disk by some higher dimensional space. The difficulty is to determine appropriate candidates for these roles. A reasonable criterion by which to justify such choices would be evidence of similar structures arising in the higher dimensional algebra and the higher dimensional geometry.

In the present paper, we exhibit links along these lines. Our replacement for the path algebra of A_n is the $(d - 1)$ -fold higher Auslander algebra of the (linearly oriented) path algebra of type A_n . (These higher Auslander algebras were introduced in [Iya]). This is a prototypical d -representation finite algebra. Our work can therefore be viewed as a part of the recent development of the theory of d -representation finite algebras. This class of algebras, which has been introduced in [IO1], is a natural generalization of representation finite hereditary algebras. Many higher dimensional analogues of classical results for representation finite hereditary algebras have been shown to hold for this class of algebras (see [Iya, IO1, IO2]). Indeed, part of the present paper (Section 5) is carried out for general d -representation finite algebras. There we introduce for such algebras a d -dimensional analogue of the classical cluster categories. It shares many properties of the classical cluster categories, and in particular, there is a well behaved notion of cluster tilting.

Our replacement for the disk is a $2d$ -dimensional cyclic polytope. The cyclic polytope $C(m, \delta)$ is a certain polytope in \mathbb{R}^δ with m vertices. Cyclic polytopes have been extensively studied in convex geometry, going back to [Car] in 1911. For an introduction, see [Bar, Chapter VI]. A *triangulation* of

$C(m, \delta)$ is a subdivision of $C(m, \delta)$ into δ -dimensional simplices, each of whose vertices is a vertex of the polytope. Triangulations of cyclic polytopes have been studied with a view to extending to that setting some of the rich structure of triangulations of convex polygons (see [KV, ER]) and as a testing-ground for more general convex-geometric conjectures (see [ERR, RaS]). We shall be concerned only with the case $\delta = 2d$ is even. We refer to the d -dimensional simplices of $C(m, 2d)$ which do not lie on the boundary of $C(m, 2d)$ as the *internal d -simplices* of $C(m, 2d)$. We will give a new combinatorial description of the set of triangulations of $C(m, 2d)$ by characterizing the sets of internal d -simplices of $C(m, 2d)$ which can arise as the set of internal d -faces of a triangulation. By a result of Dey [Dey], the d -dimensional faces of the triangulation uniquely determine the triangulation.

1.1. d -representation finite algebras. Iyama has introduced higher dimensional analogues of Auslander-Reiten theory and Auslander algebras (see for instance [Iya]), generalizing these classical concepts from the representation theory of finite dimensional algebras. In [IO1] the notion of d -representation finiteness was introduced as an ideal setup for studying these concepts. (See also [Iya, IO2, HI] for further results illustrating this philosophy.) In this paper we will mostly focus on the currently best-understood class of d -representation finite algebras: the $(d - 1)$ -st higher Auslander algebras of linearly oriented A_n (see [Iya, IO1]); these algebras will be called A_n^d .

Inside the module category of A_n^d , there is a unique d -cluster tilting module, ${}_{A_n^d}M$. We have the following result:

Theorem 1.1 (see Theorems 3.4 and 4.4). *There is a bijection*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{internal } d\text{-simplices} \\ \text{of } C(n + 2d, 2d) \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{indecomposable} \\ \text{non-projective-injective} \\ \text{direct summands of } {}_{A_n^d}M \end{array} \right\}$$

which induces a bijection

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{triangulations of} \\ C(n + 2d, 2d) \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{basic tilting modules for } A_n^d \\ \text{contained in } \text{add } {}_{A_n^d}M \end{array} \right\}$$

The case when $d = 1$ was already understood. Here, the algebra A_n^1 is the path algebra of linearly ordered A_n . The 1-cluster tilting module ${}_{A_n^1}M$ is an additive generator of the whole module category $\text{mod } A_n^1$. So the $d = 1$ case of the previous result is the fact that the non-projective-injective indecomposable modules of A_n^1 can be identified with the diagonals of an $(n + 2)$ -gon in such a way that tilting modules for A_n^1 correspond to triangulations.

1.2. A cluster category. We consider another representation-theoretic setup which is similar but in some ways preferable to the one discussed above. We introduce a higher dimensional cluster category called \mathcal{O}_Λ for any d -representation finite algebra Λ .

Note that a different notion of higher cluster category, the d -cluster category \mathcal{C}_H^d , for H a hereditary algebra, has been studied (see [BaM] and references therein). However \mathcal{C}_H^d is not higher dimensional in the sense of this paper: \mathcal{C}_H^d is defined for hereditary algebras, it has a two-dimensional Auslander-Reiten quiver (see [Iya]) and the combinatorics of its cluster tilting objects is modelled by subdivisions of polygons in the plane.

Our cluster category \mathcal{O}_Λ is constructed as a subcategory of the $2d$ -Amiot cluster category \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} . $2d$ -Amiot cluster categories are a generalization of classical $2d$ -cluster categories to not necessarily hereditary algebras Λ ; in particular the categories \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} are $2d$ -Calabi-Yau and triangulated. These properties of \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} will be used to show that \mathcal{O}_Λ is $(d + 2)$ -angulated, and also satisfies a certain Calabi-Yau property. It should be noted that for $d = 1$ the two categories \mathcal{O}_Λ and \mathcal{C}_Λ^2 coincide, and also coincide with the classical cluster category of the hereditary representation finite algebra Λ . For all d -representation finite algebras Λ , the category \mathcal{O}_Λ contains only finitely many indecomposable objects, which can be arranged in a d -dimensional analogue of an Auslander-Reiten quiver.

For the case $\Lambda = A_n^d$ we obtain the following analogue of Theorem 1.1:

Theorem 1.2 (see Proposition 6.10(1) and Theorem 6.4). *There is a bijection*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{internal } d\text{-simplices} \\ \text{of } C(n + 2d + 1, 2d) \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{indecomposable} \\ \text{objects in } \mathcal{O}_{A_n^d} \end{array} \right\}$$

which induces a bijection

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{triangulations of} \\ C(n+2d+1, 2d) \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{basic cluster tilting} \\ \text{objects in } \mathcal{O}_{A_n^d} \end{array} \right\}$$

1.3. Local moves. There are notions of local moves for all of the setups above, that is for triangulations, tilting modules, and cluster tilting objects.

For triangulations, the local move is called a *bistellar flip*. It generalizes the operation on triangulations of polygons which removes one edge of the triangulation and replaces it by the other diagonal of the resulting quadrilateral. We will show that two triangulations S and T of a cyclic polytope $C(n+2d, 2d)$ are related by a bistellar flip if and only if the collections of d -faces of S and T coincide except that there is one d -face present in S which is not in T and vice versa.

The local move for cluster tilting objects is called *mutation*; if A and B are distinct indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$, such that $A \oplus \bar{T}$ and $B \oplus \bar{T}$ are basic cluster tilting objects in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$, then there are sequences of objects and morphisms

$$(1) \quad A \longrightarrow E_d \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow E_1 \longrightarrow B$$

and

$$(2) \quad B \longrightarrow F_1 \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow F_d \longrightarrow A$$

(1) and (2) are called *exchange $(d+2)$ -angles*; they are distinguished $(d+2)$ -angles in the $(d+2)$ -angulated structure of $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$. In the $d = 1$ case these sequences are the usual exchange triangles for classical cluster categories.

Similarly there is the notion of mutation of tilting modules contained in $\text{add}_{A_n^d} M$. In that case one has an exact exchange sequence similar to one of the sequences (1) or (2) (but one has only one sequence, not two).

One main result of this paper is that all these notions of local moves coincide in the following way:

Theorem 1.3 (see Theorems 6.4 and 4.4). *Under the bijections of Theorems 1.2 and 1.1 bistellar flips of triangulations correspond to mutations of cluster tilting objects and mutations of tilting modules, respectively.*

1.4. Tropical cluster exchange relations. One motivation for this paper is the fact that, in the $d = 1$ case, cluster tilting objects of $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^1}$ ($= \mathcal{C}_{A_n^1}^2$), or equivalently triangulations of an $(n+3)$ -gon, form a model for the combinatorics of the A_n cluster algebra in the sense that diagonals of the $(n+3)$ -gon, or equivalently the indecomposable objects of the cluster category, are in bijection with the cluster variables in the A_n cluster algebra.

We might hope that the internal d -simplices of $C(n+2d+1, 2d)$, which are in bijection with the indecomposable objects in the cluster category $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$, also correspond to “cluster variables” in some analogue of a cluster algebra. At present, we do not know how this should be interpreted. However, we are able to exhibit an analogue of the tropical cluster exchange relations of [GSV, FT] in our setting.

Let us very briefly recall the tropical cluster algebra of functions on laminations, in the rather special case which is of interest to us. Fix an $(n+3)$ -gon. A *lamination* is a collection of lines in the polygon, which do not intersect, and which begin and end on the boundary of the polygon, and not on any vertex. Let \mathcal{L} be the set of laminations. For any lamination $L \in \mathcal{L}$, and E any boundary edge or diagonal of the polygon, there is a well-defined number of points of intersection between L and E .

Encode this information by associating to each edge or diagonal A of the polygon, a function $I_A: \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, where $I_A(L)$ is the number of intersections between A and L .

These functions satisfy a certain *tropical exchange relation*, namely, if E, F, G, H are four sides of a quadrilateral in cyclic order, and A, B are the two diagonals, then the relation is:

$$I_A + I_B = \max(I_E + I_G, I_F + I_H)$$

This relation is the tropicalization of the usual cluster relation in type A (in the sense that $(\times, +)$ have been replaced by $(+, \max)$). Using this relation, and supposing that the functions corresponding to the edges of a given starting triangulation (including the boundary edges) are known, one can determine the function corresponding to an arbitrary diagonal of the polygon.

For general d , we define a similar collection of laminations, again denoted \mathcal{L} , and define functions $I_A: \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ for each A a d -simplex of $C(n+2d+1, 2d)$ (including boundary d -simplices). These functions

satisfy an exchange relation similar to the tropical exchange relation above. The exchange relation is closely related to the representation-theoretic sequences (1) and (2):

Theorem 1.4 (see Theorem 7.1). *Let A and B be internal d -simplices of $C(n + 2d + 1, 2d)$ such that there exist two triangulations whose d -simplices consists of $\bar{T} \cup \{A\}$ and $\bar{T} \cup \{B\}$, respectively, for some set \bar{T} .*

Then, if we write I_{E_i} for the sum of the I_X with X a summand of E_i (and similar for F_i),

$$(-1)^{d+1}I_A + I_B = \max\left(\sum(-1)^{i+1}I_{E_i} + \text{boundary terms}, \sum(-1)^{i+1}I_{F_i} + \text{boundary terms}\right).$$

Here, “boundary terms” refers to a sum of terms $\pm I_X$ with X a boundary d -simplex. Such terms I_X should be thought of as coefficients; they are d -faces of every triangulation and, as in the $d = 1$ case, there are no corresponding objects in the cluster category, so they cannot be seen in that setup.

1.5. Outline. In Section 2, we discuss cyclic polytopes and provide a new combinatorial description of their triangulations in the even-dimensional case. In Section 3, we discuss the higher Auslander algebras of linearly oriented A_n and their tilting modules. In Section 4, we compare the local moves for triangulations (bistellar flip) and tilting modules (tilting mutation), and show that they agree. In Section 5, a cluster category is constructed for any d -representation finite algebra. We apply the construction from Section 5 to the higher Auslander algebras of linearly oriented A_n in Section 6. In Section 7, we exhibit higher-dimensional tropical exchange relations. In Section 8, we discuss certain classical ($d = 1$) phenomena which do not persist in higher dimensions.

The initial subsection of each section contains the statements of the main results of that section. Readers who are not interested in the details of the proofs in a particular section can safely skip all subsequent subsections.

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2. CYCLIC POLYTOPES

The moment curve is the curve defined by $p_t = (t, t^2, \dots, t^\delta) \in \mathbb{R}^\delta$, for $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Choose m distinct real values, $t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_m$. The convex hull of p_{t_1}, \dots, p_{t_m} is a cyclic polytope. (We will take this as our definition of cyclic polytope, though sometimes a somewhat more general definition is used.)

We will be interested in triangulations of $C(m, \delta)$. A triangulation of $C(m, \delta)$ is a subdivision of $C(m, \delta)$ into δ -dimensional simplices whose vertices are vertices of $C(m, \delta)$. We write $S(m, \delta)$ for the set of all triangulations of $C(m, \delta)$. A triangulation can be specified by giving the collection of $(\delta + 1)$ -subsets of $\{1, \dots, m\}$ corresponding to the δ -simplices of the triangulation. It turns out that whether or not a collection of $(\delta + 1)$ -subsets of $\{1, \dots, m\}$ forms a triangulation is independent of the values $t_1 < \dots < t_m$ chosen, so, for convenience, we set $t_i = i$. Combinatorial descriptions of the set of triangulations of $C(m, \delta)$ appear in the literature [Ram, Tho], but for our purposes a new description is required.

We will mainly be interested in the case where $\delta = 2d$ is even. In \mathbb{R}^{2d} , we will refer to *upper* and *lower* with respect to the $2d$ -th coordinate. The upper facets of $C(m, 2d)$ are those which divide $C(m, 2d)$ from points above it, while the lower facets of $C(m, 2d)$ are those which divide it from points below it. Each facet of $C(m, 2d)$ is either upper or lower.

We will be particularly interested in d -dimensional simplices whose vertices are vertices of $C(m, 2d)$. We refer to such d -dimensional simplices as d -dimensional simplices in $C(m, 2d)$ (leaving unstated the assumption that their vertices are vertices of $C(m, 2d)$). By convention, we record such simplices as increasing $(d + 1)$ -tuples from $[1, m] = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $A = (a_0, \dots, a_d)$ be a d -simplex in $C(m, 2d)$.*

- (1) *A lies within a lower boundary facet of $C(m, 2d)$ iff A contains i and $i + 1$ for some i .*
- (2) *A lies within an upper boundary facet of $C(m, 2d)$ and not within any lower boundary facet iff A does not contain i and $i + 1$ for any i , and contains both 1 and m .*

- (3) *Otherwise, the relative interior of A lies in the interior of $C(m, 2d)$. We refer to such d -faces as internal.*

We define index sets as follows:

Definition 2.2.

$$\mathbf{I}_m^d = \{(i_0, \dots, i_d) \in \{1, \dots, m\}^{d+1} \mid \forall x \in \{0, 1, \dots, d-1\}: i_x + 2 \leq i_{x+1}\}$$

$$\circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_m^d = \{(i_0, \dots, i_d) \in \mathbf{I}_m^d \mid i_d + 2 \leq i_0 + m\}.$$

Now Lemma 2.1 can be rephrased as saying that $\circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_m^d$ indexes the internal d -simplices of $C(m, 2d)$, while \mathbf{I}_m^d indexes the d -simplices in $C(m, 2d)$ which do not lie on a lower boundary facet.

Let S be a triangulation of $C(m, 2d)$. Denote by $e(S)$ the set of d -simplices in $C(m, 2d)$ which appear as a face of some simplex in S , and which do not lie on any lower boundary facet of $C(m, 2d)$.

Let X and Y be increasing $(d+1)$ -tuples of real numbers. We say that $X = (x_0, \dots, x_d)$ intertwines $Y = (y_0, \dots, y_d)$ if $x_0 < y_0 < x_1 < y_1 < \dots < x_d < y_d$. We write $X \wr Y$ for this relation. A collection of increasing $(d+1)$ -tuples is called *non-intertwining* if no pair of the elements intertwine (in either order).

Theorem 2.3. *For any $S \in \mathcal{S}(m, 2d)$ the set $e(S)$ consists of exactly $\binom{m-d-1}{d}$ elements of \mathbf{I}_m^d , and is non-intertwining.*

We also have a converse result:

Theorem 2.4. *Any non-intertwining collection of $\binom{m-d-1}{d}$ elements of \mathbf{I}_m^d is $e(S)$ for a unique $S \in \mathcal{S}(m, 2d)$.*

Example 2.5. We consider the above theorems in the case $d = 1$. If S is a triangulation of $C(m, 2)$, then $e(S)$ consists of the internal edges of the triangulation together with the edge $1m$. The theorems are clear in this case.

2.1. Proof of Theorem 2.3. We recall Radon's Theorem, which can be found, for example, as [Bar, Theorem I.4.1]:

Theorem 2.6. *Given $e + 2$ points in \mathbb{R}^e , they can be partitioned into two disjoint sets C and D such that the convex hulls of C and D intersect.*

An *affine dependency* among vectors $\{v_1, \dots, v_r\}$ in \mathbb{R}^e is a relation of the form $\sum a_i v_i = 0$ where $\sum a_i = 0$, but the coefficients are not all zero.

We can make Radon's Theorem more specific if we begin with $2d + 2$ distinct points on the moment curve in \mathbb{R}^{2d} . The result below is essential for us, so we provide a proof; a different proof can be found in [ER].

Lemma 2.7. *Let $a_1 < \dots < a_{2d+2}$. Among the points $p_{a_1}, \dots, p_{a_{2d+2}}$ there is a unique affine dependency, which can be expressed in the form*

$$\sum_{i \text{ even}} c_i p_{a_i} = \sum_{i \text{ odd}} c_i p_{a_i}$$

where the c_i are all positive and

$$\sum_{i \text{ even}} c_i = 1 = \sum_{i \text{ odd}} c_i$$

Proof. Because the moment curve is degree $2d$, it can have at most $2d$ intersections with any (affine) hyperplane. Thus, the $2d + 2$ points which we consider do not all lie on any hyperplane, so there must be exactly one affine dependency among them.

Express the affine dependency as $\sum_{i \in I} c_i p_{a_i} = \sum_{i \notin I} c_i p_{a_i}$, with $c_i \geq 0$ and $\sum_{i \in I} c_i = \sum_{i \notin I} c_i$. Since no $2d + 1$ points lie in a hyperplane, any proper subset of the $\{p_{a_i}\}$ is affinely independent, and thus we must have all $c_i > 0$. If the affine dependency is not of the form given in the statement of the lemma, we must have that either I or $I^c = \{1, \dots, 2d+2\} \setminus I$ contains two consecutive integers, so without loss of generality suppose that $\{i, i+1\} \subset I$.

More geometrically, the affine dependency implies that the convex hull of $\{p_{a_i}\}_{i \in I}$ intersects the convex hull of $\{p_{a_i}\}_{i \in I^c}$. Deform this configuration by moving a_{i+1} towards a_i . The point of intersection necessarily moves continuously as a_{i+1} is deformed. As a_{i+1} moves, the point of intersection cannot hit the boundary of the convex hull of $\{p_{a_i}\}_{i \in I^c}$, because, if it did, that would amount to an affine dependency omitting some p_{a_j} , which we have already said is impossible.

Thus, by continuity, we will still have an affine dependency when a_{i+1} reaches a_i . But that is impossible, since now we would have an affine dependency among $2d + 1$ points not all on a hyperplane. \square

The previous lemma can also be expressed as saying that if X and Y are intertwining $(d + 1)$ -tuples, then the corresponding d -simplices intersect in a single interior point of both, while if X and Y are distinct $(d + 1)$ -tuples which do not intertwine, the relative interiors of their corresponding simplices are disjoint.

Lemma 2.8. *If $S \in S(m, 2d)$, then $e(S)$ is non-intertwining.*

Proof. The elements of $e(S)$ are faces of simplices in the triangulation. Thus, they cannot intersect in a single point in both their interiors. It follows that $e(S)$ is non-intertwining. \square

Proof of Lemma 2.1. This follows immediately from the description of the upper and lower boundary facets of $C(m, 2d)$ given in [ER, Lemma 2.3]: the lower boundary facets of $C(m, 2d)$ are precisely those simplices whose vertices are $2d$ -subsets consisting of a union of d pairs of the form $\{i, i + 1\}$, while the upper boundary facets are precisely those simplices whose vertices are $2d$ -subsets consisting of a union of $d - 1$ pairs of the form $\{i, i + 1\}$ together with $\{1, m\}$. \square

We next show that if $S \in S(m, 2d)$, then $|e(S)| = \binom{m-d-1}{d}$. We do this in two steps, first showing that the number of simplices in S is $\binom{m-d-1}{d}$, and then showing that there is a way to assign each element of $e(S)$ to a simplex of S in a one-to-one way.

Definition 2.9. We say that (i_0, i_1, \dots, i_k) is *separated* if $i_{x+1} \geq i_x + 2$ for all $0 \leq x \leq k - 1$.

Using this term, we can rephrase the definition of \mathbf{I}_m^d as the set of separated $(d + 1)$ -tuples from $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$.

