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MUTATING SIGNED τ -EXCEPTIONAL SEQUENCES

ASLAK BAKKE BUAN AND BETHANY ROSE MARSH

Dedicated to the memory of Helmut Lenzing

ABSTRACT. We establish some properties of τ -exceptional sequences for finite-dimensional algebras. In an earlier paper we established a bijection between the set of ordered support τ -tilting modules and the set of complete signed τ -exceptional sequences. We describe the action of the symmetric group on the latter induced by its natural action on the former. Similarly, we describe the effect on a τ -exceptional sequence obtained by mutating the corresponding ordered support τ -tilting module via a construction of Adachi-Iyama-Reiten.

INTRODUCTION

The usual notion of exceptional sequences in a module category over a finite-dimensional algebra [8, 23] has some drawbacks. In particular, for some non-hereditary algebras, complete exceptional sequences do not exist (see e.g. [6, Introduction]). In [6], we introduced the notion of τ -exceptional sequences, motivated by τ -tilting theory [2]. Such sequences can be regarded as an alternative generalisation of exceptional sequences to the non-hereditary case with the property that complete τ -exceptional sequences always exist. We also introduced signed τ -exceptional sequences, motivated by the concept of signed exceptional sequences for hereditary algebras [17], and the link to picture groups [17, 18].

The aim of this paper is to establish further properties of (signed) τ -exceptional sequences, which we now proceed to discuss in more detail. Recall that a subcategory of a module category is said to be a *wide subcategory* if it is closed under kernels, cokernels and extensions (and therefore inherits an abelian structure). Let Λ be the path algebra of an acyclic quiver with n vertices and $\text{mod } \Lambda$ the category of finite-dimensional left Λ -modules. A Λ -module X is said to be *exceptional* if $\text{Ext}^1(X, X) = 0$. If X is exceptional, then the subcategory $X^{\perp_{0,1}}$ consisting of modules Y such that $\text{Hom}(X, Y) = 0$ and $\text{Ext}^1(X, Y) = 0$ is known as the *perpendicular category* of X [14, §1]. By [14, Prop. 1.1], [24, Thm. 2.3], $X^{\perp_{0,1}}$ is a wide subcategory of $\text{mod } \Lambda$ equivalent to the module category of the path algebra of a quiver with $n - 1$ vertices. An *exceptional sequence* is a sequence (X_1, \dots, X_r) where X_r is an indecomposable exceptional Λ -module and (X_1, \dots, X_{r-1}) is an exceptional sequence in $X_r^{\perp_{0,1}}$.

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If $r = n$, then an exceptional sequence (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r) is said to be *complete*. Note that a complete exceptional sequence gives rise to a flag of wide subcategories

$$0 = C_0 \subseteq C_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq C_n = \text{mod } \Lambda$$

where, for $1 \leq i < n$, we define $C_i = (X_{i+1} \amalg X_{i+2} \amalg \dots \amalg X_n)^{\perp_{0,1}}$.

The article [17] introduced the notion of a *signed exceptional sequence*. Let $D^b(\Lambda)$ denote the bounded derived category of $\text{mod } \Lambda$. Since Λ is hereditary, every indecomposable object in $D^b(\Lambda)$ is of the form $X[i]$, where $[i]$ denotes the i th power of the shift and X is an indecomposable Λ -module. We write $|X[i]| = X$.

A signed exceptional sequence in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ is a sequence (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r) of indecomposable objects in $D^b(\Lambda)$ which are each of the form $Y[j]$ for $j = 0$ or $j = 1$ for some Λ -module Y , where $X_i = Y[1]$ is allowed only if $|X_i|$ is relatively projective in $(|X_{i+1}| \amalg |X_{i+2}| \amalg \dots \amalg |X_r|)^{\perp_{0,1}}$, and where $(|X_1|, |X_2|, \dots, |X_r|)$ is an exceptional sequence.

In [17], signed exceptional sequences were introduced in order to define the *cluster morphism category* of Λ , whose objects are the wide subcategories of $\text{mod } \Lambda$. The morphisms are described by the signed exceptional sequences. It is shown that the classifying space of the cluster morphism category is a $K(\pi, 1)$, where π is the *picture group* [18] of Λ .

Now let Λ be an arbitrary finite-dimensional algebra over a field. Suppose that Λ has n simple modules. The linchpin of the definition of τ -exceptional sequence is the notion of a τ -perpendicular category [19, §1], which plays the role of the Geigle-Lenzing perpendicular category in the general case. A Λ -module X is said to be τ -rigid if $\text{Hom}(X, \tau X) = 0$. Then the τ -perpendicular category of X is the subcategory $J(X)$ consisting of modules Y such that $\text{Hom}(X, Y) = 0$ and $\text{Hom}(Y, \tau X) = 0$. By [4, Cor. 3.22], [10, Thm. 4.12] $J(X)$ is a wide subcategory of $\text{mod } \Lambda$. By [19, Thm. 3.8] $J(X)$ is equivalent to the module category of an algebra, which has $n - 1$ non-isomorphic simple modules if X is indecomposable. A τ -exceptional sequence in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ is a sequence (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r) of Λ -modules where X_r is τ -rigid and (X_1, \dots, X_{r-1}) is a τ -exceptional sequence in $J(X_r)$ (regarded as a module category). Signed τ -exceptional sequences are then defined in a similar way to signed exceptional sequences (see above, or Section 1). A τ -exceptional sequence, or signed τ -exceptional sequence, is said to be *complete* if it has n terms. Clearly, complete τ -exceptional sequences and signed τ -exceptional sequences exist for any finite-dimensional algebra. In [22], an interesting interpretation in terms of standardly stratifying systems was given.

Also, τ -exceptional sequences were used in [7] to define the morphisms in the τ -cluster morphism category of the module category of a τ -tilting-finite algebra, whose objects are the wide subcategories of the module category. This was extended to an arbitrary finite-dimensional algebra in [5]. In [15, Thm. 4.16], it was shown that, if Λ is a Nakayama algebra, the classifying space of the τ -cluster morphism category is a $K(\pi, 1)$ for the picture group [18] of Λ .

In this paper, we study some properties of τ -exceptional sequences. In Section 2, we prove our first main result, Theorem 2.1, which is restricted to the case of τ -tilting finite algebras, i.e algebras with a finite number of basic τ -tilting modules. Under this

assumption, we show that if $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_i, \dots, X_n)$ and $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X'_i, \dots, X_n)$ are complete τ -exceptional sequences, then $X'_i \cong X_i$. We conjecture that this result holds without this assumption.

