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The quasihereditary structure of the Auslander–Dlab–Ringel algebra[☆]



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ABSTRACT

Given an arbitrary algebra A we may associate to it a special endomorphism algebra, R_A , introduced by Auslander. Dlab and Ringel constructed a heredity chain for R_A , proving that every algebra A has an associated highest weight theory. In this paper we investigate the quasihereditary structure of R_A using an axiomatic approach.

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1. Introduction

Quasihereditary algebras were introduced in [4] by Cline, Parshall and Scott, in order to deal with highest weight categories arising in the representation theory of Lie algebras and algebraic groups. This notion was extensively studied by Dlab and Ringel ([8,6,9],

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[11, Appendix]). Since the introduction of quasihereditary algebras, many classes of algebras arising naturally were shown to be quasihereditary.

A prototype for quasihereditary algebras are the Schur algebras, whose highest weight theory is that of general linear groups. They are the endomorphism algebras of certain modules over the group algebra of a symmetric group, and the algebra of the symmetric group can be seen as an idempotent subalgebra of the Schur algebra.

Thus it seemed natural that one can study an algebra A by realising it as $(\xi R \xi, \xi)$ with R quasihereditary and ξ an idempotent in R . In [2], Auslander gave an explicit construction of an algebra \tilde{R}_A and an idempotent $\xi \in \tilde{R}_A$ for every Artin algebra A , such that \tilde{R}_A has finite global dimension, and A is isomorphic to $(\xi \tilde{R}_A \xi, \xi)$. In [6], Dlab and Ringel showed that this algebra \tilde{R}_A is in fact quasihereditary. This may be rephrased by saying that any such A has an associated highest weight theory.

In this paper, we study the basic algebra R_A of \tilde{R}_A , where A is a finite-dimensional algebra over some field. We propose to call R_A the *Auslander–Dlab–Ringel algebra* (ADR algebra) of A . We show that R_A satisfies the following two properties:

- (A1) $\text{Rad } \Delta(i)$ is either a standard module, or is zero;
- (A2) if $\text{Rad } \Delta(i) = 0$ then the corresponding indecomposable injective module Q_i has a filtration by standard modules (in other words, Q_i is tilting).

This motivates the following definition. Let B be a quasihereditary algebra with respect to a poset (Φ, \sqsubseteq) . We say that B is *ultra strongly quasihereditary* if it satisfies (A1) and (A2). This class of algebras is closed under Morita equivalence of quasihereditary algebras, since axioms (A1) and (A2) are expressed in terms of highest weight structures and of internal categorical constructions. By a result of Dlab and Ringel ([7]), condition (A1) implies that the category of modules with a Δ -filtration is closed under submodules, and the algebras with this property were named “strongly quasihereditary algebras” ([14]).

We prove several properties for algebras satisfying (A1) and (A2), and for their Ringel duals. In particular, we show that one can label the simple modules in a natural way by pairs (i, j) so that $\Delta(i, j)$ has radical $\Delta(i, j+1)$ for $1 \leq j < l_i$ and $\Delta(i, l_i)$ is simple. As a main contribution of Section 5, we will prove the following (which corresponds to Theorem 5.5 and Proposition 5.8).

Theorem. *Let B be an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra. The injective hull Q_{i, l_i} of the simple B -module with label (i, l_i) has both a Δ - and a ∇ -filtration. Moreover, the chain of inclusions*

$$0 \subset T(i, l_i) \subset \cdots \subset T(i, j) \subset \cdots \subset T(i, 1) = Q_{i, l_i},$$

where $T(i, j)$ is the tilting module corresponding to the label (i, j) , is the unique ∇ -filtration of Q_{i, l_i} . For $1 \leq j < l_i$, the injective hull $Q_{i, j}$ of the simple module with label (i, j) is isomorphic to $Q_{i, l_i}/T(i, j+1)$.

The layout of the paper is the following. Section 2 contains background on quasihereditary algebras and on the ADR algebra. In Section 3, we study the standard R_A -modules corresponding to the quasihereditary order $(\Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$ of [6]. We prove that the uniserial projective R_A -modules described by Smalø in [17] are indeed standard modules with respect to $(\Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$. In Section 4, we show that the algebra R_A is quasihereditary with respect to $(\Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$ – our proof is different from that in [6]. Section 5 introduces ultra strongly quasihereditary algebras. We prove the result on the labelling described previously, we construct the injective modules for these algebras and we prove Theorem 5.5. Denote the Ringel dual of a quasihereditary algebra B by $\mathcal{R}(B)$. In Section 6 we show that $\mathcal{R}(B)^{op}$ is ultra strongly quasihereditary whenever the algebra B is an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra. In Section 7 we determine a presentation of R_A by quiver and relations when A is a certain Brauer tree algebra, which occurs for example in the representation theory of the symmetric group.

2. Preliminaries

Throughout this paper the word ‘algebra’ will mean finite-dimensional K -algebra, where K is some fixed field. Furthermore, all modules will be finite-dimensional left modules.

2.1. The ADR algebra of A

Fix an algebra A . Given a module M , we shall denote its Loewy length by $\text{LL}(M)$, that is, $\text{LL}(M)$ is the minimal natural number such that $\text{Rad}^{\text{LL}(M)} M = 0$. Let A have Loewy length L (as a left module). We want to study the basic version of the endomorphism algebra of

$$\bigoplus_{j=1}^L A / (\text{Rad } A)^j.$$

This will have multiplicities in general.

Let $\{P_1, \dots, P_n\}$ be a complete irredundant set of projective indecomposable A -modules and let l_i be the Loewy length of P_i . Define

$$G := \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \bigoplus_{j=1}^{l_i} P_i / \text{Rad}^j P_i.$$

The modules $P_i / \text{Rad}^j P_i$ are indecomposable and pairwise non-isomorphic, and these are precisely the indecomposable summands of $\bigoplus_{j=1}^L A / (\text{Rad } A)^j$ (up to isomorphism).

The algebra

$$R = R_A := \text{End}_A(G)^{op},$$

which we call the *ADR algebra of A*, is then a basic algebra of

$$\tilde{R}_A := \text{End}_A\left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^L A / (\text{Rad } A)^j\right)^{op}.$$

The projective indecomposable R -modules are given by

$$P_{i,j} := \text{Hom}_A(G, P_i / \text{Rad}^j P_i),$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq l_i$. Let $\xi \in R$ be the idempotent corresponding to the summand $\bigoplus_{i=1}^n P_{i,l_i}$ of R . Notice that $\xi R \xi$ is a basic algebra of A .

Denote the simple quotient of $P_{i,j}$ by $L_{i,j}$ and define

$$\Lambda := \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq l_i\},$$

so that Λ labels the simple R -modules.

The notation $\text{mod } A$ will be used for the category of (finite-dimensional) A -modules and, for every M in $\text{mod } A$, $\text{add } M$ will denote the full subcategory of $\text{mod } A$ whose objects are the summands of finite direct sums of copies of M . We say that a set of modules (or a single module) Θ in $\text{mod } A$ *generates* a module M , if M is the image of some map f whose domain is a (finite) direct sum of modules in Θ . The notion of cogeneration is defined dually.

Since G generates A , the functor $\text{Hom}_A(G, -)$ has rather nice properties. Indeed, the functor

$$\text{Hom}_A(G, -) : \text{mod } A \longrightarrow \text{mod } R$$

is fully faithful and it is right adjoint to the exact functor $\text{Hom}_R(\text{Hom}_A(G, A), -)$. This implies that $\text{Hom}_A(G, -)$ preserves injectives. Moreover, the restriction of $\text{Hom}_A(G, -)$ to $\text{add } G$ yields an equivalence between the categories $\text{add } G$ and $\text{add } R$. A detailed account of the properties of this adjunction can be found in [2, §8–§10].