Lemma 2.10. *For $S \in S(m, 2d)$, the triangulation S contains $\binom{m-d-1}{d}$ simplices.*

Proof. Consider some separated d -tuple from $[2, m - 1]$, say $A = (a_1, \dots, a_d)$. Collapse together the vertices of $C(m, 2d)$ less than a_1 , then those greater than a_1 but less than a_2 , etc. (That is to say, move the given sets of vertices along the moment curve until they coincide.) A triangulation of $C(m, 2d)$ will yield a triangulation of the smaller polytope resulting from this process: deform the triangulation along with the polytope, and throw away any simplices which degenerate. In this case, the result is a cyclic polytope with $2d + 1$ vertices. This polytope is itself a simplex, so it has only one triangulation. The unique simplex of this triangulation must have come from some simplex of $C(m, 2d)$. Therefore, there must be exactly one simplex of S of the form $(b_0, a_1, b_1, \dots, b_{d-1}, a_d, b_d)$ (for the specified values of a_i and some b_i , such that the $(2d + 1)$ -tuple is increasing as listed). Clearly, any simplex of S satisfies this property for exactly one choice of d -subset A , so there must be as many simplices in S as there are separated d -tuples in $[2, m - 1]$, that is, $\binom{m-d-1}{d}$. \square

For $A = (a_0, \dots, a_{2d})$ an increasing $(2d + 1)$ -tuple from $[1, m]$, define the $(d + 1)$ -tuple $e(A) = (a_0, a_2, \dots, a_{2d})$ by taking the even-index terms from A . Similarly we set $o(A) = (a_1, a_3, \dots, a_{2d-1})$.

Given a simplex C of dimension less than $2d$, the points *immediately below* it are those points which are a small distance below some point in the relative interior of C .

Lemma 2.11. *If A is a $2d$ -simplex of some triangulation in $S(m, 2d)$, then A contains the points immediately below $e(A)$.*

Proof. Consider $2d + 2$ points on the moment curve, with the first $2d + 1$ corresponding to the vertices of A , in order, and the last being p_t , with t varying. Consider the effect as $t \rightarrow \infty$. The vector p_t approaches vertical. Thus, the point in common between $e(A)$ and $\langle o(A), p_t \rangle$ approaches (as $t \rightarrow \infty$) a point which lies in $e(A)$ and which has a point in $o(A)$ vertically below it. It follows that any point between these two will be in A . \square

Lemma 2.12. *If A is a $2d$ -simplex of some triangulation in $S(m, 2d)$, and E a d -face of A , with $e(A) \neq E$, then A does not contain the points immediately below E .*

Proof. Let $A = (a_0, \dots, a_{2d})$, which we can think of as a realization of $C(2d + 1, 2d)$. The lower facets of A are those obtained by deleting some a_{2j} (again by [ER, Lemma 2.3]). Knowing that $E \neq e(A)$, we know that E lies inside at least one lower facet. Thus the points immediately below E lie outside A . \square

Proposition 2.13. For $S \in S(m, 2d)$,

$$e(S) = \{e(A) \mid A \in S\}$$

Proof. Clearly, if A is a simplex of S , then $e(A)$ is a face of S , and it is also automatic that it is separated. It follows that for $A \in S$, we have that $e(A) \in e(S)$.

Let E be a d -face of S which is separated. By Lemma 2.1, E does not lie in the union of the lower facets of $C(m, 2d)$. This means that there are points immediately below E which lie inside $C(m, 2d)$. These points must lie in some simplex A of S . By Lemma 2.12 this can only happen if the face is $e(A)$. \square

Lemma 2.14. For $S \in S(m, 2d)$ and A, B distinct simplices in S , $e(A) \neq e(B)$.

Proof. If $e(A) = e(B)$, the points immediately below $e(A) = e(B)$ must lie in both A and B , so $A = B$. \square

Proposition 2.13 and Lemma 2.14 together imply that the number of elements of $e(S)$ equals the number of simplices of S , which, by Lemma 2.10, is $\binom{m-d-1}{d}$. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.3.

2.2. Proof of Theorem 2.4.

Lemma 2.15. For $S \in S(m, 2d)$, the faces of S of dimension at least d consist of exactly those simplices whose d -faces are either not separated or are contained in $e(S)$.

Proof. Dey [Dey] shows that, for any triangulation T of a point configuration in \mathbb{R}^d , it is possible to reconstruct T on the basis of knowing only its $\lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor$ -faces. We follow Dey's approach, but specialize to our setting, where it is possible to give a somewhat simpler description of the reconstructed triangulation.

Let $S \in S(m, 2d)$, and let A be a k -dimensional simplex of S with $k \geq d$. Clearly, the d -dimensional faces of A are also d -simplices of S . The d -simplices of S correspond to the $(d+1)$ -tuples in $e(S)$ and those increasing $(d+1)$ -tuples from $[1, m]$ which are not separated, so one direction of the lemma is shown.

For the other direction, suppose that we have a k -simplex A in $C(m, 2d)$, which does not belong to S . The relative interior of A must intersect the relative interior of some j -simplex B of S with $j \geq k$. Dey [Dey, Lemma 3.1] points out that in \mathbb{R}^{2d} , if a k -simplex A and a j -simplex B intersect in their relative interiors, with $k+j \geq 2d$, then there must be a k' -face A' of A and a j' -face B' of B which intersect in their relative interiors, with $k'+j' \leq 2d$. That is to say, among the at most $2d+2$ vertices of A' and B' , there must be an affine dependency. By Lemma 2.7, the form of this affine dependency implies that $A' \cap B'$ or the reverse. In particular A' and B' must both be d -faces. B' belongs to S since B does. A' and B' intersect in their relative interiors, so A' cannot be a face of S . We have shown that there is a d -face of A which is not a d -face of S , as desired. \square

We now define two operations on triangulations, following [RaS, Section 3].

Definition 2.16. Let $S \in S(m, 2d)$.

- (1) We define $S/1$ to be the triangulation of $C([2, m], 2d)$ which is obtained from S by moving the vertices 1 and 2 together and throwing away the simplices that degenerate.
- (2) We define $S \setminus 1$ to be the triangulation of $C([2, m], 2d-1)$ obtained by taking only the simplices of S that contain 1, and then removing 1 from them. This clearly defines a triangulation of the vertex figure of $C(m, 2d)$ at 1, that is to say, of the $(2d-1)$ -dimensional polytope obtained by intersecting $C(m, 2d)$ with a hyperplane which cuts off the vertex 1. This vertex figure is not a cyclic polytope according to our definition, but its vertices determine the same oriented matroid as the vertices of a cyclic polytope, which is sufficient to imply that a triangulation of the vertex figure also determines a triangulation of $C([2, m], 2d-1)$, and conversely (see [RaS, Lemma 3.1] for details). We write $S \setminus \{1, 2\}$ for $(S \setminus 1) \setminus 2$.

We next define two operations on subsets of \mathbf{I}_m^d . We will eventually relate these to the operations we have already defined on $S(m, 2d)$, but for now, they are separate.

For an e -tuple $A = (a_1, \dots, a_e)$ with $a_1 > 1$ we denote by $1 \star A$ the $(e+1)$ -tuple $(1, a_1, \dots, a_e)$. For a set X of e -tuples with this property we denote by $1 \star X$ the set $\{1 \star A \mid A \in X\}$. Similarly we define $2 \star A$ and $2 \star X$.

Definition 2.17. Let $X \subset \mathbf{I}_m^d$.

- (1) $X/1$ is obtained from X by replacing all 1's by 2's, and removing any resulting tuples which are not separated.

- (2) $X \setminus \{1, 2\}$ consists of all d -tuples A from $[3, m]$ such that $1 \star A$ is in X and either $2 \star A$ is in X or $3 \in A$. (These two possibilities are mutually exclusive, since if $3 \in A$, then $2 \star A$ is not separated, and so it cannot be in X .)

Note that for $X \subset \mathbf{I}_m^d$, we do not define $X \setminus 1$; instead, we define $X \setminus \{1, 2\}$ in one step.

Lemma 2.18. *If X is a non-intertwining subset of \mathbf{I}_m^d , so are $X/1$ and $X \setminus \{1, 2\}$.*

Proof. $X/1$ is separated by definition. Suppose that $A \wr B$ in $X/1$. Write \widehat{A}, \widehat{B} for elements of X which witness the presence of A, B in $X/1$. The minimal entry of B is at least 3, so $\widehat{B} = B$, and thus $\widehat{A} \wr \widehat{B}$, a contradiction.

It is immediate that $X \setminus \{1, 2\}$ is separated. Suppose that $A \wr B$ in $X \setminus \{1, 2\}$. Then $1 \star A \in X$. Since $A \wr B$, the minimal element of B is at least 4, so $2 \star B \in X$. But $(1 \star A) \wr (2 \star B)$, a contradiction. \square

Lemma 2.19. $|X/1| + |X \setminus \{1, 2\}| = |X|$.

Proof. The difference $|X| - |X/1|$ is accounted for by elements $1 \star A$ in X such that either $2 \star A$ is in X or $3 \in A$. These exactly correspond to the elements of $X \setminus \{1, 2\}$. \square

Lemma 2.20. *The maximal size of a non-intertwining subset of \mathbf{I}_m^d is $\binom{m-d-1}{d}$. Also, if X is a set of that size, $|X/1| = \binom{m-d-2}{d}$, and $|X \setminus \{1, 2\}| = \binom{m-d-2}{d-1}$.*

Proof. We know that there do exist non-intertwining subsets of \mathbf{I}_m^d of cardinality $\binom{m-d-1}{d}$, because, by Theorem 2.3, $e(S)$ is of this form for any $S \in C(m, 2d)$.

The proof that this is the maximum possible size is by induction on m and d . Let X be such a set. $X/1$ is a set of non-intertwining separated $(d+1)$ -tuples in $[2, m]$, and thus by induction its size is at most $\binom{m-d-2}{d}$. $X \setminus \{1, 2\}$ is a collection of non-intertwining separated d -tuples in $[3, m]$; its size is therefore at most $\binom{m-d-2}{d-1}$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} |X| &= |X/1| + |X \setminus \{1, 2\}| \\ &\leq \binom{m-d-2}{d} + \binom{m-d-2}{d-1} = \binom{m-d-1}{d}. \end{aligned}$$

Also, if X achieves equality, the corresponding equalities for $X/1$ and $X \setminus \{1, 2\}$ must also hold, which establishes the second point. \square

Lemma 2.21. *If X and Y are non-intertwining subsets of \mathbf{I}_m^d of cardinality $\binom{m-d-1}{d}$ such that $X/1 = Y/1$ and $X \setminus \{1, 2\} = Y \setminus \{1, 2\}$, then $X = Y$.*

Proof. The tuples of X and Y in which neither 1 nor 2 appears must be the same, using only the fact that $X/1 = Y/1$.

We next consider the elements of X and Y which contain 1. Let A be the lexicographically final element of X , containing 1, which is not contained in Y . Let A' be obtained from A by replacing 1 by 2.

If $A' \in X$, then $A \setminus 1 \in X \setminus \{1, 2\}$, which then implies that $A \in Y$. So $A' \notin X$.

Also, if $3 \in A$, then $A \setminus 1 \in X \setminus \{1, 2\}$, which we already saw is false. So $3 \notin A$.

Since $A/1 \in X/1 = Y/1$, there must be some element of Y which implies that $A/1 \in Y/1$. Since we know $A \notin Y$, it must be that $A' \in Y$.

So X contains A and not A' , while Y contains A' and not A . Since $A \notin Y$, there must be some element B' of Y satisfying $A \wr B'$. Since we do not have $A' \wr B'$, the minimum element of B' must be 2. Since $A \in X$, we know that B' is not in X . Since $B'/1 \in Y/1 = X/1$, we must have that $B \in X$, where B is obtained from B' by replacing 2 by 1. Since $B' \notin X$, we have $B \setminus 1 = B' \setminus 2 \notin X \setminus \{1, 2\} = Y \setminus \{1, 2\}$, which implies that $B \notin Y$. Thus B is in X but not Y .

Since $A \wr B'$, we have that B lexicographically follows A , contradicting our choice of A . Thus X and Y have the same elements which contain 1.

Now consider the elements of X and Y which contain 2. Let A' be an element of X containing 2, and let A be the same element with 2 replaced by 1. If $A \in X$ as well, then $A \setminus 1 \in X \setminus \{1, 2\} = Y \setminus \{1, 2\}$, and thus $A' \in Y$. If $A \notin X$, then $A \notin Y$ (since A contains 1, it falls in the case already considered), but $A' \in X/1 = Y/1$, which forces $A' \in Y$. \square

For a triangulation Q of $C(p, \delta)$ and a triangulation P of $C(p, \delta - 1)$, we write that $P \prec Q$ if each simplex of P is a facet of at least one simplex of Q . In this case, the simplices of Q are divided into two classes, those above P and those below P .

We have the following proposition, which we cite in a convenient form, restricted to the case which is of interest to us. (As it appears in [RaS], it treats subdivisions of cyclic polytopes which are more general than triangulations.)

Proposition 2.22 ([RaS, Lemma 4.7(1)]). *Let T be a triangulation of $C([2, m], 2d)$, and let W be a triangulation of $C([3, m], 2d - 2)$. Then there exists a triangulation S of $C(m, 2d)$ with $S/1 = T$ and $S \setminus \{1, 2\} = W$ iff $W \prec T \setminus 2$.*

In this case, the triangulation S is unique, and can be described as follows. Let T° denote those simplices of T which do not contain 2. Let $(T \setminus 2)^+$ denote the simplices of $T \setminus 2$ which lie above W , and $(T \setminus 2)^-$ denote the simplices of $T \setminus 2$ which lie below W .

Then

$$S = T^\circ \cup (1 \star 2 \star W) \cup 1 \star (T \setminus 2)^+ \cup 2 \star (T \setminus 2)^-.$$

Lemma 2.23. *Let $S \in S(m, 2d)$. Then $e(S/1) = e(S)/1$.*

Proof. If $E \in e(S/1)$, then it is $e(C)$ for some simplex C in $S/1$, and that simplex comes from some simplex \widehat{C} in S . Now $e(\widehat{C})/1 = E$.

On the other hand, suppose $E \in e(S)/1$. Let \widehat{C} be a simplex from S such that $e(\widehat{C})/1 = E$. The image C of \widehat{C} in $S/1$ is a face of $S/1$ (which is $2d$ - or $(2d - 1)$ -dimensional). Now E is a face of C , and hence of $S/1$. \square

Lemma 2.24. *Let $S \in S(m, 2d)$. Then $e(S \setminus \{1, 2\}) = e(S) \setminus \{1, 2\}$.*

Proof. Let $E \in e(S \setminus \{1, 2\})$. So S contains a simplex $1 \star 2 \star A$ with $e(A) = E$. Now $1 \star E$ is a face of S , so $1 \star E \in e(S)$. We also have that $2 \star E$ is a face of S , so either $2 \star E \in e(S)$, or $2 \star E$ lies on a lower boundary facet. In the former case, we have that $E \in e(S) \setminus \{1, 2\}$, and we are done. In the latter case, by Lemma 2.1, $2 \star E$ is not separated, which must be because $3 \in E$, so, again, we conclude that $E \in e(S) \setminus \{1, 2\}$, as desired.

On the other hand, let $E \in e(S) \setminus \{1, 2\}$. Let $T = S/1$, $W = S \setminus \{1, 2\}$, and apply Proposition 2.22.

We know that $1 \star E \in e(S)$. Say it is $e(\widehat{C})$ for some simplex \widehat{C} of S . If \widehat{C} is an element of $1 \star 2 \star W$, then we are done, because $e(\widehat{C} \setminus \{1, 2\}) = E$. Suppose otherwise, so \widehat{C} is of the form $1 \star X$ with $X \in (T \setminus 2)^+$. Since the points immediately below $1 \star E$ lie in \widehat{C} , we know that E lies above W inside $T \setminus 2$. But this means that $2 \star E$ is not a face of S , so it cannot be $e(\widehat{D})$ for \widehat{D} a simplex of S and it cannot be non-separated, by Lemma 2.1. Thus E does not lie in $e(S) \setminus \{1, 2\}$, contrary to our assumption. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.4. Suppose that we have a non-intertwining set $X \subset \mathbf{I}_m^d$ of cardinality $\binom{m-d-1}{d}$. We want to show that it defines a unique triangulation. The proof is by induction on d and m .

By Lemma 2.20, $|X/1| = \binom{m-d-2}{d}$ and $|X \setminus \{1, 2\}| = \binom{m-d-2}{d-1}$. It follows by induction that $X/1$ and $X \setminus \{1, 2\}$ define unique triangulations, of $C([2, m], 2d)$ and $C([3, m], 2d - 2)$, respectively, which we can denote T and W .

Lemma 2.25. $W \prec T \setminus 2$.

Proof. Let A be a $(2d - 2)$ -simplex of W . We wish to show that A is a face of $T \setminus 2$, or in other words, that $2 \star A$ is a face of T . By Lemma 2.15, it suffices to show that any d -face of $2 \star W$ is a face of T .

Such faces are of two kinds: first, faces of the form $2 \star E$, with E a $(d - 1)$ -face of W , and, second, d -faces of W .

If $E \in e(W)$, then by definition $E \in X \setminus \{1, 2\}$, so $1 \star E$ is in X , and $2 \star E$ is either on the boundary of $C([2, m], d)$ or it is in $X/1$; either way, we are done.

If E lies on a lower boundary facet of W , then it is not separated, so neither is $2 \star E$, which therefore lies on a lower boundary facet of T .

Now consider $F = (a_0, \dots, a_d)$ a d -face of W . We know that the other d -faces of $2 \star F$ are in T . If F is not, then, since $e(T)$ is maximal, there is some $B = (b_0, \dots, b_d)$ in $e(T)$ such that $B \wr F$ or $F \wr B$.

Suppose $F \wr B$. Then B also intertwines $(2, a_1, \dots, a_d)$, but that contradicts the assertion that $(2, a_1, \dots, a_d)$ is in $e(T)$.

So suppose $B \wr F$. If $b_0 > 2$, then $(2, a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) \wr B$, which is again a contradiction. So $b_0 = 2$.

Since B is in $X/1 = e(T)$, it lifts to (at least) one element of X , say $\widetilde{B} = (\widetilde{b}_0, b_1, \dots, b_d)$. Suppose first that $\widetilde{b}_0 = 2$. Since (a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) is a $(d - 1)$ -face of W , it lifts to $\widetilde{A} = (1, a_0, \dots, a_{d-1})$ in X . But $\widetilde{A} \wr \widetilde{B}$, a contradiction.

Now suppose that $\tilde{b}_0 = 1$. Since $a_1 \geq 4$, (a_1, \dots, a_d) lifts to $\tilde{A}' = (2, a_1, \dots, a_d)$. Thus $\tilde{B} \wr \tilde{A}'$, a contradiction. \square

Proposition 2.22 implies that there is a unique triangulation S such that $S/1 = T$ and $S \setminus \{1, 2\} = W$. We know that $e(S)/1 = X/1$ and $e(S) \setminus \{1, 2\} = X \setminus \{1, 2\}$. By Lemma 2.21, $X = e(S)$. By Lemma 2.15, S is the only triangulation with $e(S) = X$. \square

3. HIGHER AUSLANDER ALGEBRAS OF LINEARLY ORIENTED A_n AND THEIR CLUSTER TILTING MODULES

We begin this section by recalling some background on higher Auslander algebras (see [Iya]). We always assume Λ to be a finite dimensional algebra over some field k .

Definition 3.1. (1) A *d-cluster tilting module* ([Iya]) is a module $M \in \text{mod } \Lambda$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{add } M &= \{X \in \text{mod } M \mid \text{Ext}_\Lambda^i(X, M) = 0 \forall i \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}\} \\ &= \{X \in \text{mod } M \mid \text{Ext}_\Lambda^i(M, X) = 0 \forall i \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) If Λ has a *d-cluster tilting module*, and moreover $\text{gl.dim } \Lambda \leq d$, then Λ is called *d-representation finite* ([IO1]).

Iyama [Iya] has shown that for a *d-representation finite algebra* Λ , the *d-cluster tilting module* M as in the definition above is unique up to multiplicity (see Theorem 3.10 below).

Definition 3.2. Let Λ be *d-representation finite*, and M be the basic *d-cluster tilting module*. Then the *d-Auslander algebra* of Λ is $\text{End}_\Lambda(M)$.