Suppose now that Λ is an arbitrary finite-dimensional algebra. In [6, Thm. 5.4], it was shown that there is a bijection between complete signed τ -exceptional sequences in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ and ordered support τ -tilting objects in $\text{mod } \Lambda$. Here a support τ -tilting object is a pair (P, M) where P is projective, M is τ -rigid and $\text{Hom}(P, M) = 0$, and an ordered support τ -tilting object is an ordering of the indecomposable summands of P and M (retaining the information as to whether each object is a summand of P or M). Thus the symmetric group acts naturally on the set of ordered support τ -tilting objects and hence, via the bijection, on the set of complete signed τ -exceptional sequences. In Section 3, we give an explicit description of the action of a simple transposition.

Support τ -tilting objects can be mutated (see [2, §2.3]), and thus so can ordered τ -tilting objects. In Section 4, we describe the effect on the corresponding complete τ -exceptional sequences, translated via the bijection above. We also combine the action of the symmetric group and mutations to give an action of the larger *mutation group* considered in [20].

Since the braid group on n strands acts transitively on the set of exceptional sequences over a hereditary algebra [8, 23] with n simple modules up to isomorphism, a natural question is whether this braid group acts transitively on the set of all signed τ -exceptional sequences. In Section 5 we show that, for the Kronecker algebra, there is no transitive action of the braid group on 2 strands (i.e. the infinite cyclic group) on the set of signed τ -exceptional sequences which factors through the action of the mutation group referred to above on the set of such sequences (although the mutation group itself does act transitively). We also give an example showing that the obvious generalisation of the definition of the braid action on exceptional sequences to the (signed) τ -exceptional case does not work, at least without substantial modification.

We remark that after this paper appeared on arxiv.org, a paper by Hanson and Thomas has appeared [16], where the authors used the theory of stability conditions to prove Conjecture 2.7, i.e. they showed that the uniqueness property in Theorem 2.1 holds for arbitrary finite-dimensional algebras. We thank the referee for their helpful comments on an earlier version of this paper.

1. BACKGROUND

Let Λ be a finite-dimensional basic algebra, and denote by $\text{mod } \Lambda$ the category of finite-dimensional left Λ -modules. We let τ denote the Auslander-Reiten translate on $\text{mod } \Lambda$. We assume any subcategories \mathcal{X} to be full and closed under isomorphism; we define $\mathcal{X}^\perp = \{Y \in \text{mod } \Lambda \mid \text{Hom}(\mathcal{X}, Y) = 0\}$ and define ${}^\perp\mathcal{X}$ dually.

Consider $\mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda) = \text{mod } \Lambda \amalg \text{mod } \Lambda[1]$ as a full subcategory of the bounded derived category $D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)$. For an indecomposable object U in $\mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda)$, we set $|U| = U$ if U is in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ and $|U| = U[-1]$ if U is in $\text{mod } \Lambda[1]$. If U in $\mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda)$ is basic, we denote by $\text{rk}(U)$ the number of indecomposable summands of U .

We recall some notions from [2, §0] (in some cases stated slightly differently, but equivalently). A Λ -module M is called τ -rigid if $\text{Hom}(M, \tau M) = 0$. A (usually assumed basic) object $M \amalg P[1]$ in $\mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda)$ is said to be a *support τ -rigid object* if M is a

τ -rigid Λ -module and P is a projective Λ -module with $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(P, M) = 0$. An object $U = M \amalg P[1]$ is said to be a *support τ -tilting object* if $\text{rk}(U) = \text{rk}(\Lambda)$. If, in addition, $P = 0$, U is said to be a *τ -tilting module*.

Recall that a subcategory \mathcal{W} of $\text{mod } \Lambda$ is said to be *wide* if it is closed under kernels, cokernels and extensions. If a wide subcategory \mathcal{W} of $\text{mod } \Lambda$ is equivalent to a module category $\text{mod } \Lambda'$, we set $\text{rk } \mathcal{W} := \text{rk } \Lambda'$.

Objects which are τ -rigid give rise to a particular class of wide subcategories.

Definition 1.1. [19, Defn. 3.3] *For a support τ -rigid object $U = M \amalg P[1]$ in $\mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda)$ the category*

$$J(U) = (M \amalg P)^\perp \cap {}^\perp(\tau M)$$

is called a τ -perpendicular subcategory.

In the following Theorem, (a) is from [10, Thm. 4.12], [4, Cor. 3.22] and (c) is from [19, Thm. 3.8]. For (b), see [11, Prop. 4.12] and [12, Lemma 4.7].

Theorem 1.2. *A τ -perpendicular subcategory $J(U)$ of $\text{mod } \Lambda$ is:*

- (a) *wide;*
- (b) *functorially finite;*
- (c) *equivalent to $\text{mod } \Lambda_U$ for some finite-dimensional algebra Λ_U with $\text{rk}(\Lambda) = \text{rk}(U) + \text{rk}(\Lambda_U)$.*

Let \mathcal{W} be a τ -perpendicular subcategory of $\text{mod } \Lambda$. Since \mathcal{W} is equivalent to a module category, we can also consider the τ -tilting theory of \mathcal{W} . Let $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{W}) = \mathcal{W} \amalg \mathcal{W}[1]$, as a subcategory of $D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)$. Note that since \mathcal{W} is an exact subcategory of $\text{mod } \Lambda$, there is a canonical isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{W})}(X, Y[1]) \simeq \text{Hom}_{D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda)}(X, Y[1]),$$

for modules X, Y in \mathcal{W} , so we can also consider $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{W})$ as a subcategory of $D^b(\mathcal{W})$.

Note that in general $\tau_{\mathcal{W}}X \neq \tau X$ for a module X in \mathcal{W} , and hence in general there exist modules which are τ -rigid in \mathcal{W} but not τ -rigid in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ (see e.g. [6, §1] or the end of Section 5). But we do have the following. For a support τ -rigid object $V = N \amalg Q[1]$ in $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{W}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda)$, set

$$J_{\mathcal{W}}(V) = (N \amalg Q)^\perp \cap {}^\perp(\tau_{\mathcal{W}}N) \cap \mathcal{W}.$$

The following useful Lemma follows from [1, Prop. 5.8] (see also [2, Prop. 1.2]).

Lemma 1.3. *Let \mathcal{W} be a τ -perpendicular subcategory of $\text{mod } \Lambda$, and assume X, Y lie in \mathcal{W} . Then the following hold:*

- (a) $\text{Hom}(Y, \tau_{\mathcal{W}}X) = 0$ if and only if $\text{Ext}^1(X, \mathcal{W} \cap \text{Gen } Y) = 0$.
- (b) X is τ -rigid in \mathcal{W} if and only if $\text{Ext}^1(X, \mathcal{W} \cap \text{Gen } X) = 0$.