2.2. Quasihereditary algebras

Given an algebra B and a partial order (Φ, \sqsubseteq) labelling the simple B -modules, one defines the *standard module* $\Delta(i)$, $i \in \Phi$, to be the largest quotient of P_i with all composition factors of the form L_j , where $j \sqsubseteq i$. Here L_i denotes the simple B -module with label $i \in \Phi$, and P_i represents the projective B -module with top L_i . Let Q_i be the injective B -module with socle L_i . The *costandard module* $\nabla(i)$ is defined dually, by replacing ‘quotient’ by ‘submodule’, and P_i by Q_i . The set of standard B -modules (resp. costandard B -modules) is denoted by Δ (resp. ∇). Following [9], we say that the poset (Φ, \sqsubseteq) is *adapted* to B if the following holds: for every module M with simple top L_i and simple socle L_j , where i and j are incomparable in (Φ, \sqsubseteq) , there is $k \in \Phi$ such that $k \sqsupset i$ or

$k \sqsupset j$, and $[M : L_k] \neq 0$. Here $[M : L]$ denotes the Jordan–Hölder multiplicity of a simple module L in M .

Any set of modules, Θ , gives rise to the extension closed category $\mathcal{F}(\Theta)$ of all modules having a Θ -filtration, i.e. a filtration whose factors lie in Θ (up to isomorphism). The categories $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ and $\mathcal{F}(\nabla)$ are of central interest.

There are different equivalent ways of defining a quasihereditary algebra. We shall adopt the module theoretic perspective of [9].

Definition 2.1. The algebra B is *quasihereditary* with respect to (Φ, \sqsubseteq) provided that:

- (1) (Φ, \sqsubseteq) is adapted to B ;
- (2) the multiplicity of L_i in $\Delta(i)$ is one for all $i \in \Phi$;
- (3) the projective modules lie in $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$.

In this case we may write (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) . If (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) is quasihereditary the dual of (3) also holds: the injective B -modules lie in $\mathcal{F}(\nabla)$.

Given a quasihereditary algebra (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) and a module M in $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$, denote the multiplicity of $\Delta(i)$ in a Δ -filtration of M by $(M : \Delta(i))$. This number is independent of a choice of a Δ -filtration, thus it is well defined. Quasihereditary algebras satisfy a Brauer–Humphreys type of reciprocity, which reduces to the identities $(P_i : \Delta(j)) = [\nabla(j) : L_i]$ and $(Q_i : \nabla(j)) = [\Delta(j) : L_i]$ when the field K is algebraically closed ([9, Lemma 2.5]). More generally, we have the following well-known result, which follows from [9, Lemma 2.4].

Lemma 2.2. Let (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) be a quasihereditary algebra. Let M and N be B -modules, with $M \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ and $N \in \mathcal{F}(\nabla)$. Then, for $i \in \Phi$,

$$\begin{aligned} (M : \Delta(i)) &= \dim_{\text{End}_B(\nabla(i))} \text{Hom}_B(M, \nabla(i)), \\ (N : \nabla(i)) &= \dim_{\text{End}_B(\Delta(i))^{\text{op}}} \text{Hom}_B(\Delta(i), N). \end{aligned}$$

3. The standard modules

Following the notation introduced in Subsection 2.1, recall that the set $\Lambda = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq l_i\}$ labels the simple modules over the ADR algebra R . Define a partial order, \trianglelefteq , on Λ by

$$(i, j) \triangleleft (k, l) \Leftrightarrow j > l.$$

We shall see, in Section 4, that the ADR algebra R is quasihereditary with respect to $(\Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$. In this section, we describe the standard R -modules $\Delta(i, j)$ with respect to $(\Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$. For this, two ingredients are needed. The following result, due to Smalø, is crucial.

Proposition 3.1 ([17, Proposition 2.1]). *The modules $P_{1,1}, \dots, P_{n,1}$ form a complete irredundant list of projective R -modules without proper projective submodules. Each projective $P_{i,1}$ is uniserial with Loewy length l_i and, for every (i, j) in Λ , we have the following short exact sequences*

$$0 \longrightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_A(G, \operatorname{Rad} P_i / \operatorname{Rad}^j P_i) \longrightarrow P_{i,j} \longrightarrow \operatorname{Rad}^{j-1} P_{i,1} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Corollary 3.2. *For $1 \leq j \leq l_i$, the module $\operatorname{Rad}^{j-1} P_{i,1}$ is uniserial and has composition factors $L_{i,j}, \dots, L_{i,l_i}$, labelled from the top to the socle.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.1, the projective indecomposable module $P_{i,1}$ has Loewy length l_i and is uniserial. Thus, the module $\operatorname{Rad}^{j-1} P_{i,1}$ is also uniserial and has Loewy length $l_i - j + 1$. Note that $\operatorname{Rad}^k(\operatorname{Rad}^{j-1} P_{i,j}) = \operatorname{Rad}^{k+j-1} P_{i,j}$. By Proposition 3.1, this module has a simple top isomorphic to $L_{i,k+j}$, for $0 \leq k \leq l_i - j$. \square

The next lemma will also be used to determine the structure of the standard R -modules. Its proof can be found in [2], within the proof of Proposition 10.2.

Lemma 3.3. *Let M be in $\operatorname{mod} A$. There is an epic $\varepsilon : X_0 \rightarrow M$, with X_0 in $\operatorname{add} G$ satisfying $\operatorname{LL}(X_0) = \operatorname{LL}(M)$, such that $\operatorname{Hom}_A(G, \varepsilon)$ is the projective cover of $\operatorname{Hom}_A(G, M)$ in $\operatorname{mod} R$.*

Given a set of modules (or a single module) Θ and a module M in $\operatorname{mod} A$, define the trace of Θ in M , $\operatorname{Tr}(\Theta, M)$, to be the largest submodule of M generated by Θ (see [1, §8]). If B is an algebra endowed with a labelling poset (Φ, \sqsubseteq) (as in Subsection 2.2), then $\Delta(i) = P_i / \operatorname{Tr}(\bigoplus_{j:j \not\sqsubseteq i} P_j, P_i)$ (see [9, Lemma 1.1]).

Proposition 3.4. *The standard R -modules are uniserial. In fact,*

$$\Delta(i, j) \cong \operatorname{Rad}^{j-1} P_{i,1},$$

for every (i, j) in Λ .

