THE FIELDS INSTITUTE

ABSTRACTS 1.2

FOR RESEARCH IN MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

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Hereditary noetherian categories with a commutative function field (50-60)

Let k be a field, not necessarily algebraically closed. The talk deals with the classification of (connected) hereditary noetherian categories \mathcal{H} having finite dimensional morphism and extension spaces (over k) and satisfying Serre duality in the form

$$DExt^1(X, Y) = Hom(Y, \tau X)$$

for some automorphism τ of \mathcal{H} , where D refers to the formation of the k-dual. We call these categories hereditary noetherian for short. A typical example is the category of coherent sheaves over a smooth projective curve C defined over k; moreover the process of inserting (positive integral) weights (=parabolic structure) in a finite number of points of C, yields a hereditary noetherian category as well, to be interpreted as the category of coherent sheaves on a weighted smooth projective curve. Let \mathcal{H} be hereditary noetherian, and let \mathcal{H}_0 denote the Serre subcategory of objects of finite length. Then the quotient category (sense of Serre-Grothendieck) is equivalent to the category of finite dimensional vector spaces over a skew field F, which is either a finite extension of k or a finite extension of a function field K in one variable over k. If k is algebraically closed F is known to be commutative. Hence the following assertions extend recent related results of I. Reiten and M. van den Bergh (J. Amer. Math. Soc. **15**, 2002).**Theorem.** Let \mathcal{H} be hereditary

noetherian, and assume that F is a commutative function field in one variable over k. Then \mathcal{H} arises from the category of coherent sheaves on a smooth projective curve C by insertion of weights. Corollary 1. The Grothendieck group $K_0(\mathcal{H})$ of \mathcal{H} has the form

 $K_0(C) \oplus \mathbb{Z}^n$. In particular, for k algebraically closed, $K_0(\mathcal{H})$ is finitely generated if and only if C has genus zero. Corollary 2. \mathcal{H} has a tilting object if and only if C has genus zero.