Lemma 1.4. *Let $\mathcal{W}' \subseteq \mathcal{W}$ be τ -perpendicular subcategories of $\text{mod } \Lambda$, and let X be an object in \mathcal{W}' . If X is τ -rigid in \mathcal{W} , then X is also τ -rigid in \mathcal{W}' .*

Proof. By Lemma 1.3, X is τ -rigid in \mathcal{W} implies $\text{Ext}^1(X, \mathcal{W} \cap \text{Gen } X) = 0$. Hence also $\text{Ext}^1(X, \mathcal{W}' \cap \text{Gen } X) = 0$, and applying Lemma 1.3 again we obtain that X is τ -rigid in \mathcal{W}' . \square

The following bijection is crucial. It was proved in [6], and can be seen as a refinement of [19, Thm. 3.16].

Theorem 1.5. [6, Prop. 5.6] *Let \mathcal{W} be a τ -perpendicular subcategory of $\text{mod } \Lambda$, and let U be a support τ -rigid object in $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{W})$. Then there is a bijection $\mathcal{E}_U^{\mathcal{W}}$ from*

$$\{X \in \text{ind}(\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{W})) \mid X \amalg U \text{ support } \tau\text{-rigid in } \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{W})\} \setminus \text{ind } U$$

to

$$\{X \in \text{ind}(\mathcal{C}(J_{\mathcal{W}}(U))) \mid X \text{ is support } \tau\text{-rigid in } \mathcal{C}(J_{\mathcal{W}}(U))\}.$$

We denote the inverse of $\mathcal{E}_U^{\mathcal{W}}$ by $\mathcal{F}_U^{\mathcal{W}}$ and, when $\mathcal{W} = \text{mod } \Lambda$, we denote the map in Theorem 1.5 and its inverse simply by \mathcal{E}_U and \mathcal{F}_U .

Using the bijection in Theorem 1.5, the following was proved in [7, Thms. 1.4, 1.7] for the τ -tilting finite case. It was generalised in [5, Thms. 6.4, 6.12] to arbitrary finite-dimensional algebras.

Theorem 1.6. [5, 7] *Let $U \amalg V$ be a τ -rigid object in $\mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda)$.*

- (a) *We have $J_{J(U)}(\mathcal{E}_U(V)) = J(U \amalg V)$.*
- (b) *We have $\mathcal{E}_{U \amalg V} = (\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{E}_U(V)}^{J(U)}) \mathcal{E}_U$:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X \in \text{ind}(\mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda)), \\ X \amalg U \amalg V \text{ support} \\ \tau\text{-rigid in } \mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda) \end{array} \right\} \setminus \text{ind}(U \amalg V) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}_{U \amalg V}} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X \in \text{ind}(\mathcal{C}(J(U \amalg V))), \\ X \text{ support } \tau\text{-rigid} \\ \text{in } \mathcal{C}(J(U \amalg V)) \end{array} \right\} \\ & \searrow \mathcal{E}_U & \nearrow \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{E}_U(V)}^{J(U)} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X \in \text{ind}(\mathcal{C}(J(U))), \\ X \amalg \mathcal{E}_U(V) \text{ support} \\ \tau\text{-rigid in } \mathcal{C}(J(U)) \end{array} \right\} \setminus \text{ind } \mathcal{E}_U(V) & \end{array}$$

We also recall the following.

Lemma 1.7. [7, Lemma 4.5] *Let \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} be wide subcategories of $\text{mod } \Lambda$ with $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$. Then \mathcal{V} is a wide subcategory of \mathcal{W} .*

2. UNIQUENESS

Let n be the number of simple Λ -modules. Recall that a complete τ -exceptional sequence in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ is a sequence (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) of indecomposable Λ -modules where X_n is τ -rigid and (X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}) is a τ -exceptional sequence in $J(X_n)$. Moreover, a sequence (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) of indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda)$ is a signed τ -exceptional sequence, if (i) X_n is either a τ -rigid module or of the form $P[1]$ for some projective Λ -module P , and (ii) $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{n-1})$ is a signed τ -exceptional sequence in $J(|X_n|)$. Note that this means that X_{n-1} is either τ -rigid in $J(|X_n|)$ (i.e. τ -rigid in the equivalent module category), or $X_{n-1} = P'[1]$, where P' is (relative) projective in $J(|X_n|)$, and so on.

Recall that Λ is said to be τ -tilting finite if it only has a finite number of indecomposable τ -rigid modules. In this section, we shall prove the following uniqueness result for τ -exceptional sequences over such algebras:

Theorem 2.1. *Let Λ be a τ -tilting finite algebra. Then the following hold.*

- (a) Let (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) and (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n) be complete τ -exceptional sequences in $\text{mod } \Lambda$. If, for some $t \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, we have $A_i = B_i$ for all $i \neq t$, then also $A_t = B_t$.
- (b) Let (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) and (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n) be complete signed τ -exceptional sequences in $C(\text{mod } \Lambda)$. If, for some $t \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, we have $|A_i| = |B_i|$ for all $i \neq t$, then also $|A_t| = |B_t|$.

We first recall the following:

Theorem 2.2. *Let Λ be a τ -tilting finite algebra. Then the following hold for any wide subcategory \mathcal{W} of $\text{mod } \Lambda$.*

- (a) [10, Thm. 4.18] *We have $\mathcal{W} = J(U)$ for some support τ -rigid object U in $C(\text{mod } \Lambda)$.*
- (b) [19, Thm. 3.8, Thm. 3.16] *The wide subcategory \mathcal{W} is τ -tilting finite.*

We next make the following observation, which holds for all finite-dimensional algebras:

Lemma 2.3. *If (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) is a complete signed τ -exceptional sequence, then $(|A_1|, |A_2|, \dots, |A_n|)$ is a complete (unsigned) τ -exceptional sequence.*

Proof. We first claim that $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{n-1}, |A_n|)$ is a signed τ -exceptional sequence. If $|A_n|$ is projective, then $J(|A_n|[1]) = J(|A_n|)$. Hence the initial claim follows from the definition of signed τ -exceptional sequences. The same argument gives that also $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{n-2}, |A_{n-1}|, |A_n|)$ is a signed τ -exceptional sequence, and so on. \square

It is clear that Lemma 2.3 and Theorem 2.1 (a), imply Theorem 2.1 (b), so it is enough to prove Theorem 2.1 (a).

In the remainder of this section, we will prove Theorem 2.1 (a). So, we assume for the remainder of the section that Λ is τ -tilting finite.