Proof. By Proposition 3.1 and Corollary 3.2, the module $\operatorname{Rad}^{j-1} P_{i,1}$ is a quotient of $P_{i,j}$, and it has composition factors $L_{i,j}, \dots, L_{i,l_i}$ (ordered from top to socle). So, by the definition of standard module, there must be an epic f from $\Delta(i, j)$ to $\operatorname{Rad}^{j-1} P_{i,1}$. Therefore we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{Tr}\left(\bigoplus_{(k,l):(k,l) \not\sqsubseteq (i,j)} P_{k,l}, P_{i,j}\right) & \longrightarrow & P_{i,j} & \longrightarrow & \Delta(i, j) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \exists g & & \parallel & & \downarrow f \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{Hom}_A(G, \operatorname{Rad} P_i / \operatorname{Rad}^j P_i) & \longrightarrow & P_{i,j} & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{Rad}^{j-1} P_{i,1} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}.$$

Further, since $\text{LL}(\text{Rad } P_i / \text{Rad}^j P_i) = j - 1$, it follows from [Lemma 3.3](#) that $\text{Hom}_A(G, \text{Rad } P_i / \text{Rad}^j P_i)$ is generated by projectives $P_{k,l}$, such that $l < j$ (so $(k, l) \not\leq (i, j)$). By the definition of trace, the inclusion map is an injection of $\text{Hom}_A(G, \text{Rad } P_i / \text{Rad}^j P_i)$ into $\text{Tr}(\bigoplus_{(k,l): (k,l) \not\leq (i,j)} P_{k,l}, P_{i,j})$. Hence the composite of g with this is one-to-one. But then the monic g must be an isomorphism. Note that $\text{Ker } f \cong \text{Coker } g$, so the epic f must be an isomorphism as well. \square

Observe that

$$\text{Rad } \Delta(i, j) = \text{Rad}(\text{Rad}^{j-1} P_{i,1}) = \begin{cases} \Delta(i, j+1) & \text{if } j < l_i, \\ 0 & \text{if } j = l_i. \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

Therefore $\text{Rad } \Delta(i, j)$, which is the unique maximal submodule of $\Delta(i, j)$, belongs to $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ for all (i, j) in Λ .

The next lemma can be found in [\[7, Lemma 2\]](#). We state it for the convenience of the reader.

Lemma 3.5. *Let Θ be a set of modules. Assume that for any M in Θ , every maximal submodule of M has a Θ -filtration. Then the category $\mathcal{F}(\Theta)$ is closed under submodules.*

By [Lemma 3.5](#) and by the identity (3.1), the subcategory $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ of $\text{mod } R$ is closed under submodules. This suggests that there are many R -modules having a Δ -filtration. In fact, the category $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ is at least as large as $\text{mod } A$.

Lemma 3.6. *Let M be in $\text{mod } A$. The R -module $\text{Hom}_A(G, M)$ belongs to $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$.*

Proof. By [Proposition 3.4](#), the result holds if $\text{LL}(M) = 1$. Assume the claim holds for modules with Loewy length $l - 1$ and let M have Loewy length l . The functor $\text{Hom}_A(G, -)$ maps the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Rad } M \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow M / \text{Rad } M \longrightarrow 0$$

to

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & \text{Hom}_A(G, \text{Rad } M) & \rightarrow & \text{Hom}_A(G, M) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_A(G, M / \text{Rad } M) \\ & & & & \searrow & & \uparrow \\ & & & & & & \text{Hom}_A(G, M) / \text{Hom}_A(G, \text{Rad } M) \end{array} .$$

By induction, $\text{Hom}_A(G, \text{Rad } M)$ lies in $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$, and by the initial case, the module $\text{Hom}_A(G, M / \text{Rad } M)$ belongs to $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ as well. According to [Lemma 3.5](#), $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ is closed under submodules, so

$$\mathrm{Hom}_A(G, M) / \mathrm{Hom}_A(G, \mathrm{Rad} M) \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta).$$

The result follows from the fact that $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ is closed under extensions. \square

4. The ADR algebra is quasihereditary

The ADR algebra is quasihereditary with respect to the heredity chain constructed by Dlab and Ringel in [6]. The underlying order in [6] can be shown to be the same as our partial order $(\Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$. Instead of going into details about heredity chains, we give a different prove that R is quasihereditary with respect to $(\Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$.

Lemma 4.1. *The partial order $(\Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$ for the simple R -modules is an adapted order for R .*

Proof. Let N be an indecomposable R -module. Suppose that $\mathrm{Top} N = L_{i,j}$ and $\mathrm{Soc} N = L_{k,l}$, with (i, j) and (k, l) incomparable with respect to \trianglelefteq , i.e. with $j = l$ and $i \neq k$. There is a nonzero morphism f and a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & P_{k,l} & \\ \exists t_* \swarrow & \downarrow f & \\ P_{i,l} & \twoheadrightarrow & N \end{array}.$$

Now $t_* = \mathrm{Hom}_A(G, t)$ for some $t : P_k / \mathrm{Rad}^l P_k \rightarrow P_i / \mathrm{Rad}^l P_i$. The map t must be a non-isomorphism since $k \neq i$. So $\mathrm{Im} t$ is generated by a module in

$$\mathcal{C} = \mathrm{add} \left(\bigoplus_{(x,y): y \leq l-1} P_x / \mathrm{Rad}^y P_x \right).$$

By the projectivity of $P_k / \mathrm{Rad}^l P_k$ in $\mathrm{mod}(A / (\mathrm{Rad} A)^l)$, we conclude that t factors through a module in \mathcal{C} . Hence t_* factors through a module in

$$\mathrm{add} \left(\bigoplus_{(x,y): y \leq l-1} P_{x,y} \right).$$

But then N must have a composition factor of the form $L_{x,y}$ for some x and some $y < l$, i.e. for some pair (x, y) such that $(x, y) \triangleright (k, l)$. \square

Theorem 4.2. *The algebra R is quasihereditary with respect to $(\Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$.*

Proof. We check that $(R, \Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$ satisfies conditions (1) to (3) in Definition 2.1. By Lemma 4.1, the poset $(\Lambda, \trianglelefteq)$ is adapted to R . Proposition 3.4 and Corollary 3.2 im-

ply that $[\Delta(i, j) : L_{i,j}] = 1$. Finally, recall that $P_{i,j} = \text{Hom}_A(G, P_i / \text{Rad}^j P_i)$. By Lemma 3.6, the projective indecomposable R -modules lie in $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$. \square

The next result, due to Dlab and Ringel ([7], [9, Lemma 4.1*]), is stated for completeness.

Theorem 4.3. *Let (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) be a quasihereditary algebra. The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) $\text{Rad } \Delta(i) \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ for all $i \in \Phi$;
- (2) $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ is closed under submodules;
- (3) for all i in Φ the module $\nabla(i)$ has injective dimension at most one;
- (4) every module in $\mathcal{F}(\nabla)$ has injective dimension at most one;
- (5) every torsionless module (i.e. every module cogenerated by projectives) belongs to $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$.

Consequently, assertions (1)–(4) hold for the quasihereditary structure of R , or, stated equivalently, R is a *right strongly quasihereditary algebra* (see [14]). Compare this statement with Observation (2) in [14] – there the algebra Γ is obtained by applying Iyama’s construction to the regular module.

From now onwards denote the simple quotient of the A -module P_i by L_i and let Q_i be the injective A -module with socle L_i . Similarly, let $Q_{i,j}$ be the injective R -module with socle $L_{i,j}$. We claim that the R -modules Q_{i,l_i} have a Δ -filtration.

Lemma 4.4. *The functor $\text{Hom}_A(G, -)$ preserves indecomposable modules. In particular, $Q_{i,l_i} = \text{Hom}_A(G, Q_i)$, and $\text{Hom}_A(G, -)$ preserves injective hulls.*

Proof. The first assertion follows from the fact that $\text{Hom}_A(G, -)$ is a fully faithful functor. Observe that $\text{Hom}_A(G, -)$ also preserves injectives and note that the inclusion of L_i in Q_i induces a monic from $P_{i,1}$ (whose socle is L_{i,l_i}) to $\text{Hom}_A(G, Q_i)$. So indeed $Q_{i,l_i} = \text{Hom}_A(G, Q_i)$. Let now M be in $\text{mod } A$ and suppose $\text{Soc } M = \bigoplus_{j \in J} L_{x_j}$. Then $\bigoplus_{j \in J} P_{x_j,1}$ (whose socle is $\bigoplus_{j \in J} L_{x_j, l_{x_j}}$) is contained in $\text{Hom}_A(G, M)$. Moreover, the functor $\text{Hom}_A(G, -)$ maps the injective hull of M to a monic from $\text{Hom}_A(G, M)$ to $\bigoplus_{j \in J} Q_{x_j, l_{x_j}}$, so the statement follows. \square

5. Costandard, injectives and tilting modules

Let B be a quasihereditary algebra with respect to (Φ, \sqsubseteq) . It was proved by Ringel in [13] (see also Donkin, [10]) that for every $i \in \Phi$ there is a unique indecomposable B -module $T(i)$ (up to isomorphism) which has both a Δ - and a ∇ -filtration, with one composition factor labelled by i , and all the other composition factors labelled by j , $j \sqsubset i$.