We now focus on the case of higher Auslander algebras of linear oriented A_n . We denote by $A_n^1 = k[1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow n]$ the quiver algebra of a linearly oriented A_n quiver. We denote by ${}_{A_n^1}S_i$ the simple module concentrated in vertex i , by ${}_{A_n^1}P_i$ its projective cover, and by ${}_{A_n^1}I_i$ its injective envelope. Then the numbering of the vertices is chosen in such a way that

$$\text{Hom}_{A_n^1}({}_{A_n^1}P_i, {}_{A_n^1}P_j) \neq 0 \iff i \leq j.$$

Theorem / Construction 3.3 ([Iya]). • A_n^1 is 1-representation finite. We denote its basic 1-cluster tilting module by ${}_{A_n^1}M$, and the 1-Auslander algebra of A_n^1 by $A_n^2 = \text{End}_{A_n^1}({}_{A_n^1}M)$.

• A_n^2 is 2-representation finite. We denote its basic 2-cluster tilting module by ${}_{A_n^2}M$, and the 2-Auslander algebra of A_n^2 by $A_n^3 = \text{End}_{A_n^2}({}_{A_n^2}M)$.

⋮

• This iterates. That is, A_n^d is *d-representation finite*. We denote its basic *d-cluster tilting module* by ${}_{A_n^d}M$, and the *d-Auslander algebra* of A_n^d by $A_n^{d+1} = \text{End}_{A_n^d}({}_{A_n^d}M)$.

We remark that the case $d = 1$ of the above theorem is classical. An algebra is 1-representation finite if and only if it is representation finite and hereditary. A 1-cluster tilting module is by definition an additive generator of the module category. The 1-Auslander algebra of A_n^1 is then the classical Auslander algebra of A_n^1 .

Iyama [Iya] gives descriptions of these algebras A_n^d by giving quivers and relations (see also Table 1 for an idea of how these quivers look). Here we follow a slightly different approach in indexing the indecomposable summands of ${}_{A_n^d}M$, which will allow us to immediately read off when there are non-zero homomorphisms or non-zero extensions between two such summands (see Theorem 3.6(5 and 6)). Since our aim here is to study tilting modules (in Theorem 3.8 and in Section 4), it is particularly important to us to be able to decide whether extension groups vanish.

In the theorem below, we use the indexing set \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d , as in Definition 2.2. It consists of the separated $(d+1)$ -tuples from $\{1, \dots, n+2d\}$.

Assigning labels to summands of ${}_{A_n^d}M$ we follow an inductive construction. Recall that the projective, injective, and simple A_n^1 -modules are already labeled by elements of \mathbf{I}_n^0 .

Theorem / Construction 3.4. • For $(i_0, i_1) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2}^1$, the module ${}_{A_n^1}M$ has a unique indecomposable summand which has composition factors

$${}_{A_n^1}S_j, \quad i_0 - 1 < j < i_1 - 1.$$

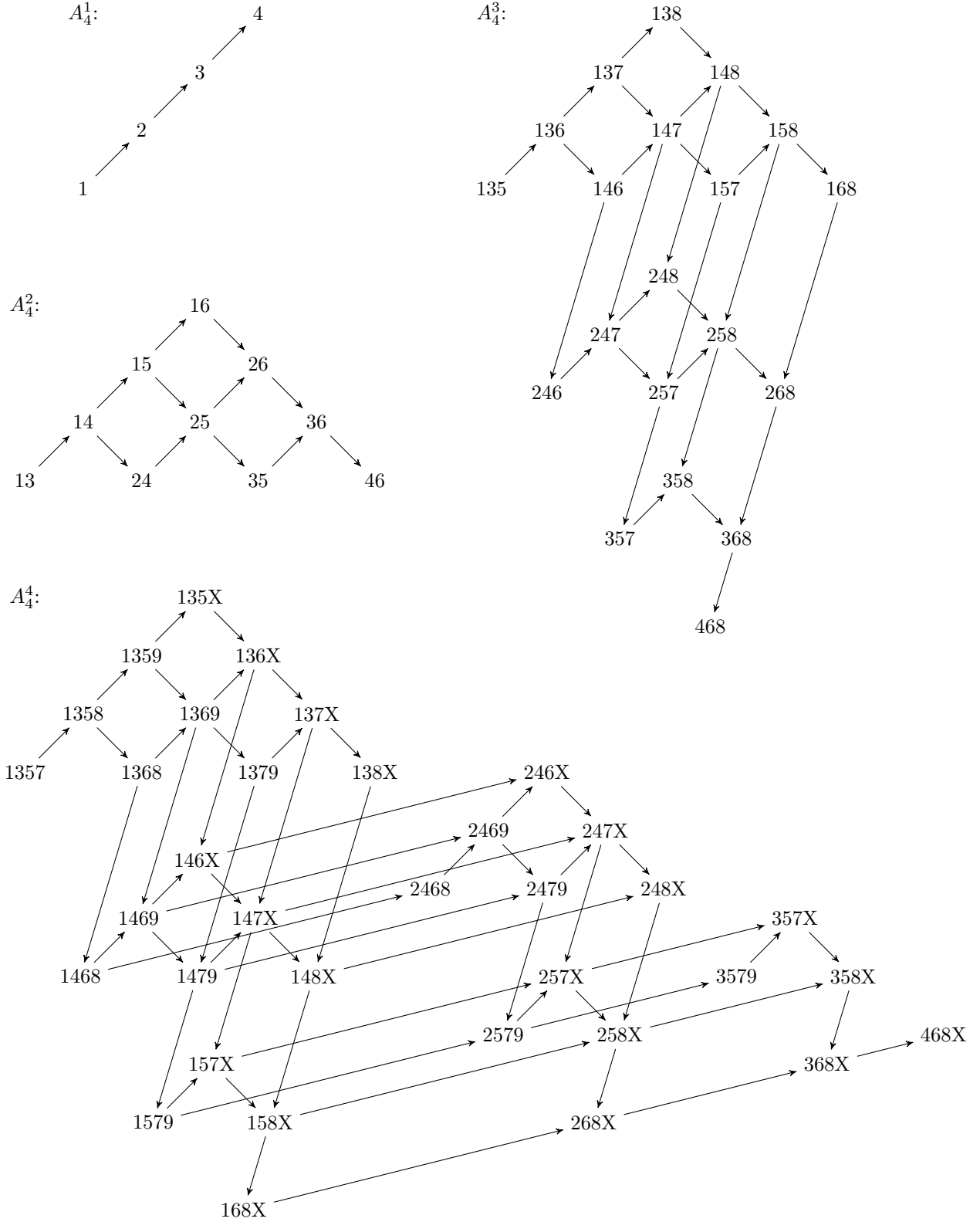


TABLE 1. Quivers of the algebras A_4^1 , A_4^2 , A_4^3 , and A_4^4 . The numbers in the vertices come from the labeling introduced in Theorem 3.4. (In the quiver of A_4^4 the number “10” is written “X”, to avoid having to use commas between the indices.)

We denote this summand of $A_n^1 M$ by $A_n^1 M_{i_0, i_1}$. Moreover, all summands of $A_n^1 M$ are of this shape, that is

$$A_n^1 M = \bigoplus_{(i_0, i_1) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2}^1} A_n^1 M_{i_0, i_1}.$$

We denote by $A_n^2 P_{i_0, i_1} = \text{Hom}_{A_n^1}(A_n^1 M, A_n^1 M_{i_0, i_1})$ the corresponding indecomposable projective A_n^2 -module, and by $A_n^2 S_{i_0, i_1}$ and $A_n^2 I_{i_0, i_1}$ the corresponding simple and indecomposable injective A_n^2 -modules.

- For $(i_0, i_1, i_2) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+4}^2$, the module $A_n^2 M$ has a unique indecomposable summand which has composition factors

$$A_n^2 S_{j_0, j_1}, \quad i_0 - 1 < j_0 < i_1 - 1 < j_1 < i_2 - 1.$$

We denote this summand of $A_n^2 M$ by $A_n^2 M_{i_0, i_1, i_2}$. All summands of $A_n^2 M$ are of this form, that is

$$A_n^2 M = \bigoplus_{(i_0, i_1, i_2) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+4}^2} A_n^2 M_{i_0, i_1, i_2}.$$

We denote by $A_n^3 P_{i_0, i_1, i_2} = \text{Hom}_{A_n^2}(A_n^2 M, A_n^2 M_{i_0, i_1, i_2})$, $A_n^3 S_{i_0, i_1, i_2}$, and $A_n^3 I_{i_0, i_1, i_2}$ the corresponding indecomposable projective, simple, and indecomposable injective A_n^3 -modules, respectively.

⋮

- This iterates. That is, for $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d$, the module $A_n^d M$ has a unique indecomposable summand which has composition factors

$$A_n^d S_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}, \quad i_0 - 1 < j_0 < i_1 - 1 < j_1 < \dots < i_{d-1} - 1 < j_{d-1} < i_d - 1.$$

We denote this summand of $A_n^d M$ by $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$. We have

$$A_n^d M = \bigoplus_{(i_0, \dots, i_d) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d} A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}.$$

We denote by $A_n^{d+1} P_{i_0, \dots, i_d} = \text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(A_n^d M, A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d})$, $A_n^{d+1} S_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$, and $A_n^{d+1} I_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ the corresponding indecomposable projective, simple, and indecomposable injective A_n^{d+1} -modules, respectively.

Remark 3.5. Thinking of quivers (see Table 1) the statement on the composition factors of the M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} just means that M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} has a “box-shaped” support, which lies properly between the vertices $(i_0 - 1, \dots, i_{d-1} - 1)$ and $(i_1 - 1, \dots, i_d - 1)$. (Here the “-1”s are just a result of normalizing the indexing sets, so that they start at 1 for all d .)

With the indexing of Theorem 3.4, we have the following result:

Theorem 3.6. *For given n and d we have*

- (1) $A_n^d P_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}} = A_n^d M_{1, i_0+2, \dots, i_{d-1}+2}$.
- (2) $A_n^d I_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}} = A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}, n+2d}$.
- (3) $\text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}) \neq 0 \iff i_0 - 1 < j_0 < i_1 - 1 < j_1 < \dots < i_d - 1 < j_d$, and in this case the Hom-space is one-dimensional.
- (4) $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}) \neq 0 \iff (j_0, \dots, j_d) \wr (i_0, \dots, i_d)$ (see Section 2), and in this case the Ext-space is one-dimensional.

We note that, by the previous theorem, the projective-injective indecomposables of A_n^d are indexed by the elements of $\mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d \setminus \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d$. By Lemma 2.1, these correspond to the d -simplices of $C(n+2d, 2d)$ which lie in an upper boundary facet and in no lower boundary facet. Non-projective-injective summands correspond to internal d -simplices of $C(n+2d, 2d)$.

An A_n^d -module X is called *rigid* if $\text{Ext}^i(X, X) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. Note that if X is a summand of $A_n^d M$, then X is rigid iff $\text{Ext}^d(X, X) = 0$.

The previous theorem combines with Theorems 2.3 and 2.4 to yield the following statement, the $d = 1$ case of which is essentially contained in [BK].

Corollary 3.7. *For fixed n and d , there are natural bijections between the following sets:*

- (1) $\{\text{Sets of } \binom{n+d-1}{d} \text{ non-intertwining } (d+1)\text{-tuples in } \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d\}$.
- (2) $\{\text{triangulations in } S(n+2d, 2d)\}$.

- (3) $\{\text{isomorphism classes of basic summands of } A_n^d M \text{ with } \binom{n+d-1}{d} \text{ indecomposable summands, which are rigid}\}.$

This is not as strong a statement as we would like to make: specifically, we would like to replace (3) with

- (3') $\{\text{isomorphism classes of summands of } A_n^d M \text{ which are tilting modules}\}.$

In order to so, we need to study how to mutate tilting modules, that is, how to replace one summand of a tilting module by something else.

We need the following piece of notation: For (i_0, \dots, i_d) and (j_0, \dots, j_d) in \mathbb{Z}^{d+1} and $X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\}$ we write $m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d)) = (\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d)$ with $\ell_x = i_x$ if $x \in X$, and $\ell_x = j_x$ if $x \notin X$.

Theorem 3.8. *Let $T \oplus A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ be a tilting A_n^d -module, with $T \in \text{add } A_n^d M$. Assume $M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \notin \text{add } T \oplus A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ such that $T \oplus A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ is rigid. Then*

- (1) $T \oplus A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ is a tilting A_n^d -module.
- (2) Either $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}) = 0$ and $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}) \neq 0$, or the other way around.
- (3) We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \{M_{m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d))} \mid X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\}: m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d)) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d\} \\ & \subseteq \text{add}(T \oplus M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \oplus M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}). \end{aligned}$$

That is, for $(\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d$ with ℓ_k equalling either i_k or j_k , we have that (ℓ_0, \dots, ℓ_d) is the index of a summand of T , unless (ℓ_0, \dots, ℓ_d) equals (i_0, \dots, i_d) or (j_0, \dots, j_d) .

- (4) Assume $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}) \neq 0$. Then there is a non-split exact sequence

$$A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \twoheadrightarrow E_d \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow E_1 \twoheadrightarrow A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$$

such that

(a)

$$E_r = \bigoplus_{\substack{X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\} \\ m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d)) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d \\ |X|=r}} M_{m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d))}.$$

(b) This sequence is a $(T \oplus M_{i_0, \dots, i_d})$ -resolution of M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} , and a $(T \oplus M_{j_0, \dots, j_d})$ -coresolution of M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} .

- (5) For $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}) \neq 0$ we have a dual version of (4).

3.1. The d -Auslander-Reiten translation. This subsection contains background on the d -Auslander-Reiten translation. All results here are due to Iyama, and can be found in [Iya].

Definition 3.9. For $d \in \mathbb{N}$ define the d -Auslander-Reiten translation and inverse d -Auslander-Reiten translation by

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_d & := \tau \Omega^{d-1}: \underline{\text{mod}} \Lambda \longrightarrow \overline{\text{mod}} \Lambda, \quad \text{and} \\ \tau_d^- & := \tau^- \Omega^{-(d-1)}: \overline{\text{mod}} \Lambda \longrightarrow \underline{\text{mod}} \Lambda, \quad \text{respectively.} \end{aligned}$$

Here τ (τ^-) denotes the usual (inverse) Auslander-Reiten translation, Ω denotes the syzygy and Ω^{-1} the cosyzygy functor.

The following result of Iyama tells us that, for a d -representation finite algebra, we can actually calculate a module M as in Definition 3.1 and that M is unique up to multiplicity.

Theorem 3.10 ([Iya]). *Let Λ be d -representation finite, and M be a d -cluster tilting module. Then*

$$\text{add } M = \text{add}\{\tau_d^{-i} \Lambda \mid i \geq 0\} = \text{add}\{\tau_d^i D \Lambda \mid i \geq 0\}.$$

Finally we will need the following d -version of the classical Auslander-Reiten formula.

Observation 3.11. For $M, N \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ we have

$$\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^d(M, N) = \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^1(\Omega^{d-1} M, N) = D \overline{\text{Hom}}_{\Lambda}(N, \underbrace{\tau \Omega^{d-1} M}_{= \tau_d} M),$$

where the second equality follows from the classical Auslander-Reiten formula. Similarly

$$\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^d(M, N) = D \underline{\text{Hom}}_{\Lambda}(\tau_d^- N, M).$$

3.2. Proof of Theorems 3.4 and 3.6, and Corollary 3.7. We will actually prove (and need) the following refinement of Theorem 3.6(3):

Proposition 3.12. *In the setup of Theorem 3.6, there are maps*

$$h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d} : A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \longrightarrow A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$$

such that

- (1) $h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d} \neq 0 \iff i_0 - 1 < j_0 < i_1 - 1 < j_1 < \dots < i_d - 1 < j_d$,
- (2) $\text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}) = k h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d}$, and
- (3) $h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d} h_{j_0, \dots, j_d}^{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d} = h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d}$ whenever $h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d} \neq 0 \neq h_{j_0, \dots, j_d}^{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d}$.

Note that (1) and (2) are just a reformulation of Theorem 3.6(3). The new statement is (3), which claims that the bases can be chosen in a compatible way.

We will also need the following proposition, describing how the (inverse) d -Auslander-Reiten translation acts on the summands $A_n^d M$ in terms of the indexing of Theorem 3.4.

Proposition 3.13. *In the setup of Theorem 3.6 we have*

$$\tau_d(A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i_0 = 1, \\ A_n^d M_{i_0-1, \dots, i_d-1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \text{ and}$$

$$\tau_d^-(A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i_d = n + 2d, \\ A_n^d M_{i_0+1, \dots, i_d+1} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The entire proof of Theorems 3.4 and 3.6 and Propositions 3.12 and 3.13 is built up as an induction on d . That is, we assume all the statements to already be known for A_n^{d-1} . In particular, the modules $A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}} \in \text{mod } A_n^{d-1}$, and $A_n^d P_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}}, A_n^d S_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}}, A_n^d I_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}} \in \text{mod } A_n^d$ are assumed to be constructed, and we assume that we have maps $h_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}}^{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}$.

We start by defining candidates for the modules $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$. For $i_0 = 1$ we use Theorem 3.6(1) as definition for $A_n^d M_{1, i_1, \dots, i_d}$, that is we set $A_n^d M_{1, i_1, \dots, i_d} := A_n^d P_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}$. For $i_0 \neq 1$ we define $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ to be the cokernel of the map

$$\text{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M_n^{d-1}, h_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}) : \\ \underbrace{\text{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M_n^{d-1}, A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2})}_{= A_n^d P_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}} \longrightarrow \underbrace{\text{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M_n^{d-1}, A_n^{d-1} M_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2})}_{= A_n^d P_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}}.$$

Observation 3.14. The modules $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ have an indecomposable projective cover by construction. Hence the $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ all have simple top. In particular they are indecomposable.

Lemma 3.15. *The composition factors of $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ are precisely*

$$A_n^d S_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}} \text{ with } i_0 - 1 < j_0 < i_1 - 1 < j_1 < \dots < i_{d-1} - 1 < j_{d-1} < i_d - 1.$$

Proof. We denote by $[A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} : A_n^d S_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}]$ the multiplicity of $A_n^d S_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}$ as a composition factor of $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$. Then

$$[A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} : A_n^d S_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}] = \dim \text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(A_n^d P_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}, A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}).$$

For $i_0 = 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} [A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} : A_n^d S_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}] &= \dim \text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(A_n^d P_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}, A_n^d P_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}) \\ &= \dim \text{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}, A_n^{d-1} M_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}) \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j_0 < i_1 - 1 < j_1 < i_2 - 1 < \dots < j_{d-1} < i_d - 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality holds by the Yoneda Lemma, and the final one by Theorem 3.6(3) for A_n^{d-1} . Thus in this case the lemma holds. For $i_0 \neq 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} [A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} : A_n^d S_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}] &= \dim \operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^d}(A_n^d P_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}, A_n^d P_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}) \\ &\quad - \dim \{\text{maps factoring through } A_n^d P_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}\} \\ &= \dim \operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}, A_n^{d-1} M_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}) \\ &\quad - \dim \{\text{maps factoring through } A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}\} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \dim \operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}, A_n^{d-1} M_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}) = 1 \\ & \text{and } \operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}}, A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}) = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Here the final equality holds by Proposition 3.12 for A_n^{d-1} . As before, we use Theorem 3.6(3) for A_n^{d-1} to obtain the claim. \square

We now define the maps $h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ and prove Proposition 3.12.

We define $h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ to be the right vertical map in the following diagram, if such a map exists, and to be 0 otherwise.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_n^d P_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2} & \longrightarrow & A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \\ \downarrow (h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2})_* & & \downarrow \\ A_n^d P_{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2} & \longrightarrow & A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \end{array}$$

Here the left vertical map is $(h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2})_* = \operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M, h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2})$, and the horizontal maps are the projections coming from the construction of M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} and M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} , respectively.

Observation 3.16. (1) Any map $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \rightarrow A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ induces a (not necessarily unique) map between the projective covers. Since $(h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2})_*$ is the unique up to scalars map between the projective covers (by the Yoneda Lemma and Proposition 3.12(2) for A_n^{d-1}) it follows that

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^d}(A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}) = k h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d}.$$

That is, we have shown Proposition 3.12(2) for A_n^d .

(2) Using Proposition 3.12(3) for A_n^{d-1} it also follows immediately that, if $h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ and $h_{j_0, \dots, j_d}^{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d}$ are both non-zero, then

$$h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d} h_{j_0, \dots, j_d}^{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d} = h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d}.$$

So Proposition 3.12(3) holds for A_n^d .

We now complete the proof of Proposition 3.12 for A_n^d by verifying Proposition 3.12(1). We have to consider the following four cases:

CASE $i_0 = 1$ AND $j_0 = 1$: In this case the claim follows immediately from the Yoneda Lemma.