We then have the following:

Lemma 2.4. *Let $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}'$ be wide subcategories of $\text{mod } \Lambda$ with $\mathcal{W}' \subseteq \mathcal{W}$. Then:*

- (a) *We have $\text{rk } \mathcal{W}' \leq \text{rk } \mathcal{W}$;*
- (b) *If $\text{rk } \mathcal{W} = \text{rk } \mathcal{W}'$ then $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}'$.*

Proof. For (a), we note that, by Lemma 1.7, \mathcal{W}' is a wide subcategory of \mathcal{W} . By Theorem 2.2, \mathcal{W}' is of the form $J_{\mathcal{W}}(U)$ for some τ -rigid object U in \mathcal{W} . Hence, by Theorem 1.2, $\text{rk } \mathcal{W}' = \text{rk } \mathcal{W} - r \leq \text{rk } \mathcal{W}$, where r is the number of non-isomorphic indecomposable direct summands of U .

For (b) suppose, in addition, that $\text{rk } \mathcal{W} = \text{rk } \mathcal{W}'$. Then $r = 0$ in the above, so $U = 0$ and we have $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}'$ as required. \square

We give an alternative proof of (a) at the end of this section.

Lemma 2.5. *If $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{n-1}, A_n)$ and $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{n-1}, A'_n)$ are complete τ -exceptional sequences in $\text{mod } \Lambda$, then $A_n = A'_n$.*

Proof. The result is clear for $n = 1$, so we may assume that $n \geq 2$. Let $\mathcal{W}_n = \text{mod } \Lambda$, $\mathcal{W}_{n-1} = J_{\mathcal{W}_n}(A_n) = J(A_n)$, $\mathcal{W}_{n-2} = J_{\mathcal{W}_{n-1}}(A_{n-1})$, \dots , $\mathcal{W}_1 = J_{\mathcal{W}_2}(A_2)$. By Proposition 1.2, we have $\text{rk } \mathcal{W}_i = i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. For $0 \leq i \leq n-1$, let $\mathcal{X}_i = \mathcal{W}_{i+1} \cap J(A'_n)$, so $\mathcal{X}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{X}_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{X}_{n-1} = J(A'_n)$.

By Proposition 1.2, we have $\text{rk } J(A_n) = \text{rk } J(A'_n) = n-1$. We have $\mathcal{X}_{n-2} = J(A_n) \cap J(A'_n)$. Assume, for a contradiction, that $\text{rk } \mathcal{X}_{n-2} \leq n-2$. Note that $A_1, \dots, A_{n-1} \in J(A'_n)$. Fix $1 \leq i \leq n-2$. Since $A_{i+1} \in \mathbf{W}_{i+1} = J_{\mathbf{W}_{i+2}}(A_{i+2})$, we have $A_{i+1} \in \mathcal{X}_i = \mathbf{W}_{i+1} \cap J(A'_n)$. However, $A_{i+1} \notin \mathbf{W}_i = J_{\mathbf{W}_{i+1}}(A_{i+1})$, since $\text{Hom}(A_{i+1}, A_{i+1}) \neq 0$, so $A_{i+1} \notin \mathcal{X}_{i-1} = \mathbf{W}_i \cap J(A'_n)$. Since $\mathbf{W}_i \subseteq \mathbf{W}_{i+1}$ we see that $\mathcal{X}_{i-1} \subseteq \mathcal{X}_i$ but $\mathcal{X}_{i-1} \neq \mathcal{X}_i$. Hence, by Lemma 2.4, we have $\text{rk } \mathcal{X}_{i-1} < \text{rk } \mathcal{X}_i$. Since $\text{rk } \mathcal{X}_{n-2} \leq n-2$, it follows that $\text{rk } \mathcal{X}_i \leq i$ for $0 \leq i \leq n-2$.

In particular, this means that $\mathcal{X}_0 = \mathbf{W}_1 \cap J(A'_n) = J_{\mathbf{W}_2}(A_2) \cap J(A'_n)$ is zero. But this gives a contradiction, since $0 \neq A_1 \in \mathcal{X}_0$. Hence we must have $\text{rk } \mathcal{X}_{n-2} \geq n-1$.

Since $\mathcal{X}_{n-2} \subseteq J(A_n)$, it follows again from Lemma 2.4 that $\text{rk } \mathcal{X}_{n-2} \leq \text{rk } J(A_n) = n-1$, so $\text{rk } \mathcal{X}_{n-2} = n-1$. Since $\mathcal{X}_{n-2} \subseteq J(A_n)$ and $\mathcal{X}_{n-2} \subseteq J(A'_n)$, Lemma 2.4 implies that $J(A_n) = J(A_n) \cap J(A'_n) = J(A'_n)$, and hence $A_n = A'_n$ by [7, Proposition 10.7]. \square

We note the following:

Corollary 2.6. *Let \mathbf{W} and \mathbf{W}' be wide subcategories of $\text{mod } \Lambda$, and assume that (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m) is a complete τ -exceptional sequence in both \mathbf{W} and \mathbf{W}' . Then we have $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{W}'$.*

Proof. This follows using the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 2.5, replacing $J(A_n)$ with \mathbf{W} , $J(A'_n)$ with \mathbf{W}' and replacing A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{n-1} with A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m . \square

We can now complete the proof of Theorem 2.1 (a), and hence the main theorem of this section.

Proof of Theorem 2.1 (a). If $t = n$, this follows directly from Lemma 2.5. Assume $t \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$. Let $\mathbf{W}_n^A = J(A_n)$, and for $j \in \{t, \dots, n-1\}$ define recursively $\mathbf{W}_j^A = J_{\mathbf{W}_{j+1}^A}(A_j)$. Define similarly $\mathbf{W}_n^B = J(B_n)$ and $\mathbf{W}_j^B = J_{\mathbf{W}_{j+1}^B}(B_j)$. Then $\mathbf{W}_{t+1}^A = \mathbf{W}_{t+1}^B := \mathbf{W}'$, and $\mathbf{W}' \simeq \text{mod } \Lambda'$ for a finite-dimensional algebra Λ' , and we have that $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{t-1}, A_t)$ and $(B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{t-1}, B_t) = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{t-1}, B_t)$ are complete exceptional sequences in \mathbf{W}' . Hence, we obtain that $A_t = B_t$ by Lemma 2.5. \square

We note that the uniqueness property of Theorem 2.1 also holds for arbitrary finite-dimensional hereditary algebras, by [8, Lemma 2], and we conjecture that the assumption on τ -tilting finiteness should not be necessary.