It is now standard to refer to a module in $\mathcal{F}(\Delta) \cap \mathcal{F}(\nabla)$ as a *tilting module*. Let T be the direct sum of the modules $T(i)$, $i \in \Phi$. This module is called the *characteristic module* in [13], and it is such that $\text{add } T = \mathcal{F}(\Delta) \cap \mathcal{F}(\nabla)$.

Lemmas 3.6 and 4.4 imply that the R -modules Q_{i,l_i} belong to $\mathcal{F}(\Delta) \cap \mathcal{F}(\nabla) = \text{add } T$. Consequently, every module Q_{i,l_i} is a direct summand of T .

In this section we:

- (I) introduce the class of ultra strongly quasihereditary algebras, which contains the ADR algebras;
- (II) for B an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra, investigate the injective and the tilting modules – our main results are Theorem 5.5 and Proposition 5.8.

So let (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) be an arbitrary quasihereditary algebra, as before. Additionally, suppose that B satisfies the following two conditions:

- (A1) $\text{Rad } \Delta(i) \in \Delta \cup \{0\}$ for all $i \in \Phi$;
- (A2) $Q_i \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ for all $i \in \Phi$ such that $\text{Rad } \Delta(i) = 0$.

We call these algebras (*right*) *ultra strongly quasihereditary* algebras. Note that the conditions in Theorem 4.3 hold for every ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) . Moreover, the algebra R_A is ultra strongly quasihereditary for every choice of A . However, notice that there are ultra strongly quasihereditary algebras which are not isomorphic to R_A for any A .

Example 5.1. Consider the path algebra $B = KQ$, where Q is the quiver

$$\begin{array}{c} n \\ \circ \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} n-1 \\ \circ \end{array} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \circ \end{array} .$$

The algebra B is quasihereditary with respect to the natural ordering. Besides, B satisfies (A1) and (A2). Yet B is isomorphic to the quasihereditary algebra R_A for some A if and only if $n = 1$.

Let us start by stating some fundamental properties of the standard modules over an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra.

Lemma 5.2. *Let (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) be an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra. The standard B -modules are uniserial. Moreover, if L_j is a composition factor of $\Delta(i)$, then $\Delta(j)$ is a submodule of $\Delta(i)$.*

Proof. The first part of the statement is a consequence of (A1). For the second part, as L_j is a composition factor of $\Delta(i)$, there is a morphism $f : P_j \longrightarrow \Delta(i)$. So $\text{Im } f$ is a submodule of $\Delta(i)$ with simple top L_j . Therefore, we must have $\text{Im } f \cong \Delta(j)$. \square

Given an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) , we may define a new order \preceq on Φ by

$$i \preceq j \Leftrightarrow "L_i \text{ is a composition factor of } \Delta(j)".$$

It follows from Lemma 5.2 that \preceq is transitive and antisymmetric. Note that (Φ, \sqsubseteq) is a refinement of (Φ, \preceq) , that is, $i \preceq j$ implies $i \sqsubseteq j$, $i, j \in \Phi$.

Proposition 5.3. *Let (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) be an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra. For each i in Φ , let i^* be the element in Φ such that $\text{Soc } \Delta(i) = L_{i^*}$. The following holds:*

- (1) $L_{i^*} = \Delta(i^*)$ and $Q_{i^*} \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta)$;
- (2) if i_1 and i_2 are two maximal elements in (Φ, \preceq) , and $\Delta(i_1)$ and $\Delta(i_2)$ have some composition factor in common, then $i_1 = i_2$;
- (3) if i is a maximal element in (Φ, \preceq) then $Q_{i^*} \cong T(i)$.

Proof. By Lemma 5.2, every standard module B -module is uniserial. In particular, the modules $\Delta(i)$ have simple socle. For every $i \in \Phi$, write i^* for the label in Φ such that $L_{i^*} = \text{Soc } \Delta(i)$. Denote by Φ^* the set of all i^* .

Part (1) follows from Lemma 5.2 and from axiom (A2) in the definition of ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra.

For part (2) suppose, by contradiction, that i_1 and i_2 are two distinct maximal elements in (Φ, \preceq) such that the modules $\Delta(i_1)$ and $\Delta(i_2)$ have some common composition factor. Then, by Lemma 5.2, we must have $i_1^* = i_2^* = j$. By the injectivity of Q_j and the uniseriality of $\Delta(i_1)$ and $\Delta(i_2)$, we get that the inclusion $L_j \rightarrow Q_j$ can be extended to monomorphisms $\phi_x : \Delta(i_x) \rightarrow Q_j$, $x = 1, 2$. As i_1 and i_2 are distinct and both maximal with respect to \preceq , then

$$\text{Im } \phi_1 \not\subseteq \text{Im } \phi_2, \quad \text{Im } \phi_2 \not\subseteq \text{Im } \phi_1. \quad (5.1)$$

Now, by part (1), Q_j lies in $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$, i.e. Q_j has Δ -filtration. Let $\Delta(k) \subseteq Q_j$ be such that $Q_j/\Delta(k) \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta)$. Set $N := Q_j/\Delta(k)$. Since $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ is closed under submodules, $\text{Soc } N$ must be a direct sum of simple modules L_y , with $y \in \Phi^*$. We cannot have simultaneously $\text{Im } \phi_1 \subseteq \Delta(k)$ and $\text{Im } \phi_2 \subseteq \Delta(k)$: by (5.1), these two inclusions would produce two different composition series of $\Delta(k)$, which is impossible by Lemma 5.2. So suppose, without loss of generality, that $\text{Im } \phi_1 \not\subseteq \Delta(k)$. Then

$$\text{Im } \phi_1 / (\text{Im } \phi_1 \cap \Delta(k)) \cong (\text{Im } \phi_1 + \Delta(k)) / \Delta(k) =: N'$$

is a nonzero submodule of N . Since $L_j \subseteq \text{Im } \phi_1 \cap \Delta(k)$ and $\text{Im } \phi_1 \cong \Delta(i_1)$, Lemma 5.2 implies that every composition factor L_y of $\text{Im } \phi_1 / (\text{Im } \phi_1 \cap \Delta(k))$ is such that $y^* = j$, but $y \neq j$. In particular, $\text{Soc } N' = L_z$, for some $z \notin \Phi^*$. This is impossible since

$\text{Soc } N' \subseteq \text{Soc } N$ and all the summands of $\text{Soc } N$ are of the form L_y with $y \in \Phi^*$. We get a contradiction.