CASE $i_0 > 1$ AND $j_0 = 1$: In this case we have to show that $h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d} = 0$. Looking at projective resolutions we obtain the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A_n^d P_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2} & \xrightarrow{(h_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2})_*} & A_n^d P_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2} & \longrightarrow & A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \\ & & \downarrow (h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2})_* & & \downarrow \exists? \\ & & A_n^d P_{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2} & \xlongequal{\quad} & A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \end{array}$$

Clearly, if $h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2} = 0$ then the dashed map $h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ will also be 0. Hence we may assume $h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2} \neq 0$. By Proposition 3.12 for A_n^{d-1} that means

$$i_1 - 1 < j_1 < i_2 - 1 < j_2 < \dots < i_d - 1 < j_d.$$

Now the dashed map exists if and only if the composition $h_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2} h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2} = h_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2}$ vanishes. By Proposition 3.12 for A_n^{d-1} this is equivalent to

$$\text{not}(i_0 < j_1 < i_2 - 1 < j_2 < \dots < i_d - 1 < j_d).$$

The two conditions above clearly contradict each other (since $i_0 < i_1 - 1$), so the dashed map in the above diagram does not exist. Hence $h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d} = 0$ by definition, as claimed.

CASE $i_0 = 1$ AND $j_0 > 1$: Looking at the defining projective resolutions, one sees that

$$\begin{aligned} h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d} \neq 0 &\iff h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2} \neq 0 \\ &\text{and } h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_0-1, j_2-2, \dots, j_d-2} = 0 \\ &\iff (i_1 - 1 < j_1 < i_2 - 1 < j_2 < \dots < i_d - 1 < j_d) \\ &\text{and not}(i_1 - 1 < j_0 + 1 < i_2 - 1 < j_2 < \dots < i_d - 1 < j_d) \\ &\iff j_0 < i_1 - 1 < j_1 < i_2 - 1 < \dots < i_d - 1 < j_d \end{aligned}$$

Here the second equivalence holds by Proposition 3.12 for A_n^{d-1} . Hence also in this case Proposition 3.12(1) is proven.

CASE $i_0 > 1$ AND $j_0 > 1$: As before we look at the projective resolutions.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A_n^d P_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2} & \xrightarrow{(h_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2})^*} & A_n^d P_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2} & \longrightarrow & A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \\ \downarrow \text{dashed} & & \downarrow (h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2})^* & & \downarrow \text{dashed } \exists? \\ A_n^d P_{j_0-1, j_2-2, \dots, j_d-2} & \xrightarrow{(h_{j_0-1, j_2-2, \dots, j_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2})^*} & A_n^d P_{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2} & \longrightarrow & A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \end{array}$$

First consider the case $h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2} = 0$. Then we see from the diagram above that also $h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d} = 0$.

Now we assume $h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2} \neq 0$. By the discussion in the case $i_0 > 1$, $j_0 = 1$ above we know that this implies $h_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2} h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2} \neq 0$. Thus the above diagram can only be completed if

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\neq \text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(A_n^d P_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}, A_n^d P_{j_0-1, j_2-2, \dots, j_d-2}) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}, A_n^{d-1} M_{j_0-1, j_2-2, \dots, j_d-2}), \end{aligned}$$

that is if $h_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_0-1, j_2-2, \dots, j_d-2} \neq 0$. Conversely, if $h_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_0-1, j_2-2, \dots, j_d-2} \neq 0$ then it follows from Proposition 3.12 for A_n^{d-1} that $(h_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2})^*$ makes the left square of the above diagram commutative. Finally note that, if the left square above is commutative, it induces a non-zero map on the cokernels if and only if $h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2}$ does not factor through $h_{j_0-1, j_2-2, \dots, j_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2}$.

Summing up we have

$$\begin{aligned} h_{i_0, \dots, i_d}^{j_0, \dots, j_d} \neq 0 &\iff h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_1-2, \dots, j_d-2} \neq 0 \\ &\text{and } h_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_0-1, j_2-2, \dots, j_d-2} \neq 0 \\ &\text{and } h_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}^{j_0-1, j_2-2, \dots, j_d-2} = 0 \\ &\iff (i_1 - 1 < j_1 < i_2 - 1 < j_2 < \dots < i_d - 1 < j_d) \\ &\text{and } (i_0 < j_0 + 1 < i_2 - 1 < j_2 < \dots < i_d - 1 < j_d) \\ &\text{and not}(i_1 - 1 < j_0 + 1 < i_2 - 1 < j_2 < \dots < i_d - 1 < j_d) \\ &\iff (i_0 - 1 < j_0 < i_1 - 1 < j_1 < \dots < i_d - 1 < j_d) \end{aligned}$$

That completes the proof of Proposition 3.12, and hence also of Theorem 3.6(3) for A_n^d .

We now determine projective resolutions of our modules M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} .

Proposition 3.17. *For $i_0 \neq 1$ the projective resolution of $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ is*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} & \longleftarrow & \underbrace{A_n^d M_{1, i_1, \dots, i_d}}_{= A_n^d P_{i_1-2, \dots, i_d-2}} & \longleftarrow & \underbrace{A_n^d M_{1, i_0+1, i_2, \dots, i_d}}_{A_n^d P_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_d-2}} & \longleftarrow & \underbrace{A_n^d M_{1, i_0+1, i_1+1, i_3, \dots, i_d}}_{A_n^d P_{i_0-1, i_1+1, i_3-2, \dots, i_d-2}} & \longleftarrow & \dots \\ & & \dots & \longleftarrow & \underbrace{A_n^d M_{1, i_0+1, \dots, i_{d-2}+1, i_d}}_{A_n^d P_{i_0-1, \dots, i_{d-2}-1, i_d-2}} & \longleftarrow & \underbrace{A_n^d M_{1, i_0+1, \dots, i_{d-1}+1}}_{A_n^d P_{i_0-1, \dots, i_{d-1}-1}} & & \end{array}$$

Proof. Since, by Proposition 3.12 we know precisely what morphisms there are between the modules of the form $A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ it is straightforward to calculate the resolution of $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ by modules of the form $A_n^d M_{1, j_1, \dots, j_d}$. These are the projective A_n^d -modules by construction. \square

Remark 3.18. We also have the following opposite version of Proposition 3.17:

For $i_d \neq n + 2d$ the coresolution of $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ by modules of the form $A_n^d M_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}, n+2d}$ is

$$A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \longrightarrow A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}, n+2d} \longrightarrow A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-2}, i_{d-1}, n+2d} \longrightarrow A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-3}, i_{d-1}, i_{d-1}, n+2d} \longrightarrow \dots \\ \dots \longrightarrow A_n^d M_{i_0, i_2-1, \dots, i_{d-1}, n+2d} \longrightarrow A_n^d M_{i_1-1, \dots, i_{d-1}, n+2d} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Once we have shown Theorem 3.6(2) it follows that the above is an injective resolution, and in particular that it is exact. (We remark that it is actually easy to verify directly that this sequence is exact.)

We are now ready to determine the injective A_n^d -modules.

Proof of Theorem 3.6(2). By definition we have $A_n^d I_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}} = \nu_{A_n^d} P_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}}$, where ν denotes the Nakayama functor, that is the functor taking every projective module to the corresponding injective module. Hence

$$A_n^d I_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}} = \nu \operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M, A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}}) \\ = D \operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}}, A_n^{d-1} M).$$

If $i_0 = 1$ we have

$$A_n^d I_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}} = D \operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} P_{i_1-2, \dots, i_{d-1}-2}, A_n^{d-1} M) \\ = \operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M, A_n^{d-1} I_{i_1-2, \dots, i_{d-1}-2}).$$

By Theorem 3.6(2) for A_n^{d-1} we know that $A_n^{d-1} I_{i_1-2, \dots, i_{d-1}-2} = A_n^{d-1} M_{i_1-2, \dots, i_{d-1}-2, n+2(d-1)}$, so we obtain $A_n^d I_{1, i_1, \dots, i_{d-1}} = A_n^d M_{1, i_1, \dots, i_{d-1}, n+2d}$ as claimed.

If $i_0 \neq 1$ we have

$$A_n^d I_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}} = D \operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}}, A_n^{d-1} M) \\ = \operatorname{Ext}_{A_n^{d-1}}^{d-1}(A_n^{d-1} M, \tau_{d-1}(A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}})) \quad (\text{by Observation 3.11}) \\ = \operatorname{Ext}_{A_n^{d-1}}^{d-1}(A_n^{d-1} M, A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0-1, \dots, i_{d-1}-1}) \quad (\text{by Proposition 3.13 for } A_n^{d-1})$$

To compute this Ext-space we make use of the following: By Remark 3.18 we know that the coresolution of $A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0-1, \dots, i_{d-1}-1}$ by modules of the form $A_n^{d-1} M_{j_0, \dots, j_{d-2}, n+2(d-1)}$ is

$$A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0-1, \dots, i_{d-1}-1} \longrightarrow A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0-1, \dots, i_{d-2}-1, n+2(d-1)} \longrightarrow \dots \\ \longrightarrow A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_{d-1}-2, n+2(d-1)} \longrightarrow A_n^{d-1} M_{i_1-2, \dots, i_{d-1}-2, n+2(d-1)} \longrightarrow 0,$$

and since we assume Theorem 3.6(2) to hold for A_n^{d-1} this is an injective coresolution. Hence

$$\operatorname{Ext}_{A_n^{d-1}}^{d-1}(A_n^{d-1} M, A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0-1, \dots, i_{d-1}-1}) \\ = \operatorname{Cok} \left[\operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M, A_n^{d-1} M_{i_0-1, i_2-2, \dots, i_{d-1}-2, n+2(d-1)}) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{A_n^{d-1}}(A_n^{d-1} M, A_n^{d-1} M_{i_1-2, \dots, i_{d-1}-2, n+2(d-1)}) \right].$$

Now note that $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}, n+2d}$ is defined to be this cokernel. Hence we have shown

$$A_n^d I_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}} = A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}, n+2d}. \quad \square$$

Knowing the injective A_n^d -modules we can now calculate the d -Auslander-Reiten translation, that is, prove Proposition 3.13.

Proof of Proposition 3.13. We prove the second equality; the proof of the first one is similar. If $i_d = n + 2d$ then $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ is injective, so $\tau_d^-(A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}) = 0$ as claimed. Therefore assume $i_d \neq n + 2d$. The rule for calculating $\tau_d^-(A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d})$ is the following: Take the d -th map in the injective coresolution of $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ (not counting the inclusion of $A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ into its injective envelope). By Remark 3.18 this map is $h_{i_0, i_2-1, \dots, i_{d-1}, n+2d}^{i_1-1, \dots, i_{d-1}, n+2d}$. Replace it by the corresponding map between projective modules, that is by $h_{1, i_0+2, i_2+1, \dots, i_{d+1}}^{1, i_1+1, \dots, i_{d+1}}$. Now

$$\tau_d^-(A_n^d M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}) = \operatorname{Cok} h_{1, i_0+2, i_2+1, \dots, i_{d+1}}^{1, i_1+1, \dots, i_{d+1}} = A_n^d M_{i_0+1, \dots, i_{d+1}}. \quad \square$$

Now we are ready to complete the proofs of Theorems 3.4 and 3.6

Proof of Theorem 3.4. We have seen in Lemma 3.15 that our modules ${}_{A_n^d}M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ have the desired composition factors. It remains to show that they are precisely the direct summands of ${}_{A_n^d}M$.

By construction the modules ${}_{A_n^d}M_{1, i_1, \dots, i_d}$ are precisely the projective A_n^d -modules. Hence, by Theorem 3.10, we only have to see that the modules of the form ${}_{A_n^d}M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ are precisely the modules obtained by applying τ_d^- -powers to modules of the form ${}_{A_n^d}M_{1, i_1, \dots, i_d}$. This follows immediately from Proposition 3.13. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.6. (1) holds by construction, and we have proven (2) above. (3) is a consequence of Proposition 3.12. It remains to deduce (4). This follows immediately from (3), Observation 3.11, and Proposition 3.13. \square

Finally we show that this also completes the proof of Corollary 3.7.

Proof of Corollary 3.7. The correspondence between (1) and (2) is given by Theorems 2.3 and 2.4. The correspondence between (1) and (3) is immediate from Theorem 3.6. \square

3.3. Exchanging tilting modules – proof of Theorem 3.8. Throughout this subsection we work only over the algebra A_n^d . Hence we can omit the left indices A_n^d without risking confusion. We start by proving the second part of Theorem 3.8.

Proof of Theorem 3.8(2). We have to exclude the cases that either $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, M_{j_0, \dots, j_d})$ and $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, M_{i_0, \dots, i_d})$ are both zero, or both non-zero.

It follows from Theorem 3.6(4) that they cannot both be non-zero. Hence assume they are both zero. Then $T \oplus M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \oplus M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ has no self-extensions. This contradicts the fact that $T \oplus M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ is a tilting module with $M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \notin \text{add}(T \oplus M_{i_0, \dots, i_d})$. \square

Since the two possibilities of Theorem 3.8(2) are dual, we may assume we are in the first mentioned situation, that is we have $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}) \neq 0$.

We now point out that Theorem 3.8(4) implies Theorem 3.8(1 and 3):

Proof of Theorem 3.8(1), assuming Theorem 3.8(4). By Theorem 3.8(4b) the monomorphism $M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \hookrightarrow E_d$ is a left T -approximation. We denote its cokernel by C . By [Ris], $T \oplus C$ is a tilting A_n^d -module. We again have a monomorphic left T -approximation $C \hookrightarrow E_{d-1}$. Iterating this argument we see that $T \oplus M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ is a tilting A_n^d -module. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.8(3), assuming Theorem 3.8(4). This follows immediately from the fact that the left set in (3) is, by Theorem 3.8(4a), contained in

$$\text{add}(M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \oplus E_d \oplus \dots \oplus E_1 \oplus M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}) \subseteq \text{add}(T \oplus M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \oplus M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}),$$

where the above inclusion follows from 3.8(4b). \square

Thus it only remains to prove Theorem 3.8(4). We start by constructing an exact sequence with the desired terms.

Proposition 3.19. *Let $(i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d$ with $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$. Then there is an exact sequence*

$$\mathbb{E}: \underbrace{E_{d+1}}_{=M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}} \longrightarrow E_d \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow E_1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{E_0}_{=M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}}$$

with

$$E_r = \bigoplus_{\substack{X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\} \\ |X|=r}} M_{m_X}.$$

Here m_X is short for $m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d))$. We set $M_{m_X} = 0$ whenever $m_X \notin \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d$.

Proof. We describe the exact sequence

$$\mathbb{E}: E_{d+1} \longrightarrow E_d \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow E_1 \longrightarrow E_0$$

by specifying that the component maps are

$$M_{m_X} \longrightarrow M_{m_Y} : \begin{cases} (-1)^{|\{x \in X \mid x < y\}|} h_{m_X}^{m_Y} & \text{if } m_X, m_Y \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d \text{ and } X = Y \cup \{y\} \text{ for some } y \notin Y \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

To check that the sequence \mathbb{E} with the maps as defined above is exact it suffices to check that for every indecomposable projective A_n^d -module $P_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_{d-1}}$ the sequence $\text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(P_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_{d-1}}, \mathbb{E})$ is exact. If $\text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(P_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_{d-1}}, M_{m_X}) = 0$ for all $X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\}$ this is clearly true. Otherwise, writing $m_X = (m_0, \dots, m_d)$, Theorem 3.6(3) implies that, if $m_X \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d$, we have

$$(3) \quad \text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(P_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_{d-1}}, M_{m_X}) \neq 0 \iff m_0 < \ell_0 + 1 < m_1 < \ell_1 + 1 < \dots < \ell_{d-1} + 1 < m_d.$$

Since, in addition, neither side of (3) holds if m_X is not separated, (3) holds for all X . Thus, if we split the set $\{0, \dots, d\}$ into the three parts

$$\begin{aligned} X_0 &= \{x \mid \ell_{x-1} + 1 < i_x < \ell_x + 1 \text{ and } \text{not}(\ell_{x-1} + 1 < j_x < \ell_x + 1)\}, \\ X_1 &= \{x \mid \ell_{x-1} + 1 < i_x < \ell_x + 1 \text{ and } \ell_{x-1} + 1 < j_x < \ell_x + 1\}, \text{ and} \\ X_2 &= \{x \mid \text{not}(\ell_{x-1} + 1 < i_x < \ell_x + 1) \text{ and } \ell_{x-1} + 1 < j_x < \ell_x + 1\}, \end{aligned}$$

(where in all cases we assume the conditions $\ell_{-1} + 1 < ?$ and $? < \ell_d + 1$ to always be true), we have that

$$(4) \quad \text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(P_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_{d-1}}, M_{m_X}) = \begin{cases} k & \text{if } X_0 \subseteq X \subseteq X_0 \cup X_1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We now claim that $X_1 \neq \emptyset$. Assume conversely that $X_1 = \emptyset$, and hence $X_0 \cup X_2 = \{0, \dots, d\}$. The assumption $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$ implies $i_0 < j_0$ and $i_d < j_d$. These inequalities imply $0 \notin X_2$ and $d \notin X_0$, respectively. Hence $0 \in X_0$ and $d \in X_2$. Therefore there is x with $x \in X_0$ and $x+1 \in X_2$. Since $i_x < j_x$ it follows that $j_x \not< \ell_x + 1$, and since $i_{x+1} < j_{x+1}$ it follows that $\ell_x + 1 \not< i_{x+1}$. Hence $i_{x+1} \leq \ell_x + 1 \leq j_x$, contradicting the fact that $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$. This proves the claim that $X_1 \neq \emptyset$.

Now it follows from (4) and the signs in the definition of the component maps that $\text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(P_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_{d-1}}, \mathbb{E})$ is the Koszul complex $[k \rightarrow k]^{\otimes |X_1|}$, shifted to the appropriate position. In particular it is exact. \square

Proposition 3.20. *Let $(i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d$ with $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$. Then the exact sequence \mathbb{E} of Proposition 3.19 represents a non-zero element (and thus a k -basis) of $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, M_{i_0, \dots, i_d})$.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.17 we know that the projective resolution of M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} is as given in the upper row of the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} M_{1, j_0+1, \dots, j_{d-1}+1} & \twoheadrightarrow & M_{1, j_0+1, \dots, j_{d-2}+1, j_d} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & M_{1, j_1, \dots, j_d} & \longrightarrow & M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \\ \downarrow f_{d+1} & & \downarrow f_d & & & & \downarrow f_1 & & \parallel \\ E_{d+1} & \twoheadrightarrow & E_d & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & E_1 & \longrightarrow & E_0 \end{array}$$

Using Proposition 3.12 it is easy to verify that we may choose the maps f_r on components by

$$\begin{aligned} M_{1, j_0+1, \dots, j_{r-2}+1, j_r, \dots, j_d} &\longrightarrow M_{m_X} : \\ &\begin{cases} \pm h_{1, j_0+1, \dots, j_{r-2}+1, j_r, \dots, j_d}^{i_0, \dots, i_{r-1}, j_r, \dots, j_d} & \text{if } X = \{0, \dots, r-1\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Since f_{d+1} does not factor through $h_{1, j_0+1, \dots, j_{d-1}+1}^{1, j_0+1, \dots, j_{d-2}+1, j_d}$ it follows that the extension \mathbb{E} is non-split. \square

The rest of this section leads to a proof of Theorem 3.8(4). Therefore we assume that we are in the setup of Theorem 3.8, that is, we are given T, M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} and M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} such that $T \oplus M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ is a tilting A_n^d -module and $T \oplus M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ is a different rigid A_n^d -module, and they both lie in $\text{add } M$. Moreover we assume that we are in the first case of Theorem 3.8(2), that is we assume $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}) \neq 0$. By Theorem 3.6(4) that means $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$, and hence by Propositions 3.19 and 3.20 we have a non-split d -extension \mathbb{E} with middle terms as claimed in Theorem 3.8(4a).

Since $\widehat{T} := T \oplus M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ is a tilting A_n^d -module, and $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^i(\widehat{T}, M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}) = 0 \forall i \geq 0$ there is an exact minimal \widehat{T} -resolution of M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} :

$$\widehat{\mathbb{T}}: \widehat{T}_{d+1} \twoheadrightarrow \widehat{T}_d \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \widehat{T}_1 \longrightarrow M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$$

Our aim now is to show that $\widehat{\mathbb{T}} \cong \mathbb{E}$.