Conjecture 2.7. *The statement of Theorem 2.1 holds for all finite-dimensional algebras.*

An alternative proof of Lemma 2.4 (a) can be given using the theory of bricks. Recall that a Λ -module M is called a *brick* if $\text{End}(M)$ is a division algebra. A set of isoclasses of pairwise Hom-orthogonal bricks is called a *semibrick*. Let C be a full subcategory of $\text{mod } \Lambda$. We denote by $T(C)$ the smallest torsion class containing C , by $\text{Gen}(C)$ the collection of modules obtained as quotients of finite direct sums of modules in C , and by $\text{Filt}(C)$ the category of modules with filtrations by modules in C . By the argument in [21, Lemma 3.1], $T(C) = \text{Filt}(\text{Gen}(C))$. A semibrick S is called *left finite* [3, Definition 1.2] if $T(S)$ is functorially finite. Let n_Λ denote the number of isomorphism classes of simple Λ modules. We recall:

Proposition 2.8. [3, 1.10] *If S is a left finite semibrick, then $|S| \leq n_\Lambda$.*

Proposition 2.9. [9, 1.2] *Let A be a τ -tilting finite algebra, and let T be a torsion class in $\text{mod } A$. Then T is functorially finite.*

Proof of Lemma 2.4 (a). Note that, by [19, Thm. 3.8], $\mathbf{W} \simeq \text{mod } \Lambda'$ for some finite-dimensional algebra Λ' . Let S be the set of isoclasses of simple objects in \mathbf{W}' . Then S is a semibrick in \mathbf{W} . By [7, Prop. 4.2(b)], Λ' is τ -tilting finite. Hence, by Proposition 2.9, S is left-finite in \mathbf{W} . By Proposition 2.8, $\text{rk}(\mathbf{W}') = |S| \leq \text{rk}(\mathbf{W})$. \square

3. TRANSPOSITION

We now return to the general case, where Λ is an arbitrary finite-dimensional algebra. A sequence (T_1, T_2, \dots, T_r) of indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda)$ is called an *ordered τ -rigid object* if $\coprod_{i=1}^r T_i$ is a τ -rigid object, and an *ordered support τ -tilting object* if $r = n := \text{rk } \Lambda$. The symmetric group acts on the set of ordered support τ -tilting objects in a wide subcategory \mathbf{W} of $\text{mod } \Lambda$, by reordering. We recall the following theorem from [6].

Theorem 3.1. [6, Thm. 5.4] *For each τ -perpendicular subcategory \mathbf{W} of $\text{mod } \Lambda$, there are mutually inverse bijections*

{ordered support τ -tilting objects in \mathbf{W} }

$$\psi^{\mathbf{W}} \downarrow \quad \uparrow \phi^{\mathbf{W}}$$

{complete signed τ -exceptional sequences in \mathbf{W} }

In the case $\mathbf{W} = \text{mod } \Lambda$, we write ψ for $\psi^{\text{mod } \Lambda}$ and ϕ for $\phi^{\text{mod } \Lambda}$. In this section, we will describe the action of the symmetric group on complete signed τ -exceptional sequences in a τ -perpendicular subcategory \mathbf{W} of $\text{mod } \Lambda$ induced by the bijections above.

Remark 3.2. *If $\psi(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n) = (A_1, \dots, A_n)$, define (as in the proof of Lemma 2.5):*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{W}_{n-1} &= J(A_n), \\ \mathbf{W}_{n-2} &= J_{\mathbf{W}_{n-1}}(A_{n-1}), \\ &\vdots \\ \mathbf{W}_j &= J_{\mathbf{W}_{j+1}}(A_{j+1}), \\ &\vdots \\ \mathbf{W}_1 &= J_{\mathbf{W}_2}(A_2). \end{aligned}$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
A_n &= T_n, \\
A_{n-1} &= \mathcal{E}_{A_n}(T_{n-1}), \\
A_{n-2} &= \mathcal{E}_{A_{n-1}}^{W_{n-1}} \mathcal{E}_{A_n}(T_{n-2}), \\
&\vdots \\
A_{n-j} &= \mathcal{E}_{A_{n-j+1}}^{W_{n-j+1}} \cdots \mathcal{E}_{A_{n-1}}^{W_{n-1}} \mathcal{E}_{A_n}(T_{n-j}), \\
&\vdots \\
A_1 &= \mathcal{E}_{A_2}^{W_2} \cdots \mathcal{E}_{A_{n-1}}^{W_{n-1}} \mathcal{E}_{A_n}(T_1).
\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.3. *With notation as above we have*

$$W_{n-i} = J(T_n \amalg T_{n-1} \amalg \cdots \amalg T_{n-i+1}),$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$.

Proof. This follows from repeated use of Theorem 1.6 (a). \square

Let Λ be an algebra of rank n , and let \mathcal{T}_o^Λ be the set of ordered basic support τ -tilting objects in $C(\text{mod } \Lambda)$. There is a natural action of the symmetric group S_n on \mathcal{T}_o^Λ , given by $\pi_i(T_1, \dots, T_n) = (T_1, \dots, T_{i-1}, T_{i+1}, T_i, T_{i+2}, \dots, T_n)$, where π_i denotes the simple transposition $(i \ i+1)$.

Theorem 3.4. (a) *If $\mathcal{S} = (A_1, \dots, A_n)$ is a signed τ -exceptional sequence, then for $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ we have that*

$$\tilde{\pi}_i(\mathcal{S}) := (A_1, \dots, A_{i-1}, \mathcal{E}^{(i)}(A_{i+1}), \mathcal{F}^{(i)}(A_i), A_{i+2}, \dots, A_n)$$

is a signed τ -exceptional sequence, where

$$\mathcal{F}^{(i)} := \mathcal{F}_{A_{i+1}}^{W_{i+1}}$$

and

$$\mathcal{E}^{(i)} := \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}^{(i)}(A_i)}^{W_{i+1}}$$

for $i \in \{1, \dots, n-2\}$ and where $\mathcal{F}^{(n-1)} := \mathcal{F}_{A_n}$ and $\mathcal{E}^{(n-1)} := \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}^{(n-1)}(A_{n-1})}$.

(b) *For each $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ we have $\tilde{\pi}_i \psi = \psi \pi_i$.*

Lemma 3.5. *Let (B, C) be an ordered τ -rigid object in $C(\text{mod } \Lambda)$. Then we have that $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{E}_C(B)}^{J(C)} \mathcal{E}_C = \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{E}_B(C)}^{J(B)} \mathcal{E}_B$.*

Proof. By applying Theorem 1.6 (b) twice, we obtain

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{E}_C(B)}^{J(C)} \mathcal{E}_C = \mathcal{E}_{C \amalg B} = \mathcal{E}_{B \amalg C} = \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{E}_B(C)}^{J(B)} \mathcal{E}_B.$$

\square

Proposition 3.6. *Let (T_1, \dots, T_n) be an ordered support τ -tilting object in $C(\text{mod } \Lambda)$, and assume that $\psi(T_1, \dots, T_n) = (A_1, \dots, A_n)$. Then*

$$\psi(\pi_{n-1}(T_1, \dots, T_n)) = (A_1, \dots, A_{n-2}, \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}_{A_n}(A_{n-1})}(A_n), \mathcal{F}_{A_n}(A_{n-1})).$$

Proof. Let $(B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n) = \psi(\pi_{n-1}(T_1, \dots, T_n)) = \psi(T_1, \dots, T_{n-2}, T_n, T_{n-1})$. We need to show that

- (i) $B_n = \mathcal{F}_{A_n}(A_{n-1})$,
- (ii) $B_{n-1} = \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}_{A_n}(A_{n-1})}(A_n)$, and
- (iii) $B_j = A_j$, for $1 \leq j \leq n-2$.