We concluded that for every $j \in \Phi^*$ there is exactly one maximal element i in (Φ, \preceq) such that $i^* = j$. For part (3), consider the module Q_{i^*} , where i is a maximal element in (Φ, \preceq) . Note that Q_{i^*} lies in $\mathcal{F}(\Delta) \cap \mathcal{F}(\nabla) = \text{add } T$: this follows from part (1) and from the fact that B is a quasihereditary algebra. To conclude that $Q_{i^*} \cong T(i)$ it is enough to show that $[Q_{i^*} : L_i] \neq 0$ and that all composition factors of Q_{i^*} are of the form L_x , with $x \sqsubseteq i$. Since Q_{i^*} is the injective hull of $\Delta(i)$, we have $[Q_{i^*} : L_i] \neq 0$. By the Brauer–Humphreys reciprocity (Lemma 2.2), we get

$$(Q_{i^*} : \nabla(y)) = \dim_{\text{End}_B(\Delta(y))^{op}} \text{Hom}_B(\Delta(y), Q_{i^*}).$$

So, for $(Q_{i^*} : \nabla(y))$ to be nonzero, we must have $y^* = i^*$, or equivalently, $y \preceq i$. Taking a ∇ -filtration of Q_{i^*} , we see that every composition factor L_x of Q_{i^*} must be a composition factor of some $\nabla(y)$ with $y \preceq i$. But for every composition factor L_x of $\nabla(y)$ we have $x \sqsubseteq y$. Thus, for every composition factor L_x of Q_{i^*} , there is y such that $x \sqsubseteq y$ and $y \preceq i$. Therefore, $x \sqsubseteq i$. \square

Let (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) be an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra. Suppose i is maximal with respect to (Φ, \preceq) . The module $\Delta(i)$ is uniserial. Assume $\Delta(i)$ has Loewy length l_i and, by analogy with R , let $L_{i_1}, \dots, L_{i_{l_i}}$ be the composition factors of $\Delta(i)$, ordered from the top to the socle (so $i_1 = i$ and $i_{l_i} = i^*$). We may relabel the simple B -modules as (i, j) , where, for every maximal i in (Φ, \preceq) , the label i is replaced by $(i, 1)$, and the remaining labels i_j (as before) are replaced by (i, j) . By the definition of the partial order (Φ, \preceq) , every simple B -module has been given such a label. Furthermore, Proposition 5.3 assures that this relabelling is well defined. Note that this relabelling is consistent with the labels chosen for the simple R -modules. From now onwards we will use this new labelling for the simple B -modules. I.e., we shall assume (unless otherwise stated) that (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) denotes an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra and that

$$\Phi = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq l_i\}.$$

So $L_{i,j}$, $P_{i,j}$, $Q_{i,j}$, $\Delta(i, j)$, $\nabla(i, j)$, $T(i, j)$ and T will be the naturally expected B -modules.

Consider an injective B -module of type Q_{i,l_i} . By Proposition 5.3, Q_{i,l_i} is isomorphic to $T(i, 1)$. As we shall see shortly, every $T(i, j)$ may be determined recursively from $T(i, 1)$. The next lemma will be useful when proving this claim.

Lemma 5.4. *Let (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) be an arbitrary quasihereditary algebra. For $i \in \Phi$ consider the short exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow Y(i) \longrightarrow T(i) \xrightarrow{\psi} \nabla(i) \longrightarrow 0, \quad (5.2)$$

as in [13, Section 5] (i.e. with ψ a right minimal $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ -approximation of $\nabla(i)$ and with $Y(i)$ a module lying in $\mathcal{F}(\{\nabla(j) : j \sqsubset i\})$). Then:

- (1) $\text{Rad } \Delta(i)$ is a submodule of $Y(i)$;
- (2) for every morphism $f : T(i) \rightarrow \nabla(i)$, there is a map h in the division algebra $\text{End}_B(\nabla(i))$ such that $f = h \circ \psi$;
- (3) if $M \subseteq T(i)$, with M in $\mathcal{F}(\nabla)$ and $T(i)/M$ a costandard module, then $T(i)/M = \nabla(i)$ and $M = Y(i)$.

Proof. There is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \Delta(i) \xrightarrow{\phi} T(i) \longrightarrow X(i) \longrightarrow 0, \quad (5.3)$$

dual to (5.2) (see [13, Section 5]), where $X(i)$ lies $\mathcal{F}(\{\Delta(j) : j \sqsubset i\})$. So we may regard $\Delta(i)$ as a submodule of $T(i)$. The image of $\Delta(i)$ under ψ must be the socle of $\nabla(i)$, since L_i occurs only once as a composition factor of $T(i)$. This proves part (1).

Now apply the functor $\text{Hom}_B(-, \nabla(i))$ to (5.3). We have $\text{Hom}_B(X(i), \nabla(i)) = 0$, as L_i is not a composition factor of $X(i)$. Because of this, and also because $\text{Ext}_B^1(\mathcal{F}(\Delta), \mathcal{F}(\nabla)) = 0$ (see [9, Theorem 1]), we get an isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_B(T(i), \nabla(i)) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_B(\Delta(i), \nabla(i))$$

of S -modules, where $S := \text{End}_B(\nabla(i))$ is a division algebra. As $\text{Hom}_B(\Delta(i), \nabla(i))$ is 1-dimensional over S , part (2) follows.

For part (3), note that the epic $f : T(i) \rightarrow T(i)/M$ must be a right $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ -approximation of $T(i)/M$, as $\text{Ext}_B^1(\mathcal{F}(\Delta), M) = 0$ (consult [3, pages 113, 114] for the definition of right approximation). Since $T(i)$ is an indecomposable module, the map f is indeed a right minimal $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ -approximation of $T(i)/M$ (see [3, Proposition 1.1, (a)]). Suppose $T(i)/M = \nabla(j)$. So both f and $\psi : T(j) \rightarrow \nabla(j)$ are right minimal $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ -approximations of $\nabla(j)$. As a consequence, $T(j)$ and $T(i)$ must be isomorphic (see [3, page 114]), so $j = i$. If we look at $Y(i)$ as a submodule of $T(i)$, then part (2) implies that $\iota = \iota' \circ t$, where t is an isomorphism and $\iota : Y(i) \rightarrow T(i)$, $\iota' : M \rightarrow T(i)$ are the inclusion maps. Thus $M = Y(i)$. \square

We are now in position of proving one of our main results.

Theorem 5.5. *Let (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) be an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra. Then $Q_{i, l_i} = T(i, 1)$ and, for every $(i, j) \in \Phi$, we have the following short exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow T(i, j+1) \longrightarrow T(i, j) \xrightarrow{\psi} \nabla(i, j) \longrightarrow 0, \quad (5.4)$$

where $T(i, l_i + 1) := 0$. In particular,

$$0 \subset T(i, l_i) \subset \cdots \subset T(i, j) \subset \cdots \subset T(i, 1) = Q_{i, l_i} \quad (5.5)$$

is the unique ∇ -filtration of $T(i, 1)$.