Observation 3.21. Applying $\mathrm{Hom}_{A_n^d}(-, \widehat{T}_{d+1})$ to the exact sequence $\widehat{\mathbb{T}}$ we obtain an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{A_n^d}(M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, \widehat{T}_{d+1}) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{A_n^d}(\widehat{T}_1, \widehat{T}_{d+1}) \longrightarrow \dots \\ \dots &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{A_n^d}(\widehat{T}_d, \widehat{T}_{d+1}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{A_n^d}(\widehat{T}_{d+1}, \widehat{T}_{d+1}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, \widehat{T}_{d+1}) \end{aligned}$$

(here we use $M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \oplus \widehat{T}_{d+1} \in \mathrm{add} M$, and hence $\mathrm{Ext}_{A_n^d}^i(M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, \widehat{T}_{d+1}) = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq d-1$). Since, by the minimality of $\widehat{\mathbb{T}}$ no non-radical maps in $\mathrm{Hom}_{A_n^d}(\widehat{T}_{d+1}, \widehat{T}_{d+1})$ factor through \widehat{T}_d , such maps are mapped to non-zero extensions in $\mathrm{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, \widehat{T}_{d+1})$. It follows that $\widehat{T}_{d+1} = M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$, since this is the only summand of \widehat{T} which admits non-zero extensions with M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} .

Lemma 3.22. *Let*

$$\begin{aligned} \perp = \mathrm{add}\{M_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d} \mid \mathrm{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \oplus M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, M_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d}) = 0 \\ \text{and } \mathrm{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(M_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d}, M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \oplus M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}) = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then $E_1 \twoheadrightarrow M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ is a minimal right \perp -approximation of M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} , and $M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \twoheadrightarrow E_d$ is a minimal left \perp -approximation of M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} .

Proof. We only prove the first claim; the proof of the second is similar. By Theorem 3.6(3) there are only maps $M_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d} \rightarrow M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ if $\ell_x \leq j_x \forall x$. By our general assumption $\mathrm{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}) \neq 0$, so we have $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \not\prec (j_0, \dots, j_d)$, that is

$$i_0 < j_0 < i_1 < j_1 < \dots < i_d < j_d.$$

Since we want to approximate by those $M_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d}$ that satisfy $\mathrm{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(M_{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d}, M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}) = 0$, that is $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \not\prec (\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d)$, at least one of the above inequalities fails after replacing each j_x with the corresponding ℓ_x . That is, $\exists x: i_x \not\prec \ell_x$. In other words $\ell_x \leq i_x$. Hence we obtain the approximation by summing up all possibilities of replacing one index j_x by the corresponding i_x . \square

Proposition 3.23. *With the above notation we have $\widehat{\mathbb{T}} \cong \mathbb{E}$.*

Proof. We consider the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} \widehat{\mathbb{T}}: & \widehat{T}_{d+1} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{T}_d & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & \widehat{T}_2 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{T}_1 & \longrightarrow & M_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \\ & \downarrow f_{d+1} & & \downarrow f_d & & & & \downarrow f_2 & & \downarrow f_1 & & \parallel \\ \mathbb{E}: & E_{d+1} & \longrightarrow & E_d & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & E_2 & \longrightarrow & E_1 & \longrightarrow & E_0 \end{array}$$

Here the map f_1 making the square to its right commutative exists by Lemma 3.22, since $\widehat{T}_1 \in \perp$. Then the dashed maps can be constructed inductively from right to left since all the objects are in $\mathrm{add} M$ (as in Observation 3.21 we see that $\mathrm{Hom}_{A_n^d}(\widehat{T}_{i+1}, E_{i+1}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{A_n^d}(\widehat{T}_{i+1}, E_i) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{A_n^d}(\widehat{T}_{i+1}, E_{i-1})$ is exact). Since \mathbb{E} is non-split and $\widehat{T}_{d+1} \cong E_{d+1} = M_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ we know that f_{d+1} is an isomorphism. Since, by Lemma 3.22 the map $E_{d+1} \twoheadrightarrow E_d$ is a left \perp -approximation, and $\widehat{T}_d \in \mathrm{add} T \subseteq \perp$ it follows that f_d is an isomorphism. The rest of $\widehat{\mathbb{T}}$ as well as \mathbb{E} are minimal M -coresolutions of the cokernels of their left-most maps, respectively. Thus one can see iterately from left to right that all the vertical maps are isomorphisms. \square

This also completes the proof of Theorem 3.8(4). Part (5) of Theorem 3.8 is dual to part (4). Hence we have also completed the proof of Theorem 3.8.

4. LOCAL MOVES

There is an operation on triangulations called a *bistellar flip*. Given $e+2$ points in \mathbb{R}^e , no $e+1$ lying in any hyperplane, there are two triangulations of their convex hull. A bistellar flip of a triangulation T is given by specifying some $e+2$ vertices of the triangulation, no $e+1$ lying in any hyperplane, such that T restricts to a triangulation of the convex hull X of those $e+2$ vertices. That bistellar flip of T is then obtained by replacing the part of T inside X by the other triangulation using those vertices. (It is possible to weaken the assumption that no $e+1$ of the vertices involved in the bistellar flip lie on a hyperplane, but we shall not need to make use of that here.)

Theorem 4.1. *For $S, T \in S(m, 2d)$, we have that S and T are related by a bistellar flip iff $e(S)$ and $e(T)$ have all but one $(d+1)$ -tuple in common.*

Example 4.2. When $d = 1$ and the vertices are in convex position, a bistellar flip amounts to replacing one diagonal of a quadrilateral with the other diagonal. The vertices of $C(m, 2)$ are always in convex position, so bistellar flips always amount to replacing one diagonal of a quadrilateral by the other one; clearly, if S and T are related in this way, then $e(S)$ and $e(T)$ differ by one element, namely, the diagonal being flipped.

We recall the following result of Rambau:

Theorem 4.3 ([Ram]). *Any triangulation of a cyclic polytope can be transformed into any other one by a sequence of bistellar flips.*

From this, we deduce the following central result of our paper:

Theorem 4.4. *Triangulations of $C(n + 2d, 2d)$ correspond bijectively to basic tilting modules for A_n^d contained in $A_n^d M$; two triangulations are related by a bistellar flip iff the corresponding tilting objects are related by a single mutation.*

If $A \in \mathbf{I}_m^d$ and R is a non-intertwining subset of \mathbf{I}_m^d not containing A , we say that A is a complement for R if $R \cup \{A\}$ corresponds to a triangulation (that is to say, it is non-intertwining and has cardinality $\binom{m-d-1}{d}$).

If A and B are distinct complements to some R , they are called *exchangeable*.

Proposition 4.5. *A and B are exchangeable iff they intertwine (in some order).*

Proposition 4.6. *Let A and B be exchangeable. A and B are complements to $R \subset \mathbf{I}_m^d$ iff R is a non-intertwining subset of $\mathbf{I}_m^d \setminus \{A, B\}$ with cardinality $\binom{m-d-1}{d} - 1$, which contains every separated $(d+1)$ -tuple from $A \cup B$ other than A and B .*

Remark 4.7. Suppose A and B are distinct complements to $R \subset \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d$. By Theorems 3.8 and 4.4, the indecomposable A_n^d -modules M_A and M_B are related by an exact sequence. All the indecomposable summands of the terms of this exact sequence correspond to certain $(d+1)$ -tuples which are contained in R . This implies a weaker version of one direction of the previous proposition.

Example 4.8. In the $d = 1$ case, it is clear that A and B are exchangeable iff they cross in their interiors (as line segments) iff they intertwine in some order (as increasing ordered pairs from $\{1, \dots, m\}$). In this case, the triangulations in which A can be exchanged for B are exactly those containing A and the four edges of the quadrilateral defined by the vertices of A and B .

4.1. Proofs for Section 4.

Proof of Proposition 4.5. Suppose that A and B are exchangeable; in other words, there is some $R \subset \mathbf{I}_m^d$, such that A and B are complements to R .

Since $\{A\} \cup \{B\} \cup R$ is too big to be a non-intertwining set of d -faces, but $\{A\} \cup R$ and $\{B\} \cup R$ are both non-intertwining, it must be that A and B intertwine in some order. This proves the first direction.

Conversely, suppose that A and B intertwine. We must show that there is some $R \subset \mathbf{I}_m^d$ such that $R \cup \{A\}$ and $R \cup \{B\}$ correspond to triangulations.

The convex hull of $A \cup B$ is a cyclic polytope with $2d + 2$ vertices. By Lemma 2.1, it has exactly two internal d -simplices, A and B . A triangulation of $C(2d + 2, 2d)$ must use exactly one of these internal d -simplices. The two triangulations of $C(2d + 2, 2d)$ are related by a bistellar flip. Therefore, it suffices to show that there is a triangulation S of $C(m, 2d)$ which restricts to a triangulation of the convex hull of $A \cup B$.

Given a set of points X in \mathbb{R}^e , one way to construct a triangulation of their convex hull Q is to define a height function $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and then to consider the points in \mathbb{R}^{e+1} of the form $\hat{x} = (x, f(x))$. Let \widehat{Q} be the convex hull of the points \hat{x} . Take the lower facets of \widehat{Q} and project them onto Q . This defines a subdivision of Q . If f is chosen generically, this subdivision will be a triangulation. Triangulations arising in this way are called *regular*.

Define a height function for the m vertices of $C(m, 2d)$, such that the vertices from $A \cup B$ are much lower than the other vertices. The above construction will result in a triangulation which restricts to a triangulation of the convex hull of $A \cup B$. \square

We recall an important property of cyclic polytopes:

Theorem 4.9 ([Bar, Proposition VI.4.2]). *In $C(m, \delta)$, any set of $\lfloor \frac{\delta}{2} \rfloor$ or fewer vertices form the vertices of a boundary face.*

Proof of Theorem 4.1. If triangulations S and T of $C(m, 2d)$ are related by a bistellar flip, then they coincide except inside the convex hull of some $2d + 2$ vertices. We may think of this convex hull as a copy of $C(2d + 2, 2d)$. This cyclic polytope has exactly two internal d -simplices. S uses one and T uses the other. The first direction of the theorem follows.

For the other direction, suppose that we have triangulations S and T with $e(S) = R \cup \{A\}$ and $e(T) = R \cup \{B\}$. Let $A = (a_0, \dots, a_d)$, $B = (b_0, \dots, b_d)$.

Let Q be the region in $C(m, 2d)$ formed by the union of the $2d$ -simplices of S containing A . This is also the union of the $2d$ -simplices of T containing B , since the remaining $2d$ -simplices of S and T coincide by Lemma 2.15.

Let $A_i = (a_0, \dots, \widehat{a_i}, \dots, a_d)$, that is to say, A with a_i removed. For each i , note that A_i lies on the boundary of Q , since, by Theorem 4.9, it lies on the boundary of $C(m, 2d)$. Thus, there must be some $2d$ -simplex in $T|_Q$ which contains A_i . This simplex contains the vertices $A_i \cup B$, which amount to $2d + 1$ vertices. Thus this is the complete list of vertices in the simplex. So $T|_Q$ contains the simplices $A_i \cup B$ for all i .

These simplices form one of the two triangulations of the convex hull of $A \cup B$. Thus Q is the convex hull of $A \cup B$, and all the boundary d -faces of the convex hull of $A \cup B$ which are not boundary faces of $C(m, 2d)$ are in $R \cup \{B\}$. Since B is not a boundary face of Q , the boundary d -faces of Q are contained in R , and therefore are also contained in $e(S) = R \cup \{A\}$. Thus $S|_Q$ is the other triangulation of the convex hull of $A \cup B$, and S and T are related by a bistellar flip, as desired. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.4. Consider A_n^d as an A_n^d -module. It is the direct sum of $\binom{n+d-1}{d}$ indecomposable modules of A_n^d , so it corresponds to a $\binom{n+d-1}{d}$ -subset of \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d . This subset equals $e(S)$ for some triangulation S of $C(n + 2d, 2d)$. Let T be a triangulation obtained by applying a bistellar flip to S . By Theorem 4.1, $e(T)$ is an $\binom{n+d-1}{d}$ -subset of \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d which coincides with $e(S)$ except that one element of $e(S)$ has been replaced by an element of $e(T)$. Let X be the A_n^d -module corresponding to $e(T)$.

Now note that A_n^d is a tilting module. Since $\text{Ext}_{A_n^d}^d(X, X) = 0$, and X is obtained by replacing one indecomposable summand of A_n^d by another indecomposable summand of $A_n^d M$, Theorem 3.8 applies to tell us that X is also a tilting module.

The same argument can be iterated to show that the module corresponding to any triangulation which can be obtained by a sequence of bistellar flips starting from the triangulation corresponding to A_n^d , is a tilting module. Theorem 4.3 tells us that any triangulation can be obtained by a sequence of bistellar flips starting from any fixed triangulation, so we are done.

The second statement (relating bistellar flip to mutation) is immediate from the above discussion. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.6. Suppose first that A and B are complements to R . This implies that there are triangulations S and T with $e(S) = R \cup \{A\}$ and $e(T) = R \cup \{B\}$. By Theorem 4.1, S and T are related by a bistellar flip. Therefore S and T restrict to triangulations of the convex hull of $A \cup B$. In particular, this implies that R must contain all the separated $(d + 1)$ -tuples which correspond to d -faces of the convex hull of $A \cup B$.

Conversely, suppose that R is a non-intertwining subset of $\mathbf{I}_m^d \setminus \{A, B\}$, with cardinality $\binom{m-d-1}{d} - 1$, and which contains all the separated $(d + 1)$ -tuples from $A \cup B$ other than A and B . Without loss of generality, let $A \wr B$, and let $A = (a_0, \dots, a_d)$, $B = (b_0, \dots, b_d)$.

We wish to show that $R \cup \{A\}$ and $R \cup \{B\}$ are non-intertwining. Suppose there is some $C \in R$ such that $C \wr A$. Then $C \wr (a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}, b_d) \in R$, which is contrary to our assumption.

Suppose there is some $C = (c_0, \dots, c_d) \in R$ such that $A \wr C$. If $c_i > b_i$ for some i then $R \ni (a_0, \dots, a_{i-1}, b_i, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_d) \wr C$, which is contrary to our assumption. (Note that the fact that $(a_0, \dots, a_{i-1}, b_i, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_d) \wr C$ implies that $(a_0, \dots, a_{i-1}, b_i, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_d)$ is separated, without which we would not know that it is in R .) So $a_i < c_i \leq b_i$ for all i . Note that there is therefore some index t for which $c_t < b_t$, since $C \neq B$. But now $(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_t, b_t, a_{t+2}, \dots, a_d) \wr C$, which is contrary to our assumption. Thus $R \cup \{A\}$ is non-intertwining, as desired. The same result for $R \cup \{B\}$ follows similarly. \square

5. THE $(d + 2)$ -ANGULATED CLUSTER CATEGORY

In this section we generalize the construction of a (triangulated) cluster category for a hereditary representation finite algebra Λ . More precisely, we will construct a $(d + 2)$ -angulated cluster category for a d -representation finite algebra Λ . The $(d - 1)$ -st higher Auslander algebra of linear oriented A_n is one example of such a d -representation finite algebra (which will be studied in greater detail in Section 6). However the construction and all the results presented in this section hold for d -representation finite algebras in general, and hence we obtain a generalization of arbitrary cluster categories of hereditary representation finite algebras (see [BM+]), not just a generalization of cluster categories of type A .

Recall (see Definition 3.1) that an algebra is called d -representation finite if it has global dimension at most d and its module category contains a d -cluster tilting module. Throughout this section we will assume Λ to be d -representation finite, and we will denote the basic d -cluster tilting module in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ by M .

It should be noted that in this case the functors τ_d and τ_d^- on $\text{add } M$ behave very similarly to the way the usual Auslander-Reiten translations τ and τ^- behave on the module category of a hereditary representation finite algebra. For details see [Iya, IO1].

We want to mimic the “usual” construction of the cluster category, but use $\text{add } M$ instead of all of $\text{mod } \Lambda$. That is, on objects we want our cluster category to be

$$\text{add } M \vee \text{proj } \Lambda[d].$$

Remark 5.1. In what follows we will be talking about a standard $(d + 2)$ -angulated category \mathcal{O} . For a definition of what we mean precisely by a standard $(d + 2)$ -angulated category, see Definition 5.15. For now, the reader may think of a category together with

- an autoequivalence called the d -suspension, denoted by $[d]$, and
- a collection of sequences of $d+2$ morphisms, starting in some object and ending in its d -suspension, called $(d + 2)$ -angles.

The first main result of this section is the existence of a $(d + 2)$ -angulated cluster category with the desired properties. See [Kel] for the triangulated case.

Theorem 5.2. *There is a standard $(d + 2)$ -angulated Krull-Schmidt k -category \mathcal{O}_Λ such that*

- (1) *The isomorphism classes of indecomposable objects in \mathcal{O}_Λ are in bijection with the indecomposable direct summands of $M \oplus \Lambda[d]$.*
- (2) *\mathcal{O}_Λ is 2d-Calabi-Yau, that is we have a natural isomorphism*

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(X, Y) = D \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(Y, X[2d])$$

for $X, Y \in \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$. It should be noted that $[2d]$ here is the square of the d -suspension, and not the $2d$ -th power of a 1-suspension (in fact, there is no 1-suspension).

- (3) *When identifying along the bijection in (1), we have*

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(X, Y[d]) = \text{Hom}_{D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)}(X, Y[d]) \oplus D \text{Hom}_{D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)}(Y, X[d])$$

for any $X, Y \in \text{add}(M \oplus \Lambda[d])$. In particular $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(X, Y[d]) = 0$ if and only if both $\text{Hom}_{D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)}(X, Y[d]) = 0$ and $\text{Hom}_{D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)}(Y, X[d]) = 0$.

We have the following definition of cluster tilting objects in \mathcal{O}_Λ , which generalizes the classical definition:

Definition 5.3. An object $T \in \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$ is called *cluster tilting* if

- (1) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(T, T[d]) = 0$, and
- (2) Any $X \in \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$ occurs in a $(d + 2)$ -angle

$$X[-d] \longrightarrow T_d \longrightarrow T_{d-1} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow T_1 \longrightarrow T_0 \longrightarrow X$$

with $T_i \in \text{add } T$.

Remark 5.4. For $d = 1$ the above is not the original definition of a cluster tilting object (see [BM+]), but our definition is equivalent to the original definition (see [BMR]). Also see the discussion following Proposition 8.1 on why we use this definition.

The following nice connection between tilting modules in $\text{add } M$ and cluster tilting objects in \mathcal{O}_Λ remains true in this setup (see [BM+] and [ABS] for the triangulated case):

Theorem 5.5. *Let $T \in \text{add } M$ be a tilting Λ -module. Then T is a cluster tilting object in \mathcal{O}_Λ . Moreover, if we set $\Gamma := \text{End}_\Lambda(T)$, then we have*

$$\text{End}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(T) = \Gamma \ltimes \text{Ext}_\Gamma^{2d}(D\Gamma, \Gamma).$$

Finally, we will see that we have the following connection from the $(d+2)$ -angulated cluster category to the module category of a cluster tilted algebra. The triangulated cluster category case of this result has been proven in [BMR].

Theorem 5.6. *Let T be a cluster tilting object in \mathcal{O}_Λ , and set $\Gamma := \text{End}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(T)$. Then the functor*

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(T, -): \mathcal{O}_\Lambda \longrightarrow \text{mod } \Gamma$$

induces a full faithful embedding

$$\frac{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}{(T[d])} \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{mod } \Gamma,$$

where $(T[d])$ denotes the ideal of all morphisms factoring through $\text{add } T[d]$. The image of this functor (which is then equivalent to $\frac{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}{(T[d])}$) is a d -cluster tilting subcategory of $\text{mod } \Gamma$.

In particular Γ is weakly d -representation finite in the sense of [IO1], that is, it has a d -cluster tilting object in its module category.

Finally we have the following description of exchange $(d+2)$ -angles. (See [BM+] for the exchange triangles in the case when $d = 1$.)

Theorem 5.7. *Let T be a basic cluster tilting object in \mathcal{O}_Λ , T_0 an indecomposable direct summand of T , and R the sum of the remaining summands of T . Let $T_0 \rightarrow R^1$ be a minimal left R -approximation of T_0 , and $R_1 \rightarrow T_0$ be a minimal right R -approximation. We consider their minimal completions to $(d+2)$ -angles (see Lemma 5.18)*

$$\begin{aligned} T_0 &\longrightarrow R^1 \longrightarrow Y^2 \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow Y^{d+1} \longrightarrow T_0[d], \text{ and} \\ T_0[-d] &\longrightarrow X_{d+1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow X_2 \longrightarrow R_1 \longrightarrow T_0, \text{ respectively.} \end{aligned}$$

Then the following are equivalent:

- (1) *There is an indecomposable T_0^* , with $T_0^* \not\cong T_0$ such that $T_0^* \oplus R$ is cluster tilting in \mathcal{O}_Λ .*
- (2) *There is an indecomposable T_0^* , with $T_0^* \notin \text{add } T$ such that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(R, T_0^*[d]) = 0$.*
- (3) *$Y^i \in \text{add } R \forall i \in \{2, \dots, d\}$.*
- (4) *$X_i \in \text{add } R \forall i \in \{2, \dots, d\}$.*

Moreover, in this case we have $T_0^ \cong Y^{d+1} \cong X_{d+1}$.*

Remark 5.8. Note that in the classical cluster category ($d = 1$), if T is a basic cluster tilting object and T_0 is an indecomposable summand of it, then there is always a T_0^* satisfying the conditions of Theorem 5.7 since (3) and (4) are vacuous.