Note that, by Remark 3.2, we have that $B_n = T_{n-1}$, $A_n = T_n$ and that $A_{n-1} = \mathcal{E}_{T_n}(T_{n-1})$. Hence, we have $\mathcal{F}_{T_n}(A_{n-1}) = \mathcal{F}_{T_n} \mathcal{E}_{T_n}(T_{n-1}) = T_{n-1} = B_n$, which proves claim (i). Moreover, it also follows from Remark 3.2 that $B_{n-1} = \mathcal{E}_{T_{n-1}}(T_n) = \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{F}_{T_n}(A_{n-1})}(A_n)$, which proves claim (ii).

It remains to prove that $B_j = A_j$ for $j \leq n-2$. Apply Lemma 3.5, with $B = T_{n-1}$ and $C = T_n$ to obtain that

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{E}_{T_n}(T_{n-1})}^{J(T_n)} \mathcal{E}_{T_n} = \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{E}_{T_{n-1}}(T_n)}^{J(T_{n-1})} \mathcal{E}_{T_{n-1}}.$$

It now follows directly, from Remark 3.2 and Lemma 3.3, that $B_j = A_j$ for $j \leq n-2$. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.4. By Proposition 3.6, it follows that both (a) and (b) hold for $i = n-1$. Assume $i < n-1$. Then (A_1, \dots, A_{i-1}) is a complete signed τ -exceptional sequence for the τ -perpendicular subcategory \mathcal{W}_{i-1} , as defined in Remark 3.2. Finally, Proposition 3.6 implies that both (a) and (b) hold also in this case. \square

4. MUTATION

For a fixed positive integer n , consider the group $G_n = \langle \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n \mid \mu_i^2 = e \rangle$ (as in [20, §1]). Let Λ be a fixed algebra of rank n .

Mutation of support τ -tilting objects (as in [2, Thm. 2.18]) induces a mutation on the set \mathcal{T}_o^Λ of ordered basic support τ -tilting objects in $C(\text{mod } \Lambda)$, which can be regarded as an action of G_n on \mathcal{T}_o^Λ and hence, via the bijections in Theorem 3.1, an action on the set of complete signed τ -exceptional sequences.

The following result follows from [2, Thm. 2.18].

Proposition 4.1. [2, Thm. 2.18] *Let $T = (T_1, \dots, T_n)$ be an ordered support τ -tilting object in $C(\text{mod } \Lambda)$. Let $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Then there is a unique indecomposable object T_i^* in $C(\text{mod } \Lambda)$ such that $T(i) = (T_1, \dots, T_{i-1}, T_i^*, T_{i+1}, \dots, T_n)$ is an ordered support τ -tilting object with $T_i^* \neq T_i$.*

With T and $T(i)$ as above, we set $\mu_i(T) = T(i)$. This defines a G -action on \mathcal{T}_o^Λ . We now describe the corresponding action on the set of complete signed τ -exceptional sequences.

For a complete signed τ -exceptional sequence $\mathcal{S} = (A_1, \dots, A_n)$, let

$$s_1(\mathcal{S}) = (\widetilde{A}_1, A_2, \dots, A_n),$$

where

$$\widetilde{A}_1 = \begin{cases} A_1[1] & \text{if } A_1 \in \text{mod } \Lambda; \\ A_1[-1] & \text{if } A_1 \in \text{mod } \Lambda[1]. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, for $j > 1$, let $s_j(\mathcal{S}) = \widetilde{\pi}_{j-1} \widetilde{\pi}_{j-2} \dots \widetilde{\pi}_1 s_1 \widetilde{\pi}_1 \dots \widetilde{\pi}_{j-2} \widetilde{\pi}_{j-1}(\mathcal{S})$.

We make the following observation:

Lemma 4.2. *Let Λ be an algebra with a unique simple module. Then the projective cover of the simple module is the unique indecomposable τ -rigid Λ -module.*

Proof. Let S be the unique simple Λ -module, and suppose that X is a non-projective indecomposable τ -rigid Λ -module. Then $\text{Ext}^1(X, M) \neq 0$ for some Λ -module M . Since M must be constructed from S by repeated extensions with S , it follows that $\text{Ext}^1(X, S) \neq 0$. Since X is also constructed from S by repeated extensions with S , we have that S is a factor of X , so $\text{Ext}^1(X, \text{Gen } X) \neq 0$. By Lemma 1.3, X is not τ -rigid. \square

We now have:

Lemma 4.3. *If $\mathcal{S} = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$ is a signed τ -exceptional sequence, then so is $s_j(\mathcal{S})$ for each $j = 1, \dots, n$. Moreover \mathcal{S} and $s_1(\mathcal{S})$ are the only signed τ -exceptional sequences of the form (X, A_2, \dots, A_n) for some object X in $\mathcal{C}(\text{mod } \Lambda)$.*

Proof. Define W_j^A , for $j = 1, \dots, n$, as in the proof of Theorem 2.1 (a). By repeated application of Theorem 1.2, W_j^A is equivalent to a module category over a finite-dimensional algebra of rank $j - 1$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. Hence W_2^A is equivalent to the module category of a finite-dimensional algebra with a unique simple module. By Lemma 4.2, W_2^A , regarded as a module category, has a unique indecomposable τ -rigid module, given by the unique indecomposable projective module. This proves that $s_1(\mathcal{S})$ is a signed τ -exceptional sequence, and also that \mathcal{S} and $s_1(\mathcal{S})$ are the only signed τ -exceptional sequences of the form (X, A_2, \dots, A_n) , i.e. the claim for $j = 1$.

The claim for $j > 1$ follows by combining this with Theorem 3.4 (a). \square

Proposition 4.4. *With notation as above $s_i\psi = \psi\mu_i$ holds for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.*

Proof. Consider first the case $i = 1$, and assume that $\psi(M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n) = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$. We have $\mu_1(M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n) = (M_1^*, M_2, \dots, M_n)$, where $M_1^* \neq M_1$, and so $\psi\mu_1(M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n) = \psi(M_1^*, M_2, \dots, M_n) = (X, A_2, \dots, A_n)$, for some object X . The claim for $i = 1$ now follows from Lemma 4.3.