Proof. By Proposition 5.3, we must have $Q_{i, l_i} = T(i, 1)$. We will prove by induction on k , that there is a filtration

$$T(i, k) \subset T(i, k-1) \subset \cdots \subset T(i, 1) = Q_{i, l_i}.$$

For $k = 1$ the claim is obvious. Suppose the claim holds for all $k \leq j$. So assume that $T(i, j) \subseteq T(i, 1)$, and consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow Y(i, j) \longrightarrow T(i, j) \xrightarrow{\psi} \nabla(i, j) \longrightarrow 0$$

(as in (5.2)). Suppose $j \neq l_i$. Then ψ cannot be an isomorphism, as $\nabla(i, j)$ is not in $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$. Since $Y(i, j) \subseteq Q_{i, l_i}$ and $\text{Soc } Q_{i, l_i} = L_{i, l_i}$ is simple, we get that $\text{Soc } Y(i, j) = L_{i, l_i}$. Therefore $Y(i, j)$ is indecomposable. As $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ is closed under submodules (recall Theorem 4.3), we must have $Y(i, j) \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta) \cap \mathcal{F}(\nabla)$. Thus $Y(i, j) = T(i, l)$, for some $1 \leq l \leq l_i$ (note that $\Delta(k, l) \subseteq T(k, l)$, so $T(k, l)$ must have the summand L_{k, l_k} in its socle). From Lemma 5.4, we also know that $\text{Rad } \Delta(i, j) = \Delta(i, j+1)$ is contained in $Y(i, j)$. Hence $(i, j+1) \sqsubseteq (i, l)$, so $j+1 \geq l$. We cannot have $l \leq j$, otherwise, as $\Delta(i, l)$ is a submodule of $Y(i, j)$, $L_{i, j}$ would be a composition factor of $Y(i, j)$. Thus $l = j+1$ and $Y(i, j) = T(i, j+1)$. Note that $Y(i, l_i) = 0$, otherwise $Y(i, l_i)$ would have socle L_{i, l_i} . Therefore we get a ∇ -filtration as in (5.5), and part (3) of Lemma 5.4 assures its uniqueness. \square

Remark 5.6. Let $1 \leq j < j' \leq l_i$. Then $T(i, j')$ is a submodule of $T(i, j)$. We assert that $T(i, j)/T(i, j')$ must be an indecomposable R -module. First, note that $T(i, j)/T(i, j')$ belongs to $\mathcal{F}(\nabla)$. Indeed, this module must have a unique ∇ -filtration as this is the case of $T(i, 1)$ (look at (5.5)). Since $\mathcal{F}(\nabla)$ is closed under direct summands, every module having a unique ∇ -filtration must be indecomposable.

Given a set of modules (or a single module) Θ and a module M in $\text{mod } A$, define the *reject of Θ in M* , $\text{Rej}(M, \Theta)$, to be the submodule N of M such that M/N is the largest factor module of M cogenerated by Θ (see [1, §8]). From the filtration (5.5) and by the properties of ∇ -filtrations it is not difficult to conclude that

$$T(i, j) = \text{Rej} \left(Q_{i, l_i}, \bigoplus_{(k, l): (k, l) \supset (i, j)} Q_{k, l} \right) = \text{Rej} \left(Q_{i, l_i}, \bigoplus_{(k, l): (k, l) \not\supseteq (i, j)} Q_{k, l} \right)$$

Therefore, we have the following result.

Lemma 5.7. *Let (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) be an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra. The module $T(i, j)$, $(i, j) \in \Phi$, is the largest submodule of Q_{i, l_i} whose all composition factors are of the form $L_{k, l}$, $(k, l) \sqsubseteq (i, j)$.*

We now claim that $Q_{i, j}/\nabla(i, j)$ is isomorphic to $Q_{i, j-1}$ for $1 < j \leq l_i$, and that $Q_{i, 1} \cong \nabla(i, 1)$.

Proposition 5.8. *Let (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) be an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra. For every $(i, j) \in \Phi$, we have the short exact sequences*

$$0 \longrightarrow \nabla(i, j) \longrightarrow Q_{i, j} \longrightarrow Q_{i, j-1} \longrightarrow 0, \quad (5.6)$$

$$0 \longrightarrow T(i, j+1) \longrightarrow T(i, 1) \longrightarrow Q_{i, j} \longrightarrow 0, \quad (5.7)$$

where $Q_{i, 0} := 0$. Moreover, the module $Q_{i, j}$ has a unique ∇ -filtration.

Proof. By Theorem 5.5, we have the exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow T(i, j)/T(i, j+1) \longrightarrow Q_{i, l_i}/T(i, j+1) \longrightarrow Q_{i, l_i}/T(i, j) \longrightarrow 0, \quad (5.8)$$

where $T(i, l_i+1) = 0$ and $T(i, j)/T(i, j+1) \cong \nabla(i, j)$, $1 \leq j \leq l_i$. By Theorem 4.3, the modules $T(i, j)$, $1 \leq j \leq l_i$, have injective dimension at most one. As Q_{i, l_i} is the injective hull of $T(i, j)$, we get that all $Q_{i, l_i}/T(i, j)$ are injective. The modules $Q_{i, l_i}/T(i, j+1)$ have a unique ∇ -filtration by Theorem 5.5, so they are indecomposable (see Remark 5.6). Therefore $Q_{i, l_i}/T(i, j+1)$ is the injective hull of $\nabla(i, j)$ for every $1 \leq j \leq l_i$, which shows that $Q_{i, l_i}/T(i, j+1) = T(i, 1)/T(i, j+1)$ is isomorphic to $Q_{i, j}$. This produces the short exact sequence (5.7) in the statement of this proposition. Now (5.8) gives the exact sequence (5.6). \square

6. The Ringel dual

In this section we start by summarising the general setup for the Ringel dual of a quasihereditary algebra. Then, we study the Ringel dual $\mathcal{R}(B)$ of an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra B . The main goal of this section is to show that $\mathcal{R}(B)^{op}$ is also ultra strongly quasihereditary.

For now suppose that (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) is an arbitrary quasihereditary algebra. Denote by L_i , Q_i , $\nabla(i)$, $T(i)$ and T , respectively, the simple B -modules, the injective indecomposables, etc., as naturally expected. The algebra $\text{End}_B(T)^{op}$ is quasihereditary with respect to the poset (Φ, \sqsubseteq^{op}) . This endomorphism algebra, investigated by Ringel in [13], is known as the *Ringel dual* of B , and we shall denote it by $\mathcal{R}(B)$. It was shown in [13] that $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{R}(B)) \cong B$, for B basic.

Denote by P'_i the projective indecomposable $\mathcal{R}(B)$ -module $\text{Hom}_B(T, T(i))$ and let L'_i be its top. Denote the standard, the costandard and the summands of the characteristic $\mathcal{R}(B)$ -module T' accordingly (with the prime symbol).

The restriction of the functor

$$\text{Hom}_B(T, -) : \text{mod } B \longrightarrow \text{mod } \mathcal{R}(B)$$

to $\mathcal{F}(\nabla)$ yields an equivalence between the categories $\mathcal{F}(\nabla)$ and $\mathcal{F}(\Delta')$.

Since $\text{Ext}_B^1(T, \mathcal{F}(\nabla))$ vanishes, then $\text{Hom}_B(T, -)$ maps short exact sequences in $\text{mod } B$ with modules in $\mathcal{F}(\nabla)$ to short exact sequences in $\text{mod } \mathcal{R}(B)$ with modules in $\mathcal{F}(\Delta')$.

The following holds

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_B(T, T(i)) &= P'_i, \\ \text{Hom}_B(T, \nabla(i)) &= \Delta'(i), \\ \text{Hom}_B(T, Q_i) &= T'(i). \end{aligned}$$

6.1. Ringel dual of an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra

Now we assume that (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) is an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra and label the simple B -modules by (i, j) , as described in Section 5. We want to show that $\mathcal{R}(B)^{op}$ is ultra strongly quasihereditary.

Let D be the standard duality. Then the standard modules over $\mathcal{R}(B)^{op}$ are the modules $D(\nabla'(i, j))$, and the indecomposable injectives are the modules $D(P'_{i,j})$. To verify that (A1) and (A2) hold for $\mathcal{R}(B)^{op}$, we need that

- (A1*) $\nabla'(i, j) / L'_{i,j}$ is either a costandard module, or is zero;
- (A2*) if $\nabla'(i, j)$ is simple, then $P'_{i,j}$ has a ∇' -filtration (that is, it is a tilting module).