For $d > 1$ this is not the case; in other words, there are typically summands of a cluster tilting object which cannot be mutated.

5.1. Background and notation. For triangulated categories, we will denote the suspension by $[1]$, and its powers by $[i] = [1]^i$. Moreover, for subcategories \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} we denote by $\mathcal{A} * \mathcal{B}$ the full subcategory of extensions of an object in \mathcal{A} and an object in \mathcal{B} , that is

$$\mathcal{A} * \mathcal{B} = \{X \mid \exists A \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow A[1] \text{ with } A \in \mathcal{A}, B \in \mathcal{B}\}.$$

Notation 5.9. Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category. If \mathcal{T} has a Serre functor then it will be denoted by ${}_{\mathcal{T}}\mathcal{S}$ or just \mathcal{S} . Its δ -th desuspension will be denoted by $\mathcal{S}_\delta = \mathcal{S}[-\delta]$. Finally we denote the inverses of these equivalences by \mathcal{S}^- and \mathcal{S}_δ^- , respectively.

Definition 5.10. Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category, \mathcal{X} a full subcategory, and $\delta \in \mathbb{N}$. Then \mathcal{X} is δ -cluster tilting if

- \mathcal{X} is functorially finite in \mathcal{T} , and
- the subcategory \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{T} coincides with both

$$\begin{aligned} \{T \in \mathcal{T} \mid \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}, T[i]) = 0 \forall i \in \{1, \dots, \delta - 1\}\}, \text{ and} \\ \{T \in \mathcal{T} \mid \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(T, \mathcal{X}[i]) = 0 \forall i \in \{1, \dots, \delta - 1\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

If $\text{add } X$ is a δ -cluster tilting subcategory of \mathcal{T} , then we call X a δ -cluster tilting object.

5.1.1. *d*-representation finiteness in the derived category.

Theorem 5.11 (Iyama [Iya]). *Let Λ be *d*-representation finite, with *d*-cluster tilting object M . Then in $D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)$ we have*

$$\mathcal{U} = \text{add}\{\mathbb{S}_d^i \Lambda \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \text{add}\{M[i] \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

is a *d*-cluster tilting subcategory.

Remark 5.12. It should be noted that \mathbb{S}_d and \mathbb{S}_d^- are just the \mathcal{U} -versions of τ_d and τ_d^- . More precisely, for $M' \in \text{add } M$ indecomposable we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{S}_d M' &= \tau_d M' && \text{if } \tau_d M' \neq 0, \text{ and} \\ \mathbb{S}_d^- M' &= \tau_d^- M' && \text{if } \tau_d^- M' \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

5.1.2. δ -Amiot cluster categories.

Construction 5.13 (Amiot [Ami1, Ami2]). Let Λ be an algebra with $\text{gl.dim } \Lambda \leq \delta$. Then we denote by

$$\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^\delta = \underbrace{\text{triangulated hull}(D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)/(\mathbb{S}_\delta))}_{\text{orbit category}}$$

the δ -Amiot cluster category of Λ . We do not give a definition of triangulated hull. For the purpose of this paper, this is some triangulated category containing $D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)/(\mathbb{S}_\delta)$, such that the following theorem holds.

Theorem 5.14 (Amiot [Ami1, Ami2]). (1) *If $\text{gl.dim } \Lambda < \delta$, then $\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^\delta$ is Hom-finite.*

(2) *If $\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^\delta$ is Hom-finite then it is δ -Calabi-Yau.*

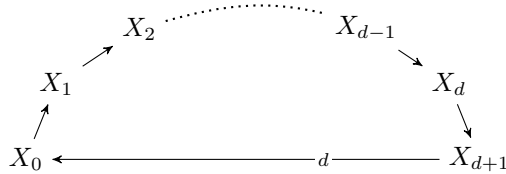
(3) *If $\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^\delta$ is Hom-finite, and $T \in D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)$ is a tilting complex with $\text{gl.dim } \text{End}(T) \leq \delta$, then $\bar{T} \in \mathcal{C}_\Lambda^\delta$ is a δ -cluster tilting object.*

5.2. **Standard $(d+2)$ -angulated categories.** *n*-angulated categories have been introduced in [GKO]. In particular [GKO] gives a construction motivating our definition here.

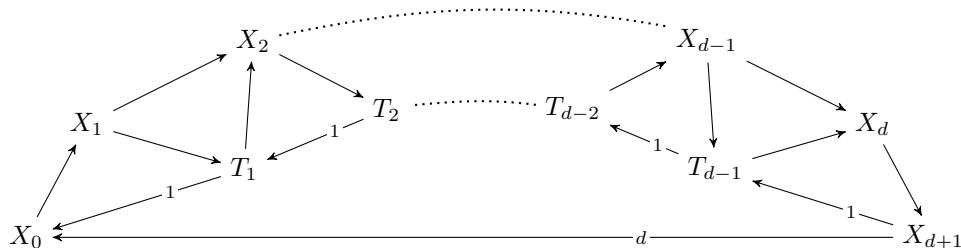
Before we start, we need the following bit of notation: In diagrams, if an arrow is labeled by an integer *i*, then it denotes a morphism to the *i*-th suspension of the target. For instance $X \xrightarrow{-1} Y$ means the same thing as $X \longrightarrow Y[1]$.

Definition 5.15. A Hom-finite *k*-category \mathcal{O} , together with a *d*-suspension $[d]_{\mathcal{O}}$ and a collection of distinguished $(d+2)$ -angles, is called *standard $(d+2)$ -angulated* if there is a full faithful *k*-embedding $\mathcal{O} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{T}$ into a triangulated *k*-category \mathcal{T} with Serre functor \mathcal{S} such that

- (1) \mathcal{O} is a *d*-cluster tilting subcategory of \mathcal{T} , such that $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}$.
- (2) $[d]_{\mathcal{O}} = [d]_{\mathcal{T}}$.
- (3) A sequence of $(d+2)$ morphisms



in \mathcal{O} is a distinguished $(d+2)$ -angle if and only if this diagram can be completed to a diagram



in \mathcal{T} , such that all oriented triangles are distinguished triangles, and all non-oriented triangles and the lower shape commute.

5.3. Definition of the $(d+2)$ -angulated cluster category. By the discussion at the beginning of the section, we want our cluster category to be $\text{add } M \vee \text{proj } \Lambda[d]$. Hence, in \mathcal{U} of Theorem 5.11 we identify objects U with $\mathbb{S}_d[-d]U$.

Definition 5.22. Let Λ be a d -representation finite algebra. The $(d+2)$ -angulated cluster category of Λ is defined to be the orbit category

$$\mathcal{O}_\Lambda = \mathcal{U} / (\mathbb{S}_d[-d]) = \mathcal{U} / (\mathbb{S}_{2d}).$$

Remark 5.23. Note that \mathcal{O}_Λ comes with an inclusion into $D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda) / (\mathbb{S}_{2d}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}$.

Since the subcategory \mathcal{U} of $D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)$ is closed under $[d]$ (by Theorem 5.11) it follows that also \mathcal{O}_Λ is closed under $[d]$ in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} .

Observation 5.24. With this definition, objects on \mathcal{O}_Λ have a unique preimage in $\text{add } M \vee \text{proj } \Lambda[d]$.

The following theorem shows that our Definition 5.22 makes sense. It says that \mathcal{O}_Λ is indeed $(d+2)$ -angulated.

Theorem 5.25. *The subcategory $\mathcal{O}_\Lambda \subseteq \mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}$ is d -cluster tilting. It follows that the category \mathcal{O}_Λ is standard $(d+2)$ -angulated (see Definition 5.15).*

We will give a proof of this theorem in the next subsection. Here we point out that Theorem 5.25 implies Theorem 5.2.

Proof of Theorem 5.2, given Theorem 5.25. Theorem 5.25 says that the category \mathcal{O}_Λ defined above is standard $(d+2)$ -angulated. Now (1) is Observation 5.24. (2) follows from the definition of \mathcal{O}_Λ (we forced $[2d]$ to become a Serre functor). For (3) assume $X, Y \in \text{add}(M \oplus \Lambda[d])$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(X, Y[d]) &= \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(X, \mathbb{S}_{2d}^i Y[d]) && \text{(by definition of } \mathcal{O}_\Lambda) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(X, Y[d]) \oplus \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(X, \mathbb{S}_{2d} Y[d]) && \text{(since the other summands vanish)} \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(X, Y[d]) \oplus \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(X, \mathbb{S} Y[-d]) && \text{(by definition of } \mathbb{S}_{2d}) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(X, Y[d]) \oplus D \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(Y, X[d]) && \text{(since } \mathbb{S} \text{ is a Serre functor)} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Finally we state the following theorem, which gives us a handle on understanding cluster tilting objects in \mathcal{O}_Λ . It will be shown in the Subsection 5.5.

Theorem 5.26. *An object $T \in \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$ is cluster tilting (see Definition 5.3), if and only if it is $2d$ -cluster tilting when seen as an object in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} .*

5.4. Well-definedness of the $(d+2)$ -angulated cluster category – proof of Theorem 5.25. The aim of this subsection is to verify that \mathcal{O}_Λ is indeed a standard $(d+2)$ -angulated category. To this end we prove Theorem 5.25, saying that it is a d -cluster tilting subcategory of \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} . Many of the results we obtain along the way will also be helpful in studying further properties of \mathcal{O}_Λ in the following subsections.

We start by verifying that \mathcal{O}_Λ satisfies the first property of d -cluster tilting subcategories:

Lemma 5.27. *The subcategory $\mathcal{O}_\Lambda \subseteq \mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}$ is d -rigid, that is $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_\Lambda, \mathcal{O}_\Lambda[i]) = 0$ for $0 < i < d$.*

Proof. Let $X, Y \in \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$. We may assume they are the images of $\overleftarrow{X}, \overleftarrow{Y} \in \text{add } M \vee \text{proj } \Lambda[d]$. Then

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(X, Y[i]) = \bigoplus_j \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(\overleftarrow{X}, \mathbb{S}_{2d}^j \overleftarrow{Y}[i])$$

For $j > 0$ we have $\mathbb{S}_{2d}^j \overleftarrow{Y}[i]$ lies in positive degree for any $i \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}$, and hence $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(\overleftarrow{X}, \mathbb{S}_{2d}^j \overleftarrow{Y}[i]) = 0$.

For $j = 0$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}$ we have $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(\overleftarrow{X}, \overleftarrow{Y}[i]) = 0$ since \mathcal{U} is d -rigid.

For $j < 0$ and $i > 0$ we have $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(\overleftarrow{X}, \mathbb{S}_{2d}^j \overleftarrow{Y}[i]) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(\overleftarrow{X}, \mathbb{S}_d^j \overleftarrow{Y}[-dj + i])$. Let $D^{<-d}$ denote the subcategory of $D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)$ of complexes whose homology is concentrated in degrees $< -d$. Since $-dj + i > d$ we have $\mathbb{S}_d^j \overleftarrow{Y}[-dj + i] \in \mathbb{S}_d^j D^{<-d}$, and since $j < 0$ we have $\mathbb{S}_d^j D^{<-d} \subseteq D^{<-d}$. Therefore $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(\overleftarrow{X}, \mathbb{S}_{2d}^j \overleftarrow{Y}[i]) = 0$. \square

Remark 5.28. We will speak about $(d+2)$ -angles in \mathcal{O}_Λ , meaning sequences of morphisms as in Definition 5.15(3), even though for the moment we do not know that \mathcal{O}_Λ is standard $(d+2)$ -angulated.

In particular it is not yet clear that any morphism can be completed to a $(d+2)$ -angle.

Proposition 5.29. *The functor $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$ is a $(d+2)$ -angle functor in the sense that it*

is exact.

Proof. Let $T_i \rightarrow X_i$ be a T -approximation, X_{i+1} its cocone. We have

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(T, X_0[j]) = 0 \quad \forall j \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(T, X_1[j]) &= 0 & \forall j \in \{1, \dots, d\} \\ &\vdots \\ \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(T, X_i[j]) &= 0 & \forall j \in \{1, \dots, d-1+i\} \end{aligned}$$

In particular $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(T, X_d[j]) = 0 \forall j \in \{1, \dots, 2d-1\}$, so $X_d \in \mathrm{add} T$ and therefore we rename X_d to T_d . Hence we have constructed the approximation triangles of the lemma. The exactness of the sequence now follows from [IO2, Lemma 4.3]. \square

Proof of Proposition 5.34. Since $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\Lambda}}(T, T[d]) = 0$ the functor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(T, -): \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\Lambda} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ factors through $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\Lambda}/(T[d])$. It is clear from the definition of $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ that the induced functor $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\Lambda}/(T[d]) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ is dense. Thus we only have to see that it is full and faithful.

Let $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ with $X, Y \in \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\Lambda}$ be such that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(T, \varphi) = 0$. In the notation of Lemma 5.35 this means that the composition $[T_0 \rightarrow X_0]\varphi$ vanishes. Hence φ factors through the map $X_0 \rightarrow X_1[1]$, say via $\varphi_1: X_1[1] \rightarrow Y$. Since $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(T, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\Lambda}[j]) \subseteq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(\mathcal{O}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\Lambda}[j]) = 0$ for $0 < j < d$, the composition $[T_1[1] \rightarrow X_1[1]]\varphi_1$ also vanishes, and hence φ_1 factors through the map $X_1[1] \rightarrow X_2[2]$, say via $\varphi_2: X_2[2] \rightarrow Y$. Iterating this argument we see that φ factors through $T_d[d]$. Hence the functor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(T, -): \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\Lambda}/(T[d]) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ is faithful.

Finally let φ be a map from $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(T, X)$ to $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(T, Y)$. We take approximation triangles as in Lemma 5.35 for X , and similarly (with T'_i instead of T_i) for Y . Clearly the map φ induces maps on the projective resolutions. Using Lemma 5.35 and the fact that maps between modules of the form $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda}^{2d}}(T, T')$ with $T' \in \mathrm{add} T$ are representable we find maps $t_i: T_i \rightarrow T'_i$ as in the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & T_{d-1} & \longrightarrow & T_{d-2} & \cdots & T_1 & \longrightarrow & T_0 \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & & \nearrow & & \searrow \\ T_d & \longleftarrow & 1 & X_{d-1} & \longleftarrow & 1 & X_{d-2} & \cdots & X_1 & \longleftarrow & 1 & X_0 = X \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & t_d & & t_{d-1} & & t_{d-2} & & t_1 & & t_0 \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & T'_{d-1} & \longrightarrow & T'_{d-2} & \cdots & T'_1 & \longrightarrow & T'_0 \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & & \nearrow & & \searrow \\ T'_d & \longleftarrow & 1 & Y_{d-1} & \longleftarrow & 1 & Y_{d-2} & \cdots & Y_1 & \longleftarrow & 1 & Y_0 = Y \end{array}$$

We now construct maps $f_i: X_i \rightarrow Y_i$ from left to right such that the resulting diagram is still commutative. Assume the maps f_{d-1}, \dots, f_{i+1} have already been constructed, and make all the squares they are involved in commutative. We choose f_i to be a cone morphism of the triangles to its left. We only have to show that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_i & \longrightarrow & T_{i-1} \\ f_i \downarrow & & \downarrow t_{i-1} \\ Y_i & \longrightarrow & T'_{i-1} \end{array}$$

commutes. Since the square involving t_i and t_{i-1} commutes it follows that our square commutes up to a map factoring through $X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1}[1]$. But $X_{i+1}[1] \in (\mathrm{add} T[1]) * \cdots * (\mathrm{add} T[d-i])$, so for $i > 0$ there are no non-zero maps $X_{i+1}[1] \rightarrow T'_{i-1}$.

Hence we can complete the diagram. Now φ is the image of f_0 by construction. \square

Lemma 5.36. *We have $\mathrm{Ext}_{\Gamma}^i(\mathcal{M}, \tilde{\mathcal{M}}) = 0$ for $0 < i < d$.*

Proof. Let $X \in \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$ and $Y \in \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_\Lambda$. Let T_j, X_j as in Lemma 5.35. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Ext}_\Gamma^i(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, X), \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, Y)) \\ &= \text{Hom}_\Gamma(\underbrace{\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, X_i)}_{=\Omega^i \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, X)}, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, Y)) / (\text{maps factoring through } \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, X_i) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, T_{i-1})). \end{aligned}$$

As in the proof of Proposition 5.34 one sees that any map $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, X_i) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, Y)$ is representable, and hence $\text{Ext}_\Gamma^i(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, X), \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, Y))$ is a quotient of

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(X_i, Y) / (\text{maps factoring through } X_i \rightarrow T_{i-1}).$$

Using the triangle $X_i \rightarrow T_{i-1} \rightarrow X_{i-1} \rightarrow X_i[1]$ of Lemma 5.35, we see that the above space is a subspace of

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(X_{i-1}[-1], Y).$$

Since there are no maps from $T_{i-2}[-1]$ to Y , this is a subspace of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(X_{i-2}[-2], Y)$. Iterating this argument we see that $\text{Ext}_\Gamma^i(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, X), \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, Y))$ is a subquotient of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(X[-i], Y)$, and this Hom-space vanishes since $X \in \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$ and $Y \in \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_\Lambda$. \square

Theorem 5.37. *The subcategory $\mathcal{M} = \tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ is d -cluster tilting in $\text{mod } \Gamma$.*

Proof. By Lemma 5.36 the subcategory \mathcal{M} is d -rigid. Hence the exact sequence of Proposition 5.32 is a sink sequence. Now \mathcal{M} is d -cluster tilting in $\text{mod } \Gamma$ by [Iya, Theorem 2.2(b)]. Since, by Lemma 5.36, we have

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \{X \in \text{mod } \Gamma \mid \text{Ext}_\Gamma^i(\mathcal{M}, X) = 0 \forall i \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}\} = \mathcal{M}$$

it follows that $\tilde{\mathcal{M}} = \mathcal{M}$. \square

Corollary 5.38. *The subcategory $\mathcal{O}_\Lambda = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_\Lambda$ is d -cluster tilting in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} .*

Proof. The equality follows immediately from Proposition 5.34 and Theorem 5.37. It then follows that \mathcal{O}_Λ is d -cluster tilting. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.25. The first statement is contained in Corollary 5.38. For the second statement it only remains to show that \mathcal{O}_Λ is closed under $\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}\mathbb{S}$. This follows from the facts that \mathcal{U} is closed under $D^{b(\text{mod } \Lambda)}\mathbb{S}$ by Theorem 5.11, and the projection $D^{b(\text{mod } \Lambda)} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}$ commutes with the respective Serre functors by [Ami1, Ami2]. \square

5.5. Cluster tilting objects. The first aim of this section is to prove Theorem 5.26, saying that cluster tilting objects in \mathcal{O}_Λ are precisely the $2d$ -cluster tilting objects in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} which lie in \mathcal{O}_Λ .

Proof of Theorem 5.26. Assume T is a $2d$ -cluster tilting object in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} , such that $T \in \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$. It is part of the definition that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(T, T[d]) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, T[d]) = 0$, hence we only have to check (2) of Definition 5.3 in order to show that T is cluster tilting. This however is an immediate consequence of Lemma 5.35 (and the definition of $(d+2)$ -angles).

Now assume conversely that T is cluster tilting in \mathcal{O}_Λ in the sense of Definition 5.3. It follows that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T, T[i]) = 0 \forall i \in \{1, \dots, 2d-1\}$: For $i = d$ this is Definition 5.3(1), for $i \neq d$ it follows since $T \in \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$. It follows that $(\text{add } T[i]) * (\text{add } T) = \text{add}(T \oplus T[i])$ for $i \in \{0, \dots, 2d-2\}$. Now note that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d} &= \mathcal{O}_\Lambda * \mathcal{O}_\Lambda[1] * \dots * \mathcal{O}_\Lambda[d-1] \\ &= ((\text{add } T) * \dots * (\text{add } T)[d]) * \dots * ((\text{add } T) * \dots * (\text{add } T)[d])[d-1] \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality comes from the fact that \mathcal{O}_Λ is d -cluster tilting in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} , and the second one follows from Definition 5.3(2). Repeatedly applying the above observation we see that this is

$$(\text{add } T) * \dots * (\text{add } T[2d-1]).$$

Hence T is $2d$ -cluster tilting in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} . \square

Corollary 5.39. *Let $T \in \text{add } M$ be a tilting Λ -module. Then $\bar{T} \in \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$ is cluster tilting.*

Proof. Since $\text{gl.dim } \Lambda \leq d$ we have $\text{gl.dim } \text{End}(\bar{T}) \leq 2d$. Hence it follows from Theorem 5.14 that $\bar{T} \in \mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}$ is $2d$ -cluster tilting. Now the claim follows from Theorem 5.26. \square

Note that the above Corollary is the first statement of Theorem 5.5. We now complete its proof.