For $j > 1$, we first note that $\mu_j = \pi_{j-1}\pi_{j-2} \dots \pi_1\mu_1\pi_1 \dots \pi_{j-2}\pi_{j-1}$.

Next we note that, by repeated applications of Theorem 3.4, we have that

$$\widetilde{\pi}_1 \dots \widetilde{\pi}_j \psi = \psi \pi_1 \dots \pi_j.$$

Combining this with the above we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} s_j\psi &= (\widetilde{\pi}_{j-1}\widetilde{\pi}_{j-2} \dots \widetilde{\pi}_1 s_1 \widetilde{\pi}_1 \dots \widetilde{\pi}_{j-2}\widetilde{\pi}_{j-1})\psi \\ &= (\widetilde{\pi}_{j-1}\widetilde{\pi}_{j-2} \dots \widetilde{\pi}_1 s_1)(\widetilde{\pi}_1 \dots \widetilde{\pi}_{j-2}\widetilde{\pi}_{j-1}\psi) \\ &= (\widetilde{\pi}_{j-1}\widetilde{\pi}_{j-2} \dots \widetilde{\pi}_1 s_1)(\psi \pi_1 \dots \pi_{j-2}\pi_{j-1}) \\ &= (\widetilde{\pi}_{j-1}\widetilde{\pi}_{j-2} \dots \widetilde{\pi}_1)(s_1\psi)(\pi_1 \dots \pi_{j-2}\pi_{j-1}) \\ &= (\widetilde{\pi}_{j-1}\widetilde{\pi}_{j-2} \dots \widetilde{\pi}_1)(\psi\mu_1)(\pi_1 \dots \pi_{j-2}\pi_{j-1}) \\ &= (\widetilde{\pi}_{j-1}\widetilde{\pi}_{j-2} \dots \widetilde{\pi}_1\psi)(\mu_1\pi_1 \dots \pi_{j-2}\pi_{j-1}) \\ &= (\psi\pi_{j-1}\pi_{j-2} \dots \pi_1)(\mu_1\pi_1 \dots \pi_{j-2}\pi_{j-1}) \\ &= \psi(\pi_{j-1}\pi_{j-2} \dots \pi_1\mu_1\pi_1 \dots \pi_{j-2}\pi_{j-1}) \\ &= \psi\mu_j. \end{aligned}$$

□

King and Pressland [20, Defn. 1.2] consider the following group:

Definition 4.5. [20] *Let $M_n = S_n \ltimes G_n$ be the mutation group of degree n , where S_n acts on G_n via $\sigma(\mu_i) = \mu_{\sigma(i)}$.*

They show that this group acts naturally on labelled (i.e. ordered) seeds in a cluster algebra [13] via permutation and mutation. The mutation of support- τ -tilting objects in [2, §2.3] can be regarded as a generalisation of cluster mutation, so it is natural to consider the action of the mutation group in this context. Note that, for an ordered support τ -tilting object T , we have $\sigma(\mu_i T) = \mu_{\sigma(i)}(\sigma T)$ for a permutation σ and mutation μ_i , so M_n acts on the set of all ordered support τ -tilting objects, \mathcal{T}_o^Λ .

We get an induced action of the mutation group on the set of signed τ -exceptional sequences.

Theorem 4.6. *Let $\mathcal{S} = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$ be a signed τ -exceptional sequence. The operations*

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{\pi}_i(\mathcal{S}) &:= (A_1, \dots, A_{i-1}, \mathcal{E}^{(i)}(A_{i+1}), \mathcal{F}^{(i)}(A_i), A_{i+2}, \dots, A_n), \\ s_1(\mathcal{S}) &= (\widetilde{A}_1, A_2, \dots, A_n),\end{aligned}$$

and, for $j = 2 \dots, n$,

$$s_j(\mathcal{S}) = \widetilde{\pi}_{j-1} \widetilde{\pi}_{j-2} \dots \widetilde{\pi}_1 s_1 \widetilde{\pi}_1 \dots \widetilde{\pi}_{j-2} \widetilde{\pi}_{j-1}(\mathcal{S}),$$

define an action of the mutation group M_n on the set of signed τ -exceptional sequences.

Proof. As already noted, M_n acts on the set of ordered support τ -tilting objects, and the result hence follows directly from combining Theorem 3.4 and Proposition 4.4 with the fact that ψ is a bijection between the set of ordered support τ -tilting objects and the set of signed τ -exceptional sequences (Theorem 3.1). □

5. EXAMPLES RELATING TO BRAID ACTIONS

Note that the braid group, B_n , on n strands, has the symmetric group S_n as a quotient. Since S_n is a subgroup of the mutation group $M_n = S_n \ltimes G_n$, it follows that B_n acts naturally on the set of all ordered support τ -tilting objects \mathcal{T}_o^Λ and thus on the set of all complete signed τ -exceptional sequences for Λ , by Theorem 3.1. However, this action is highly non-transitive in general, since the braid group is only permuting the possible orderings of each support τ -tilting object.

It is therefore natural to ask whether there is a transitive action. In the first part of this section, we give an example to show that, at least via the mutation group, this is not possible: we give an algebra for which there is no transitive action of B_2 which factors through the action of M_2 on \mathcal{T}_o^Λ .

Let Q be the Kronecker quiver $1 \rightrightarrows 2$, and let Λ be the corresponding path algebra. Let P_i (respectively, I_i), for $i = 1, 2$ be the indecomposable projective (respectively, injective) Λ -modules corresponding to the vertices of Q . Then the τ -tilting (equivalently, tilting) Λ -modules are the modules $\tau^{-r}P_1 \amalg \tau^{-r}P_2$, $\tau^{-r}P_1 \amalg \tau^{-(r+1)}P_2$, $\tau^r I_1 \amalg \tau^r I_2$ and $\tau^{r+1}I_1 \amalg \tau^r I_2$, for $r = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. The support τ -tilting (equivalently, support tilting)

objects over Λ which are not τ -tilting are $I_1 \amalg P_2[1]$, $P_1[1] \amalg P_2$ and $P_1[1] \amalg P_2[1]$. In particular, note that Λ is not τ -tilting finite.

The mutation group (see Definition 4.5) is $M_2 = S_2 \ltimes G_2$, where $S_2 = \{1, \sigma\}$ is the symmetric group of degree 2 and $G_2 = \langle \mu_1, \mu_2 : \mu_1^2 = \mu_2^2 = e \rangle$. We have $\sigma\mu_1 = \mu_2\sigma$ and $\sigma\mu_2 = \mu_1\sigma$. The action of M_2 on the set \mathcal{T}_o^Λ of ordered basic support τ -tilting objects is shown in Figure 1, from which it can be seen that this action is transitive. However, we have the following.