From the quasihereditary structure of B we can immediately deduce some properties of $\mathcal{R}(B)$.

- (I) We have that $P'_{i,1} \cong T'(i, l_i)$ since $T(i, 1)$ is isomorphic to Q_{i,l_i} .
- (II) By applying the functor $\text{Hom}_B(T, -)$ to the exact sequence (5.4) in the statement of Theorem 5.5, we get

$$0 \longrightarrow P'_{i,j+1} \longrightarrow P'_{i,j} \longrightarrow \Delta'(i, j) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $P'_{i,l_i+1} := 0$. In particular, the standard $\mathcal{R}(B)$ -modules have projective dimension at most one. By [9, Lemma 4.1], this is equivalent to the fact that $\mathcal{F}(\nabla')$ is closed under factor modules.

(III) Using the functor $\text{Hom}_B(T, -)$ we get from the filtration (5.5) that the module $P'_{i,1} \cong T'(i, l_i)$ has a unique Δ' -filtration, given by

$$0 \subset P'_{i,l_i} \subset \cdots \subset P'_{i,j} \subset \cdots \subset P'_{i,1} = T'(i, l_i).$$

The quotients are as described in (II).

Theorem 6.1. *Using the notation introduced previously, we have:*

- (1) $P'_{i,1} \cong T'(i, l_i)$;
- (2) if $1 \leq j < l_i$, then $T'(i, j) \cong P'_{i,1}/P'_{i,j+1}$;
- (3) for $(i, j) \in \Phi$, the costandard module $\nabla'(i, j)$ has Loewy length j , is uniserial, and satisfies

$$\nabla'(i, j-1) \cong \nabla'(i, j)/L'_{i,j}.$$

Proof. Part (1) is answered in (I) above. Part (2) follows by applying the functor $\text{Hom}_B(T, -)$ to (5.7) in Proposition 5.8.

To prove part (3) apply Lemma 2.2 to (III). This yields

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\text{End}_{\mathcal{R}(B)}(\nabla'(i,j))} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{R}(B)}(P'_{k,l}, \nabla'(i,j)) \\ = (P'_{k,l} : \Delta'(i,j)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = i \text{ and } l \leq j, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

As a consequence, the composition factors of $\nabla'(i, j)$ are $L'_{i,1}, \dots, L'_{i,j}$, with $L'_{i,j}$ having multiplicity one in $\nabla'(i, j)$. In particular, $\nabla'(i, 1) \cong L'_{i,1}$. We prove that $\nabla'(i, j)/L'_{i,j} \cong \nabla'(i, j-1)$ for $1 < j \leq l_i$. Let L be a direct summand of $\text{Top } \nabla'(i, j)$. Since $\mathcal{F}(\nabla')$ is closed under taking quotients, then L must be a costandard module. By (6.1), we must have $L \cong \nabla'(i, 1) \cong L'_{i,1}$. Thus, there is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } \pi \xrightarrow{\iota} \nabla'(i, j) \xrightarrow{\pi} \nabla'(i, 1) \longrightarrow 0.$$

We claim that $[\nabla'(i, j) : L'_{i,1}] = 1$. For this, let M be a submodule of $\text{Ker } \pi$ generated by $P'_{i,1} = T'(i, l_i)$. Since $\mathcal{F}(\nabla')$ is closed under quotients, it follows that $M \in \mathcal{F}(\nabla')$, but also $\nabla'(i, j)/M \in \mathcal{F}(\nabla')$, i.e. there is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow \nabla'(i, j) \longrightarrow \nabla'(i, j)/M \longrightarrow 0.$$

This is only possible if $M = 0$ or $M = \nabla'(i, j)$. Since ι is a proper inclusion, then $M = 0$. This proves that $[\text{Ker } \pi : L'_{i,1}] = 0$. Thus $[\nabla'(i, j) : L'_{i,1}] = 1$ for all $(i, j) \in \Phi$. Consider

now the module $N := \nabla'(i, j) / L'_{i,j}$, which lies in $\mathcal{F}(\nabla')$ as this category is closed under quotients. By what we have seen previously, N has composition factors $L'_{i,1}, \dots, L'_{i,j-1}$, with $L'_{i,1}$ having multiplicity one in N . The only possibility is that N is isomorphic to $\nabla'(i, j-1)$, that is $\nabla'(i, j) / L'_{i,j} \cong \nabla'(i, j-1)$. \square

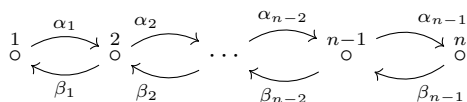
Remark 6.2. The proof of part (3) in [Theorem 6.1](#) can be simplified if the underlying field K is algebraically closed.

Corollary 6.3. *If (B, Φ, \sqsubseteq) is an ultra strongly quasihereditary algebra, then the algebra $(\mathcal{R}(B)^{op}, \Phi, \sqsubseteq^{op})$ is also ultra strongly quasihereditary.*

Proof. By [Theorem 6.1](#), it is clear that the quasihereditary algebra $(\mathcal{R}(B), \Phi, \sqsubseteq^{op})$ satisfies axioms (A1*) and (A2*). \square

7. The ADR algebra of a certain Brauer tree algebra

Brauer tree algebras are a class of algebras of finite representation type. They include all blocks of group algebras of finite type, and also all blocks of type A Hecke algebras of finite type ([\[12\]](#)). In this section we determine the quiver presentation of the ADR algebra R_A of A , when A is the Brauer tree algebra KQ/I , with K an arbitrary field, Q the quiver



and I the admissible ideal of KQ generated by the relations

$$\alpha_{i+1}\alpha_i, \beta_i\beta_{i+1}, \alpha_i\beta_i - \beta_{i+1}\alpha_{i+1}, i = 1, \dots, n-2.$$

The Brauer tree algebra A plays an important role in the representation theory of the symmetric group. Indeed, let Σ_m be the symmetric group on m letters. If K is a field of prime characteristic p , then any non-simple block of $K\Sigma_m$ of finite type is Morita equivalent to the principal block of $K\Sigma_p$. Consider the algebra A defined above, with K a field of prime characteristic p and with $n = p-1$. In this case A is a basic algebra of the principal block of $K\Sigma_p$. Moreover, the vertex i in the quiver of A may be thought as corresponding to the simple $K\Sigma_p$ -module labelled by the (hook) partition $(p+1-i, 1^{i-1})$ of p . We refer to [\[15\]](#) for further details.

Since I is generated by monomial relations and by commutative relations between paths of the same length, the projective indecomposable A -modules may be represented

by graphs in the following way

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ | \\ 2 \\ | \\ 1 \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} n \\ | \\ n-1 \\ | \\ n \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & i & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ i-1 & & i+1 \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ & i & \end{array}, \quad i = 2, \dots, n-1.$$

Denote the projective A -module corresponding to vertex i by P_i .