Proof of Theorem 5.5. We have just seen that \bar{T} is cluster tilting in \mathcal{O}_Λ . Now, by [Ami1, Ami2] we know that $\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}_\Lambda^{2d}}(T)$ is the tensor algebra of $\text{Ext}_\Gamma^{2d}(D\Gamma, \Gamma)$ over Γ , and moreover that

$$\text{Ext}_\Gamma^{2d}(D\Gamma, \Gamma)^{\otimes i} = \text{Hom}_{D^b(\text{mod } \Gamma)}(\Gamma, \mathbb{S}_{2d}^{-i}\Gamma).$$

Since T is a tilting Λ -module we may identify along the equivalence $R\text{Hom}_\Lambda(T, -): D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda) \rightarrow D^b(\text{mod } \Gamma)$ and obtain

$$\text{Ext}_\Gamma^{2d}(D\Gamma, \Gamma)^{\otimes i} = \text{Hom}_{D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)}(T, \mathbb{S}_{2d}^{-i}T).$$

The claim now follows since this space vanishes for $i \notin \{0, 1\}$. \square

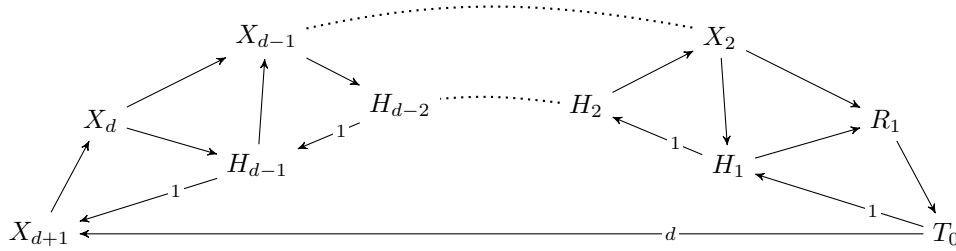
We conclude this subsection by summing up that we have also proven Theorem 5.6.

Proof of Theorem 5.6. By Theorem 5.26 a cluster tilting object in \mathcal{O}_Λ is a $2d$ -cluster tilting object in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} . Hence we are in the situation of Subsection 5.4. Now the claim follows from Theorem 5.37. \square

5.6. Exchange $(d+2)$ -angles – proof of Theorem 5.7. Throughout this section we assume T to be a cluster tilting object in \mathcal{O}_Λ . We start by proving the easy implications of Theorem 5.7.

First note that the implication (1) \implies (2) follows immediately from the definition of cluster tilting.

Proof of Theorem 5.7, (3) \implies (1) or (4) \implies (1). Since (1) has no preference for left or right, the proofs of (3) \implies (1) and (4) \implies (1) are the same. Hence we may restrict to the latter situation here. So assume we have a $(d+2)$ -angle as in (4). By definition this comes from a diagram



in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} . By Theorem 5.26 we know that $T_0 \oplus R$ is basic $2d$ -cluster tilting in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} . Then it follows from classical mutation of cluster tilting objects iteratively that $H_1 \oplus R$ is basic $2d$ -cluster tilting in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} , then that $H_2 \oplus R$ is basic $2d$ -cluster tilting in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} , and so on. We conclude that $X_{d+1} \oplus R$ is a basic $2d$ -cluster tilting object in \mathcal{C}_Λ^{2d} . Since it lies in \mathcal{O}_Λ , it follows from Theorem 5.26 that $X_{d+1} \oplus R$ is cluster tilting in \mathcal{O}_Λ . Finally note that, since $T_0 \notin \text{add } R$, the map $R_1 \rightarrow T_0$ is not split epi. Hence the map $T_0 \rightarrow X_{d+1}[d]$ in the above $(d+2)$ -angle does not vanish, and in particular $T_0 \not\cong X_{d+1}$. \square

For the proof of the final implications of Theorem 5.7 we need the following observations.

Lemma 5.40. *Let \mathcal{X} be a category, $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}}(X, Y) \neq 0$ and $\text{Rad}^n \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}}(Y) = 0$ for some n . Let $r \in \mathbb{N}$ and $f_1, \dots, f_r \in \text{Rad} \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}}(Y)$. Then the map*

$$((f_1)_*, \dots, (f_r)_*): \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}}(X, Y)^r \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}}(X, Y)$$

is not onto.

Proof. Assume the map of the lemma is surjective. Then, adding up such maps, we obtain a sequence of surjective maps

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}}(X, Y)^{r^n} \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}}(X, Y)^{r^{n-1}} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{X}}(X, Y).$$

Hence also their composition is onto, contradicting the assumption that $\text{Rad}^n \text{End}_{\mathcal{X}}(Y) = 0$. \square

Lemma 5.41. *Let $X \in \mathcal{O}_\Lambda$ be indecomposable. Then $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(X, X[d]) = 0$.*

Proof. We first show that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(X, X[d]) = 0$ for any indecomposable $X \in \mathcal{U}$. By Theorem 5.11 an indecomposable object in \mathcal{U} is of the form $\mathbb{S}_d^i P$, for some indecomposable projective Λ -module P and $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Hence

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(X, X[d]) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(\mathbb{S}_d^i P, \mathbb{S}_d^i P[d]) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(P, P[d]) = 0.$$

Now the claim of the lemma follows with Theorem 5.2(3). \square

To complete the proof of Theorem 5.7, we still have to show (2) \implies (3) and (2) \implies (4). We prove (2) \implies (3); the proof of (2) \implies (4) is similar.

Proof of Theorem 5.7, (2) \implies (3). Assume T_0, T_0^* and R are as in (2). Since $T = T_0 \oplus R$ is cluster tilting in \mathcal{O}_Λ there is a $(d+2)$ -angle

$$(\star) \quad T_{d+1} \longrightarrow T_d \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow T_1 \longrightarrow T_0^* \longrightarrow T_{d+1}[d]$$

with $T_{d+1}, \dots, T_1 \in \text{add } T$. Since $T_0^* \notin \text{add } T$ we may moreover assume that all maps in the $(d+2)$ -angle, except for possibly the rightmost one, are radical morphisms. Applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(T_0^*, -)$ to the $(d+2)$ -angle (\star) , by Lemma 5.21 we obtain an exact sequence

$$\mathcal{O}_\Lambda(T_0^*, T_{d+1}[d]) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Lambda(T_0^*, T_d[d]) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Lambda(T_0^*, T_1[d]) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Lambda(T_0^*, T_0^*[d]).$$

By Lemma 5.41 the last term vanishes. For $i \in \{1, \dots, d+1\}$ we split up $T_i = R_i \oplus T_0^{r_i}$ with $R_i \in \text{add } R$. Since $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(T_0^*, R[d]) = 0$ the above sequence is isomorphic to

$$\mathcal{O}_\Lambda(T_0^*, T_0[d])^{r_{d+1}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Lambda(T_0^*, T_0[d])^{r_d} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Lambda(T_0^*, T_0[d])^{r_1} \longrightarrow 0.$$

By Lemma 5.40 none of the maps is onto, unless its target space vanishes. Since $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(T_0^*, T_0[d]) \neq 0$ (otherwise $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(T_0^*, T[d]) = 0$, contradicting the fact that T_0^* is not a summand of the cluster tilting object T) this implies that $r_i = 0$ for $i \neq d+1$, and hence $T_i \in \text{add } R$ for these i .

Next we apply $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(-, R)$ to the $(d+2)$ -angle (\star) and obtain the exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(T_d, R) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(T_{d+1}, R) \longrightarrow \underbrace{\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_\Lambda}(T_0^*[-d], R)}_{=0}.$$

Hence the map $T_{d+1} \rightarrow T_d$ is a left R -approximation. Since the map $T_{d+1} \rightarrow T_d$ lies in the radical it follows that $T_{d+1} \in \text{add } T_0$. Moreover, by the uniqueness of Lemma 5.18(2) it follows that T_{d+1} is indecomposable (otherwise the entire $(d+2)$ -angle would decompose into a direct sum of several $(d+2)$ -angles). Hence $T_{d+1} \cong T_0$. Summing up we have shown that (\star) is precisely the first $(d+2)$ -angle in Theorem 5.7. \square

We conclude this subsection by noting that the ‘‘moreover’’ part of Theorem 5.7 also follows from the explicit description of the $(d+2)$ -angle (\star) in the proof of (2) \implies (3) above.

6. $(d+2)$ -ANGULATED CLUSTER CATEGORIES OF TYPE A

In this section we study the $(d+2)$ -angulated cluster categories (see Section 5) of the iterated Auslander algebras of linearly oriented A_n (see Section 3) more explicitly.

We will index the indecomposable objects in the $(d+2)$ -angulated cluster category $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$ by $\circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$ (see Definition 2.2), as we make precise in Subsection 6.1. We write O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} for the indecomposable object corresponding to $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$. With this notation we have the following.

Proposition 6.1. *Let $(i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d) \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$. Then*

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}}(O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d]) \neq 0 \iff [(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d) \text{ or } (j_0, \dots, j_d) \wr (i_0, \dots, i_d)],$$

and in this case the Hom-space is one-dimensional.

Note that the condition on the right-hand side of Proposition 6.1 is equivalent to the d -simplices in the cyclic polytope $C(n+2d+1, 2d)$ corresponding to (i_0, \dots, i_d) and (j_0, \dots, j_d) intersecting in their interior.

To give an explicit description of the exchange $(d+2)$ -angles of Theorem 5.7 for the specific d -representation finite algebras A_n^d , we need the following notation:

Definition 6.2. For $(i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d) \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$ with $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$, and $X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\}$, we set

$$\begin{aligned} m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d)) &= \text{sort}(\{i_x \mid x \in X\} \cup \{j_x \mid x \notin X\}) \\ n_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d)) &= \text{sort}(\{i_x \mid x \in X\} \cup \{j_{x-1} \mid x \notin X\}) \end{aligned}$$

Here we write $\text{sort}(K)$ for the tuple consisting of the elements of the set K in increasing order. In the definition of n_X , we interpret j_{-1} as j_d .

Note that m_X has already been introduced in Section 3, above Theorem 3.8.

Theorem 6.3. *Let $T \oplus O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ be a cluster tilting object in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$. Assume there is some $O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \notin \text{add } T \oplus O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ such that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}}(T, O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d]) = 0$. Then*

- (1) $T \oplus O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ is a cluster tilting object in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$.

- (2) Either $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$ or $(j_0, \dots, j_d) \wr (i_0, \dots, i_d)$.
(3) Assume $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$. Then
(a) There is up to scalars one map $O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \rightarrow O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}[d]$. Its minimal completion to a $(d+2)$ -angle is

$$O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \longrightarrow E_d \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow E_1 \longrightarrow O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \longrightarrow O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}[d],$$

with

$$E_r = \bigoplus_{\substack{X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\} \\ |X|=r \\ m_X \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d}} O_{m_X}$$

for $r \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. (Here m_X is short for $m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d))$.)

Moreover $\bigoplus_{r=1}^d E_r \in \text{add } T$, and the maps $O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \rightarrow E_d$ and $E_1 \rightarrow O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ are a left T -approximation of O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} and a right T -approximation of O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} , respectively.

- (b) There is up to scalars one map $O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \rightarrow O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d]$. Its minimal completion to a $(d+2)$ -angle is

$$O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \longrightarrow F_1 \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow F_d \longrightarrow O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \longrightarrow O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d],$$

with

$$F_r = \bigoplus_{\substack{X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\} \\ |X|=r \\ n_X \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d}} O_{n_X}$$

for $r \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ (Here n_X is short for $n_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d))$.)

Moreover $\bigoplus_{r=1}^d F_r \in \text{add } T$, and the maps $O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \rightarrow F_1$ and $F_d \rightarrow O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ are a left T -approximation of O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} and a right T -approximation of O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} , respectively.

- (4) For $(j_0, \dots, j_d) \wr (i_0, \dots, i_d)$ we have the same result as in (3), with (i_0, \dots, i_d) and (j_0, \dots, j_d) interchanged throughout (including in the definitions of m_X and n_X).

Together with Sections 2 and 4 we obtain the following classification of cluster tilting objects in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$. This is a cluster category version of Theorem 4.4. The proof is obtained from the proof of Theorem 4.4 by replacing the reference to Theorem 3.8 by a reference to Theorem 6.3.

Theorem 6.4. *Triangulations of $C(n+2d+1, 2d)$ correspond bijectively to basic cluster tilting objects in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$; two triangulations are related by a bistellar flip iff the corresponding tilting objects are related by a single mutation.*

6.1. Indexing the indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$ – Proof of Proposition 6.1. Our first aim is to make explicit the indexing of indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$ by $\circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$, that is by interior d -simplices of the $2d$ -dimensional cyclic polytope with $n+2d+1$ vertices.

Construction 6.5. For $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^{d+1}$ such that $i_x+2 \leq i_{x+1}$ for $0 \leq x < d$ and $i_d+2 \leq i_0+n+2d+1$ we set

$$U_{i_0, \dots, i_d} := \mathscr{U} \mathbb{S}_d^{1-i_0} P_{A_n^d} P_{i_1-i_0-1, \dots, i_d-i_0-1},$$

where $P_{A_n^d} P_{i_1-i_0-1, \dots, i_d-i_0-1}$ is the projective A_n^d -module as defined in Theorem 3.4.

Lemma 6.6. (1) *The indecomposable objects in \mathscr{U} are precisely*

$$\{U_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \mid \forall x \in \{0, \dots, d-1\}: i_x+2 \leq i_{x+1} \text{ and } i_d+2 < i_0+n+2d+1\}.$$

(2) *We have*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathscr{U} \mathbb{S}_d U_{i_0, \dots, i_d} &= U_{i_0-1, \dots, i_d-1}, \text{ and} \\ \mathscr{U} \mathbb{S}_d^- U_{i_0, \dots, i_d} &= U_{i_0+1, \dots, i_d+1}. \end{aligned}$$

- (3) *For $1 \leq i_0$ and $i_d \leq n+2d$ the U_{i_0, \dots, i_d} defined in Construction 6.5 above coincide with the modules M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} constructed in Theorem 3.4.*

Proof. (1) follows from the definition of \mathscr{U} in Theorem 5.11. (2) is immediate from the definition. (3) follows from Theorem 3.6(1) for $i_0 = 1$, and then from Remark 5.12 and Proposition 3.13. \square

We next describe the functor $\mathscr{U} \mathbb{S}_{2d}$.

Lemma 6.7.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{U}\mathbb{S}_{2d}U_{i_0, \dots, i_d} &= U_{i_d - (n+2d+1), i_0, \dots, i_{d-1}}, \text{ and} \\ \mathcal{U}\mathbb{S}_{2d}^-U_{i_0, \dots, i_d} &= U_{i_1, \dots, i_d, i_0 + n + 2d + 1}.\end{aligned}$$

Proof. We only prove the second formula; the proof of the first one is similar. We have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{U}\mathbb{S}_{2d}^-U_{i_0, \dots, i_d} &= \mathcal{U}\mathbb{S}_{2d}^-\mathcal{U}\mathbb{S}_d^{1-i_0}P_{i_1 - i_0 - 1, \dots, i_d - i_0 - 1} \\ &= \mathcal{U}\mathbb{S}_d^{-(1+i_0)}\mathcal{U}\mathbb{S}P_{i_1 - i_0 - 1, \dots, i_d - i_0 - 1} \\ &= \mathcal{U}\mathbb{S}_d^{-(1+i_0)}I_{i_1 - i_0 - 1, \dots, i_d - i_0 - 1} \\ &= \mathcal{U}\mathbb{S}_d^{-(1+i_0)}U_{i_1 - i_0 - 1, \dots, i_d - i_0 - 1, n + 2d} \\ &= U_{i_1, \dots, i_d, i_0 + n + 2d + 1}\end{aligned}\quad \square$$

Definition 6.8. For $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$ we denote by O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} the image of U_{i_0, \dots, i_d} in the $(d+2)$ -angulated cluster category $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$.

Note that for $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$ the object U_{i_0, \dots, i_d} is the preimage of O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} in $\text{add}(A_n^d M \oplus A_n^d[d])$.

Definition 6.9. Define a permutation \mathbb{S}_d of $\circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$ by:

$$\mathbb{S}_d(i_0, \dots, i_d) = \begin{cases} (i_0 - 1, \dots, i_d - 1) & \text{if } i_0 > 1, \\ (i_1 - 1, \dots, i_d - 1, n + 2d + 1) & \text{if } i_0 = 1. \end{cases}$$

Its inverse permutation \mathbb{S}_d^- is given by:

$$\mathbb{S}_d^-(i_0, \dots, i_d) = \begin{cases} (i_0 + 1, \dots, i_d + 1) & \text{if } i_d < n + 2d + 1, \\ (1, i_0 + 1, \dots, i_d + 1) & \text{if } i_d = n + 2d + 1. \end{cases}$$

This notation is motivated by the second part of the following proposition.

Proposition 6.10. (1) *The indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$ are precisely*

$$\{O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \mid (i_0, \dots, i_d) \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d\}.$$

(2) *We have*

$$\mathcal{O}\mathbb{S}_d O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} = O_{\mathbb{S}_d(i_0, \dots, i_d)} \text{ and } \mathcal{O}\mathbb{S}_d^- O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} = O_{\mathbb{S}_d^-(i_0, \dots, i_d)}.$$

Proof. Both statements follow from the corresponding statements in Lemma 6.6, the fact that $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d} = \mathcal{U}/(\mathbb{S}_{2d})$, and the explicit description of \mathbb{S}_{2d} in Lemma 6.7. \square

We now prove Proposition 6.1.

Proof of Proposition 6.1. For $(i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d) \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$ we have

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}}(O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d]) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(U_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, U_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d]) \oplus D \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(U_{j_0, \dots, j_d}, U_{i_0, \dots, i_d}[d])$$

by Theorem 5.2(3). Since $[d] = \mathbb{S}_d \mathbb{S}_{2d}^-$ we have $U_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d] = U_{j_1-1, \dots, j_d-1, j_0+n+2d}$ by Lemmas 6.6 and 6.7. Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(U_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, U_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d]) \neq 0 \\
& \iff \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(U_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, U_{j_1-1, \dots, j_d-1, j_0+n+2d}) \neq 0 \\
& \iff \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(\mathbb{S}_d^{1-i_0} P_{i_1-i_0-1, \dots, i_d-i_0-1}, \mathbb{S}_d^{1-i_0} U_{j_1-i_0, \dots, j_d-i_0, j_0-i_0+n+2d+1}) \neq 0 \\
& \iff \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(P_{i_1-i_0-1, \dots, i_d-i_0-1}, U_{j_1-i_0, \dots, j_d-i_0, j_0-i_0+n+2d+1}) \neq 0 \\
& \iff (j_1 - i_0, \dots, j_d - i_0, j_0 - i_0 + n + 2d + 1) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d \\
& \quad \text{and } \text{Hom}_{A_n^d}(P_{i_1-i_0-1, \dots, i_d-i_0-1}, M_{j_1-i_0, \dots, j_d-i_0, j_0-i_0+n+2d+1}) \neq 0 \quad (\text{by Lemma 6.6}) \\
& \iff (j_1 - i_0, \dots, j_d - i_0, j_0 - i_0 + n + 2d + 1) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d \\
& \quad \text{and } M_{j_1-i_0, \dots, j_d-i_0, j_0-i_0+n+2d+1} \text{ has } S_{i_1-i_0-1, \dots, i_d-i_0-1} \text{ as a composition factor} \\
& \iff 0 < j_1 - i_0 < i_1 - i_0 < j_2 - i_0 < i_2 - i_0 < \dots \\
& \quad \dots < j_d - i_0 < i_d - i_0 < j_0 - i_0 + n + 2d + 1 \\
& \quad \text{and } j_0 - i_0 + n + 2d + 1 \leq n + 2d \quad (\text{by Theorem 3.4}) \\
& \iff j_0 < i_0 < j_1 < i_1 < \dots < j_d < i_d < j_0 + n + 2d + 1 \\
& \iff (j_0, \dots, j_d) \wr (i_0, \dots, i_d),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equivalence holds, since $i_d < j_0 + n + 2d + 1$ holds automatically for $(i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d) \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$.