Proposition 5.1. *There is no transitive action of the braid group on two strands on \mathcal{T}_o^Λ which factors through the action of M_2 on \mathcal{T}_o^Λ .*

Proof. Note that the braid group B_2 on two strands is isomorphic to the infinite cyclic group. If there was a transitive action of B_2 on \mathcal{T}_o^Λ factoring through the action of M_2 on \mathcal{T}_o^Λ , then there would be a subgroup of M_2 which is a quotient of B_2 which acted transitively on \mathcal{T}_o^Λ . Such a subgroup would have to be cyclic.

The elements of M_2 are of the form

$$\sigma^\varepsilon \mu_i \mu_{\sigma(i)} \mu_i \cdots \mu_i$$

and

$$\sigma^\varepsilon \mu_i \mu_{\sigma(i)} \mu_i \cdots \mu_{\sigma(i)},$$

where $i \in \{1, 2\}$ and $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. It is easy to check from the description of the action of M_2 (see Figure 1) that, for each of these elements, the (infinite) cyclic group it generates does not act transitively on \mathcal{T}_o^Λ . \square

Corollary 5.2. *There is no transitive action of the braid group on two strands on the set of all signed τ -exceptional sequences which factors through the action of M_2 on the set of all such sequences.*

The transitive braid group action on the set of complete exceptional sequences for a hereditary algebra arises in the following way [8, Lemma 9, Theorem], [23, §5, §7]. Write the braid group B_n on n strands in the usual way as

$$B_n = \left\langle \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1} : \begin{array}{ll} \sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i, & |i - j| > 1; \\ \sigma_i \sigma_j \sigma_i = \sigma_j \sigma_i \sigma_j, & |i - j| = 1 \end{array} \right\rangle.$$

Given a complete exceptional sequence (X_1, \dots, X_n) and $1 \leq i \leq n$, there is a unique complete exceptional sequence of the form $(X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, Y, X_{i+2}, \dots, X_n)$ for some exceptional indecomposable module Y . The left version of the action of the braid group is given by:

$$\sigma_i(X_1, \dots, X_n) = (X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, Y, X_{i+2}, \dots, X_n).$$

If $n = 2$, this means, in particular, that if (X_1, X_2) is a complete exceptional sequence then there is an exceptional sequence of the form (X_2, Y) .

However, if (X_1, X_2) is a complete τ -exceptional sequence, it can be the case that there is no τ -exceptional sequence of the form (X_2, Y) , i.e. it can happen that $X_2 \notin J(Y)$ for all indecomposable τ -rigid modules Y . We illustrate this point with the following example from [6, §6.2].

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& & \vdots \\
& \updownarrow \mu_2 & & \updownarrow \mu_1 \\
& \tau^{-1}P_1, \tau^{-1}P_2 & \xleftrightarrow{\sigma} & \tau^{-1}P_2, \tau^{-1}P_1 \\
& \updownarrow \mu_1 & & \updownarrow \mu_2 \\
& P_1, \tau^{-1}P_2 & \xleftrightarrow{\sigma} & \tau^{-1}P_2, P_1 \\
& \updownarrow \mu_2 & & \updownarrow \mu_1 \\
& P_1, P_2 & \xleftrightarrow{\sigma} & P_2, P_1 \\
& \updownarrow \mu_1 & & \updownarrow \mu_2 \\
& P_1[1], P_2 & \xleftrightarrow{\sigma} & P_2, P_1[1] \\
& \updownarrow \mu_2 & & \updownarrow \mu_1 \\
& P_1[1], P_2[1] & \xleftrightarrow{\sigma} & P_2[1], P_1[1] \\
& \updownarrow \mu_1 & & \updownarrow \mu_2 \\
& I_1, P_2[1] & \xleftrightarrow{\sigma} & P_2[1], I_1 \\
& \updownarrow \mu_2 & & \updownarrow \mu_1 \\
& I_1, I_2 & \xleftrightarrow{\sigma} & I_2, I_1 \\
& \updownarrow \mu_1 & & \updownarrow \mu_2 \\
& \tau I_1, I_2 & \xleftrightarrow{\sigma} & I_2, \tau I_1 \\
& \updownarrow \mu_2 & & \updownarrow \mu_1 \\
& \tau I_1, \tau I_2 & \xleftrightarrow{\sigma} & \tau I_2, \tau I_1 \\
& \updownarrow \mu_1 & & \updownarrow \mu_2 \\
& & & \vdots
\end{array}$$

FIGURE 1. The action of M_2 on T_o^Λ for the Kronecker algebra Λ .

Let Γ be the algebra given by the path algebra of the quiver $1 \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\beta} \\ \xrightarrow{\alpha} \end{array} 2$, subject to the relation $\beta\alpha = 0$. The τ -exceptional sequences over Γ were given in [6, §6.2]. They are:

$$\left(1, \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array}\right), \left(2, \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}\right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array}, 2\right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}, 1\right).$$

We make the following observation.

Lemma 5.3. *For the algebra Γ , which has complete τ -exceptional sequences of length 2, there is a τ -rigid indecomposable module X such that there is no complete τ -exceptional sequence of the form (X, Y) for some τ -rigid module Y .*

Proof. This can be seen from the list of τ -exceptional sequences in $\text{mod } \Gamma$ above, since the module $P_2 = \begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix}$, despite being τ -rigid, does not occur as the first term in any of the complete τ -exceptional sequences in the list. \square

Note that it follows that P_2 also does not occur as the first term in a complete signed τ -exceptional sequence.

The phenomenon described above also occurs with the right version [8, 23] of the action of the braid group. Given a complete exceptional sequence (X_1, \dots, X_n) and $1 \leq i \leq n$, there is a unique complete exceptional sequence of the form $(X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}, Y, X_{i+1}, X_{i+2}, \dots, X_n)$ for some exceptional indecomposable module Y . The right version of the action of the braid group is given by:

$$\sigma_i(X_1, \dots, X_n) = (X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}, Y, X_{i+1}, X_{i+2}, \dots, X_n).$$

If $n = 2$, this means, in particular, that if (X_1, X_2) is a complete exceptional sequence then there is an exceptional sequence of the form (Y, X_1) .

We can see from the list above that, although $(\begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix}, 2)$ is a complete τ -exceptional sequence for Γ , there is no such sequence of the form $(Y, \begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix})$. This is because, although $\begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ is τ -rigid in $J(2)$, it is not a τ -rigid Γ -module. In the hereditary case, where a module M is τ -rigid if and only if $\text{Ext}^1(M, M) = 0$, a module in $J(Y) = Y^{\perp_{0,1}}$ is τ -rigid in $J(Y)$ if and only if it is τ -rigid in $\text{mod } \Lambda$, but, as we see here, this is not true in general.

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