By Section 3, the R_A -modules $P_{i,1} = \Delta(i, 1)$ are uniserial, with Loewy length 3, and with composition factors $L_{i,1}$, $L_{i,2}$, and $L_{i,3}$, ordered from top to socle. Furthermore, these projectives determine all the standard R_A -modules. Consider now (for $2 \leq i \leq n-1$) the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow L_{i+1} \oplus L_{i-1} \longrightarrow P_i / \text{Rad}^2 P_i \xrightarrow{\pi} L_i \longrightarrow 0,$$

and apply $\text{Hom}_A(G, -)$ to it. We get the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \Delta(i+1, 1) \oplus \Delta(i-1, 1) \longrightarrow P_{i,2} \xrightarrow{\pi_*} \Delta(i, 1),$$

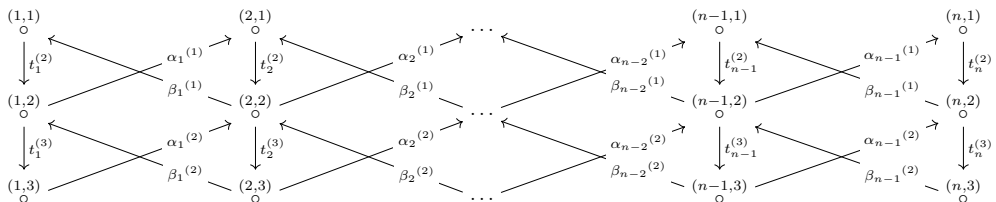
and as $\pi_* \neq 0$, we must have $\text{Im } \pi_* = \Delta(i, 2)$, since $\Delta(i, 2)$ is the unique submodule of $\Delta(i, 1)$ whose top is $L_{i,2}$. Note that this is exactly what Propositions 3.1 and 3.4 are telling us. Similarly, we get

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(G, \text{Rad } P_i) \longrightarrow P_{i,3} \longrightarrow \Delta(i, 3) \longrightarrow 0,$$

and as $\Delta(i, 3) = L_{i,3}$, it follows that $\text{Hom}_A(G, \text{Rad } P_i) = \text{Rad } P_{i,3}$.

We wish to obtain a quiver presentation KQ'/I' for R_A . As before, denote by (i, j) the vertex of Q' corresponding to the simple R_A -module $L_{i,j}$.

Proposition 7.1. *The algebra R_A is isomorphic to KQ'/I' , with Q' the quiver*



and I' the admissible ideal generated by the relations

$$\alpha_i^{(1)} t_i^{(2)}, \beta_i^{(1)} t_{i+1}^{(2)}, \alpha_i^{(2)} t_i^{(3)} - t_{i+1}^{(2)} \alpha_i^{(1)}, \beta_i^{(2)} t_{i+1}^{(3)} - t_i^{(2)} \beta_i^{(1)}, i = 1, \dots, n-1, \\ \alpha_{i+1}^{(1)} \alpha_i^{(2)}, \beta_i^{(1)} \beta_{i+1}^{(2)}, \alpha_i^{(1)} \beta_i^{(2)} - \beta_{i+1}^{(1)} \alpha_{i+1}^{(2)}, i = 1, \dots, n-2.$$

Proof. The vertical arrows in the quiver above correspond to the structure of the uniserial projectives $P_{i,1}$. In fact, going back to [17], one sees that the arrows

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (i,j-1) & \xrightarrow{t_i^{(j)}} & (i,j) \\ \circ & & \circ \end{array}$$

correspond to the canonical epics

$$P_i / \text{Rad}^j P_i \twoheadrightarrow P_i / \text{Rad}^{j-1} P_i$$

in $\text{mod } A$. Let Q' be the ordinary quiver of R_A . Note that there must be exactly one arrow coming out of the vertices $(i,1)$ of Q' . Consider now the vertices $(i,3)$ of Q' . Because P_i has Loewy length 3, it follows that

$$\text{Rad } P_{i,3} = \text{Hom}_A(G, \text{Rad } P_i).$$

It is not difficult to show directly that $\text{Rad } P_{i,3}$ has top $L_{i-1,2} \oplus L_{i+1,2}$, $2 \leq i \leq n-1$. This also follows from Theorem A in [5]. Consequently, there are exactly two arrows with source $(i,3)$ in Q' (for $2 \leq i \leq n-1$), and they must be as depicted in the quiver above. Finally, let us analyse the vertices $(i,2)$ of Q' . By the structure of the modules $\Delta(i,2)$, there cannot exist arrows from $(i,2)$ to a vertex $(j,2)$. For the same reason, there cannot exist arrows from $(i,2)$ to $(j,3)$, apart from the arrow $t_i^{(3)}$ already mentioned. So any other arrow in Q' having source $(i,2)$ (if any) must have sink $(j,1)$. That is, it must correspond to a map

$$L_j \hookrightarrow P_i / \text{Rad}^2 P_i$$

in $\text{mod } A$. Conversely, any monic as the one above must correspond to an arrow from $(i,2)$ to $(j,1)$ in Q' because, by what we have seen so far, there cannot exist alternative paths from $(i,2)$ to $(j,1)$ in Q' . As a consequence, there must be two more arrows with source $(i,2)$ (if $2 \leq i \leq n-1$), namely

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (i,2) & \xrightarrow{\beta_{i-1}^{(1)}} & (i-1,1) \\ \circ & & \circ \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{ccc} (i,2) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_i^{(1)}} & (i+1,1) \\ \circ & & \circ \end{array}$$

This proves that Q' coincides with the quiver in the statement of the proposition.

We have that $R_A \cong KQ'/I'$, for a certain admissible ideal I' . By the structure of $P_{i,1}$ the paths $\alpha_i^{(1)} t_i^{(2)}, \beta_i^{(1)} t_{i+1}^{(2)}$ must be zero modulo I' . Besides, $\alpha_i^{(2)} t_i^{(3)} - t_{i+1}^{(2)} \alpha_i^{(1)}$ must also be zero modulo I' as the underlying diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 P_{i+1}/\text{Rad}^2 P_{i+1} & \xrightarrow{\neq 0} & P_i/\text{Rad}^3 P_i \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 L_{i+1} & \hookrightarrow & P_i/\text{Rad}^2 P_i
 \end{array}$$

commutes. Similarly, it follows that $\beta_i^{(2)} t_{i+1}^{(3)} - t_i^{(2)} \beta_i^{(1)}$ must be zero modulo I' . In a similar fashion one checks that the remaining relations in the statement of the proposition are zero modulo I' . Let \hat{I} be the ideal of KQ' generated by the relations indicated in the statement of the proposition. There is an epic from KQ'/\hat{I} to R_A . It is not difficult to check that R_A has dimension $19n - 10$ as a K -vector space. It is also easy to prove by induction on n that the dimension of KQ'/\hat{I} is given by the same expression. \square

We conclude with some remarks about the algebra $R_A = KQ'/I'$.

Remark 7.2. Note that the arrows $\beta_{i-1}^{(1)}, \alpha_i^{(1)}$ in Q' correspond to irreducible maps in $\text{mod } A$. Let M be a module in $\text{mod } A$. It is clear that any irreducible map $f: X \rightarrow Y$, with X, Y in $\text{add } M$, gives rise to a morphism $f_* = \text{Hom}_A(M, f)$ between projectives in $\text{mod}(\text{End}_A(M)^{op})$, satisfying $\text{Im } f_* \subseteq \text{Rad Hom}_A(M, Y)$, $\text{Im } f_* \not\subseteq \text{Rad}^2 \text{Hom}_A(M, Y)$.

Remark 7.3. Let A be as before. By Theorem 10.3 in [2], $\text{gl. dim } R_A \leq 3$. Proposition 2 in [16] implies that $\text{gl. dim } R_A \neq 2$. Hence $\text{gl. dim } R_A = 3$. Moreover, it follows from Theorem B in [5] that the Ringel dual of R_A is isomorphic to $(R_A)^{op}$ for every Brauer tree algebra A .

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