Similarly one sees that, in the case that the above equivalent statements are true, one has $\dim \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(U_{i_0, \dots, i_d}, U_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d]) = 1$.

Summing up, and noting that the cases $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$ and $(j_0, \dots, j_d) \wr (i_0, \dots, i_d)$ are mutually exclusive, we obtain the statement of the proposition. \square

6.2. Proof of Theorem 6.3. We first prove Theorem 6.3 except for the description of the terms of the $(d+2)$ -angles in (3). This gap will be filled by Proposition 6.11 below.

Proof of Theorem 6.3. By assumption, Condition (2) of Theorem 5.7 is satisfied. Thus all the equivalent statements of that theorem hold.

Claim (1) now is just Theorem 5.7(1).

(2) Clearly we cannot have $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$ and $(j_0, \dots, j_d) \wr (i_0, \dots, i_d)$. If neither $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$ nor $(j_0, \dots, j_d) \wr (i_0, \dots, i_d)$ then $T \oplus O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \oplus O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ has no d -self-extensions, contradicting the fact that $T \oplus O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ is a cluster tilting object.

For (3) note that the existence of an essentially unique map $O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \rightarrow O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}[d]$ (for (a)) and $O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \rightarrow O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d]$ (for (b)) follows from Proposition 6.1. By Lemma 5.18 these maps can be minimally completed to $(d+2)$ -angles in an essentially unique way. We postpone the proof that these essentially unique minimal completions have the form described in the theorem to Proposition 6.11. By the final statement of Theorem 5.7 we know that in the $(d+2)$ -angles of that theorem we have $O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \cong Y^{d+1} \cong X_{d+1}$. Thus these $(d+2)$ -angles are precisely the minimal completions of $O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \rightarrow O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}[d]$ and $O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \rightarrow O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d]$ to $(d+2)$ -angles, respectively. Now by Theorem 5.7(3 and 4) all the middle terms E_r and F_r of these $(d+2)$ -angles lie in $\text{add } T$. It follows from Theorem 5.7 that the maps $O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \rightarrow E_d$ and $F_d \rightarrow O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}$ are left and right T -approximations, respectively. The fact that the maps $O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \rightarrow F_1$ and $E_1 \rightarrow O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$ are left and right T -approximations, respectively, follows by interchanging the roles of O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} and O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} . \square

Proposition 6.11. *Assume $(i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d) \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$ with $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$.*

(a) *There is a $(d+2)$ -angle*

$$O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \longrightarrow E_d \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow E_1 \longrightarrow O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \longrightarrow O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}[d]$$

with

$$E_r = \bigoplus_{\substack{X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\} \\ |X|=r}} O_{m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d))} \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$$

in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$.

(b) *There is a $(d+2)$ -angle*

$$O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \longrightarrow F_1 \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow F_d \longrightarrow O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \longrightarrow O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[d]$$

with

$$F_r = \bigoplus_{\substack{X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\} \\ |X|=r}} O_{n_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d))} \\ n_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d)) \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$$

in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$.

Proof. (a) SPECIAL CASE I: $O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} = O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[-d]$. In this case any non-zero map $O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} \rightarrow O_{i_0, \dots, i_d}[d]$ is an isomorphism, and hence the other terms of the $(d+2)$ -angle should vanish. To see this we first note that

$$O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} = O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[-d] = \mathbb{S}_d^- O_{j_0, \dots, j_d} = \begin{cases} O_{j_0+1, \dots, j_d+1} & \text{if } j_d < n+2d+1 \\ O_{1, j_0+1, \dots, j_{d-1}+1} & \text{if } j_d = n+2d+1 \end{cases}.$$

Since we assume $(i_0, \dots, i_d) \wr (j_0, \dots, j_d)$, and hence $i_0 < j_0$, we can only be in the latter case above. Now

$$m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d)) = m_X((1, j_0+1, \dots, j_{d-1}+1), (j_0, \dots, j_{d-1}, n+2d+1)),$$

and hence $m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d)) \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$ only for $X \in \{\emptyset, \{0, \dots, d\}\}$. Thus (a) holds for $O_{i_0, \dots, i_d} = O_{j_0, \dots, j_d}[-d]$.

SPECIAL CASE II: $j_d \leq n+2d$ (and hence also $i_d \leq n+2d$). Then $(i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d$, and by Proposition 3.19 there is an exact sequence

$$M_{i_0, \dots, i_d} \longrightarrow \overleftarrow{E}_d \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \overleftarrow{E}_1 \longrightarrow M_{j_0, \dots, j_d}$$

in mod A_n^d , with

$$\overleftarrow{E}_r = \bigoplus_{\substack{X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\} \\ |X|=r}} M_{m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d))} \\ m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d)) \in \mathbf{I}_{n+2d}^d$$

By Example 5.17 this turns into a $(d+2)$ -angle in \mathcal{U} , and hence, by Proposition 5.29, also into a $(d+2)$ -angle in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$. Since during this transfer $M_{m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d))}$ turns into $O_{m_X((i_0, \dots, i_d), (j_0, \dots, j_d))}$, the claim follows.

GENERAL CASE: If $j_d \leq n+2d$, then we can apply special case II. So suppose otherwise, namely, that $j_d = n+2d+1$.

If $i_0 = 1$ and $i_t = j_{t-1} + 1$ for all $1 \leq t \leq d$ then we can apply special case I. Thus we may assume that either $i_0 > 1$ or that there is t such that $i_t > j_{t-1} + 1$.

Assume first that $i_0 > 1$. Let $(i'_0, \dots, i'_d) = (1, i_1 - i_0 + 1, i_2 - i_0 + 1, \dots, i_d - i_0 + 1)$, and let $(j'_0, \dots, j'_d) = (j_0 - i_0 + 1, j_1 - i_0 + 1, \dots, j_d - i_0 + 1)$. Special case II applies to (i'_0, \dots, i'_d) and (j'_0, \dots, j'_d) , resulting in a $(d+2)$ -angle in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$. The desired $(d+2)$ -angle is obtained from that one by applying $\circlearrowleft \mathbb{S}_d^{-(i_0-1)}$.

Assume now that we have t such that $i_t > j_{t-1} + 1$. Set

$$(i'_0, \dots, i'_d) = \mathbb{S}_d^{i_t-1}(i_0, \dots, i_d) \quad \text{and} \quad (j'_0, \dots, j'_d) = \mathbb{S}_d^{i_t-1}(j_0, \dots, j_d).$$

We have that $(i'_0, \dots, i'_d) \wr (j'_0, \dots, j'_d)$, and $j'_d = j_{t-1} - i_t + 1 + n + 2d + 1 < n + 2d + 1$, so special case II applies, resulting in a $(d+2)$ -angle in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$. The desired $(d+2)$ -angle is obtained from that one by applying $\circlearrowleft \mathbb{S}_d^{-(i_t-1)}$.

(b) Let

$$(i'_0, \dots, i'_d) = \mathbb{S}_d^{i_0}(i_0, \dots, i_d) = (i_1 - i_0, \dots, i_d - i_0, n + 2d + 1) \text{ and} \\ (j'_0, \dots, j'_d) = \mathbb{S}_d^{i_0}(j_0, \dots, j_d) = (j_0 - i_0, \dots, j_d - i_0).$$

Note that $(j'_0, \dots, j'_d) \wr (i'_0, \dots, i'_d)$. We can therefore apply part (a) to construct a $(d+2)$ -angle

$$O_{j'_0, \dots, j'_d} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow O_{i'_0, \dots, i'_d} \longrightarrow O_{j'_0, \dots, j'_d}[d].$$

One then applies $\circlearrowleft \mathbb{S}_d^{-i_0}$, and checks that this is the desired $(d+2)$ -angle by applying the definition of m_X and n_X . \square

7. TROPICAL CLUSTER EXCHANGE RELATIONS

Define a *generalized lamination* to be a finite collection of increasing $(d+1)$ -tuples from $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, \dots, m\}$, such that no two intertwine. We can also think of a generalized lamination as a collection of d -simplices in \mathbb{R}^{2d} with vertices on the moment curve, which do not intersect in their interiors; the increasing $(d+1)$ -tuple (b_0, \dots, b_d) corresponds to the convex hull of the points p_{b_i} . We denote by \mathcal{L} the set of all generalized laminations.

For each increasing $(d+1)$ -tuple A from $\{1, \dots, m\}$ we define a function $I_A: \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ by setting $I_A(L)$ to be the number of elements of L which intertwine with A (in some order). This is also equal to the number of intersections of the simplex A with the simplices defined by the lamination. In this section we show that these functions satisfy certain tropical exchange relations which we shall define, and in which the functions I_A for $A \notin \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_m^d$ function as frozen variables (in other words, they cannot be mutated).

In the case that $d = 1$, this was shown by Gekhtman, Shapiro, and Vainshtein [GSV]. ([GSV] considers more general situations, where the polygon is replaced by other surfaces. See also the work of Fomin and Thurston [FT] for another perspective and further extensions of this.)

The next theorem gives the tropical exchange relation between I_A and I_B where A and B are exchangeable.

Theorem 7.1. *Let $A, B \in \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_m^d$ such that $A \wr B$. Then we have the following equality of functions $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$:*

$$(5) \quad I_A = \max \left(\sum_{X \subsetneq \{0, \dots, d\}} (-1)^{|X|+d+1} I_{m_X(A,B)}, \sum_{X \subsetneq \{0, \dots, d\}} (-1)^{|X|+d+1} I_{n_X(A,B)} \right)$$

(See Definition 6.2 for m_X and n_X .)

The relation (5) is “tropical” because it uses the operations $\max(\cdot, \cdot)$ and $+$, rather than $+$ and \times . In the $d = 1$ case, if one replaces $(\max, +)$ in (5) with $(+, \times)$, one obtains the type A cluster algebra exchange relation. We do not know how to obtain a meaningful analogue of this for $d > 1$.

Note that for $d > 1$, (5) is not a tropical cluster algebra relation, because of the signs. When $d = 2$, we get, for example, the following exchange relation:

$$I_{024} - I_{135} = \max(I_{124} + I_{034} + I_{025} - I_{134} - I_{125} - I_{035}, I_{245} + I_{014} + I_{023} - I_{013} - I_{145} - I_{235})$$

This is not a normal tropical cluster algebra relation because the exchanged variables appear with opposite signs on the lefthand side, and the two tropical monomials on the righthand side each include a mixture of signs.

There is a term in (5) for each summand of each term of the exchange $(d+2)$ -angles for O_A and O_B in $\mathcal{O}_{A_{m-2d-1}^d}$ (see Theorem 6.3), but (5) also includes terms corresponding to $(d+1)$ -tuples which are not separated.

The statement of Theorem 7.1 was chosen for maximum uniformity. It follows from the proof that, if d is even, then the two terms inside the $\max(\cdot, \cdot)$ are equal, so the theorem could be stated more simply in this case.

7.1. Proof of Theorem 7.1. Let ℓ be an increasing $(d+1)$ -tuple of non-integers, $\ell = (\ell_0, \dots, \ell_d)$. We will also write ℓ for the generalized lamination consisting only of ℓ . We begin by considering (5) on generalized laminations of the form ℓ .

Proposition 7.2. *Let A and B be exchangeable $(d+1)$ -tuples such that $A \wr B$, and let ℓ be as above. Then exactly one of the following happens:*

- (1) $\sum_{X \subsetneq \{0, \dots, d\}} (-1)^{|X|} I_{m_X(A,B)}(\ell) = 0$, or
- (2) d is odd, and $a_i < \ell_i < b_i$ for all i .

Proof. Suppose first that $\ell_k < a_k$ for some k . It follows that if ℓ intertwines $m_X(A, B)$ in either order, it must be that $\ell \wr m_X(A, B)$ (rather than the reverse). If, for any i we have $\ell_i > b_i$, then $\ell_i > a_i$ as well, so all the terms in (1) are zero. Similarly, if $\ell_i < a_{i-1}$ for any i , all the terms in (1) are zero. Hence we may disregard these cases.

So, for each $i \neq k$, there are three possibilities:

- $a_{i-1} < \ell_i < b_{i-1}$
- $b_{i-1} < \ell_i < a_i$
- $a_i < \ell_i < b_i$

In the first case, in order for $I_{m_X(A,B)}(\ell)$ to be nonzero, we must have $i-1 \in X$. In the third case, we must have $i \notin X$.

If $k = 0$, then the above conditions are sufficient. If $k \neq 0$, we also have two possibilities regarding ℓ_k :

- $a_{k-1} < \ell_k < b_{k-1}$
- $b_{k-1} < \ell_k < a_k$

In the first case, we must have $k-1 \in X$.

If X satisfies all the above criteria, then $\ell \wr m_X(A, B)$. This implies that the non-zero values for $I_{m_X(A,B)}(\ell)$ are precisely those such that X satisfies $X_{\min} \subseteq X \subseteq X_{\max}$, for certain specific X_{\min} and X_{\max} . If $X_{\min} \neq X_{\max}$, then the sum will be zero. So suppose otherwise. The above conditions must therefore have specified X precisely. We must therefore have $k \neq 0$, and we must have $k-1 \in X$. Consider $i = k-1$. It must have contributed some condition, which cannot contradict the previous condition, so it must have imposed $k-2 \in X$. Proceeding similarly, we see that $i = 1$ must impose the condition that $0 \in X$, and then there is no further (non-contradictory) condition which can be imposed by $i = 0$. Thus, $X_{\min} \neq X_{\max}$, and the sum is zero.

The case that there is some k with $\ell_k > b_k$ is dealt with similarly.

The remaining case is when $a_k < \ell_k < b_k$. In this case, the only two nonzero terms in (1) are $I_A(\ell)$ and $I_B(\ell)$. If d is even, they have opposite signs and cancel out; otherwise, they do not cancel, and we are in the situation of (2). \square

The following proposition is proved the same way:

Proposition 7.3. *Let A and B be exchangeable $(d+1)$ -tuples such that $A \wr B$, and let ℓ be as above. Then exactly one of the following happens:*

- (1) $\sum_{X \subseteq \{0, \dots, d\}} (-1)^{|X|} I_{m_X(A,B)}(\ell) = 0$, or
- (2) d is odd, and $b_{i-1} < \ell_i < a_i$ for all i (where the condition that $b_{-1} < \ell_0$ is considered to be vacuously true).

We say that ℓ is in m -special position (n -special position) with respect to the pair A, B if it satisfies Condition (2) of Proposition 7.2 (of Proposition 7.3).

Proof of Theorem 7.1. Consider (5) applied on ℓ . By the above two propositions, if d is even, or if ℓ is neither in m - nor n -special position, then the contribution from ℓ to both sides of (5) are equal and, further, the two terms being maximized are also equal. In the remaining case (d odd and ℓ in m - or n -special position), one checks that the lefthand side of (5) is 1, while the terms on the righthand side are -1 and 1.

Now we consider (5) on an arbitrary generalized lamination L . As already observed, the simplices in L which are neither in m - nor n -special position with respect to A, B give equal contributions to the left-hand side of (5) and to each of the terms of the maximum on the right-hand side, so they can be ignored. If d is even, we are done also. Otherwise, note that L cannot have both elements which are in m -special position and elements which are in n -special position, since these would intertwine. Thus, only one of the two special positions is allowed, and the contributions from all the terms of L in special position therefore appear, with positive sign, in the same term in the maximum. Thus the equality of the theorem holds. \square

8. HIGHER DIMENSIONAL PHENOMENA

In this section we report on some phenomena appearing in the classical $d = 1$ case which do not persist for larger values of d . In the $d = 1$ case, a maximal rigid object in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$ is cluster tilting. We give examples showing that, for any $d \geq 3$, this statement does not always hold. Specifically, we show the following:

Proposition 8.1. *For $d \geq 3$, there exist maximal non-intertwining subsets of ${}^{\circ}\mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d$ which are not of the overall maximal size.*

In the setup of the cluster categories of Section 5 the proposition implies that, for $d \geq 3$, there are maximal rigid objects in $\mathcal{O}_{A_2^d}$ which are not cluster tilting.

A maximal non-intertwining subset of \mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d consists of all the elements of $\mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d \setminus \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d$ together with a maximal non-intertwining subset of $\circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d$ (since the elements of $\mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d \setminus \circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d$ contain both 1 and $2d+3$, and therefore do not intertwine any element of \mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d). It follows that the statement of the proposition also holds with \mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d replacing $\circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d$. In the representation-theoretic terms of Section 3 this restatement of the proposition implies that for $d \geq 3$ there exist partial tilting modules for A_3^d which cannot be extended to a tilting module in $\text{add } M_3^d$.

Computer experiments have not detected any similar phenomena when $d = 2$.

We also consider the simplicial complex Δ_n^d with vertex set $\circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{n+2d+1}^d$, whose maximal faces correspond to the internal simplices of triangulations of $C(n+2d+1, 2d)$, or equivalently, to cluster tilting objects in $\mathcal{O}_{A_n^d}$.

Given a simplicial complex Δ on a vertex set V , we say that vertices v and w are compatible if $\{v, w\}$ is a face of Δ . We then say that Δ is a *clique complex* if its faces consist of all pairwise compatible subsets of V . In the classical setting, Δ_n^1 is a clique complex; this is a combinatorial expression of the statement we have already recalled that cluster tilting objects and maximal rigid objects coincide in the classical cluster category. In these terms, Proposition 8.1 says that Δ_2^d is not a clique complex for $d \geq 3$.

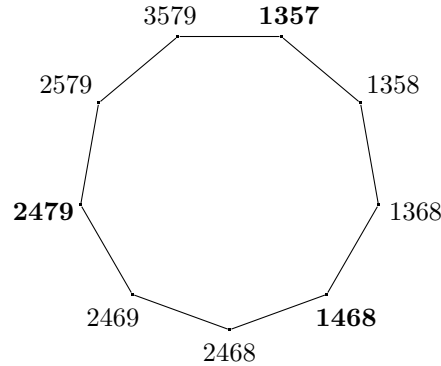
It is natural to ask about the topology of Δ_n^d . Many simplicial complexes which arise in the context of algebraic combinatorics are *shellable*. We recall the precise definition in Subsection 8.1; the point is that if a simplicial complex is shellable, then its homotopy type admits a very simple description. It is classical that Δ_n^1 is shellable, because it can be realized as the boundary of a convex polytope, the (simple) associahedron [Lee], and the boundary of a simplicial convex polytope is shellable [BrM].

Our result in this direction is a negative one:

Proposition 8.2. *For $d \geq 2$, the complex Δ_2^d is not shellable.*

8.1. **Proofs for Section 8.** The elements of $\circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d$ can be arranged in a cycle, in such a fashion that any $(d+1)$ -tuple is compatible with any other one except the two which are maximally distant from it. The overall maximal size of a non-intertwining collection is $d+1$; the non-intertwining collections of that size consist of $d+1$ consecutive entries around the cycle.

For $d = 3$, the resulting cycle is below:



Proof of Proposition 8.1. If $d \geq 3$, it is possible to choose three $(d+1)$ -tuples in $\circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d$ which are pairwise non-intertwining, but which do not all lie in any consecutive sequence of length $d+1$. Therefore, this collection cannot be extended to a collection of $d+1$ non-intertwining elements of $\circlearrowleft \mathbf{I}_{2d+3}^d$.

For example, for $d = 3$, we could choose $\{1357, 1468, 2479\}$ as our starting collection; it is impossible to increase it to a non-intertwining collection of size $d+1 = 4$. \square

A simplicial complex is called d -dimensional if all its maximal faces contain $d+1$ vertices.

Definition 8.3. For $d > 0$, a d -dimensional simplicial complex is called *shellable* if its maximal faces admit an order F_1, \dots, F_p such that for all $i > 1$, the intersection of F_i with $\bigcup_{j < i} F_j$ is a non-empty union of codimension one faces of F_i .

If a d -dimensional simplicial complex is shellable, then it is either contractible or homotopic to the wedge product of some number of d -dimensional spheres, [Bjö, Theorem 1.3].

Proof of Proposition 8.2. The simplicial complex Δ_2^d is d -dimensional. Therefore, if Δ_2^d were shellable, it would necessarily either be contractible or be homotopic to a wedge of some number of d -spheres.

The cycle defined above on the vertices of Δ_2^d , viewed as a one-dimensional simplicial complex, is a subcomplex of Δ_2^d , and Δ_2^d admits a deformation retract to it. Thus Δ_2^d is homotopic to S^1 . It follows that for $d \geq 2$ it is not shellable. \square

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