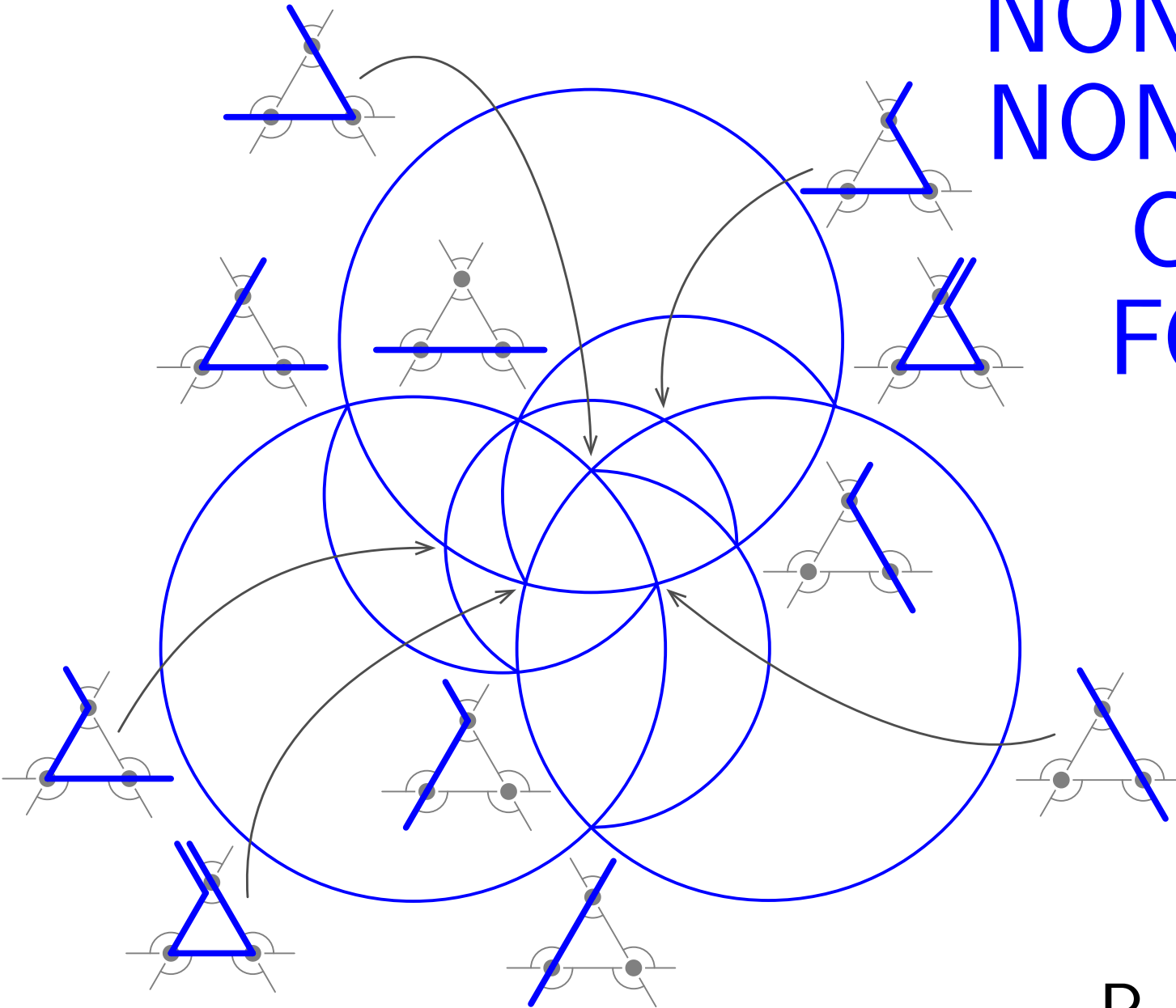


NON-KISSING & NON-CROSSING COMPLEXES FOR GENTLE ALGEBRAS

Y. PALU
Univ. Amiens

V. PILAUD
CNRS & LIX,
École Polytechnique

P.-G. PLAMONDON
Univ. Orsay



MOTIVATION

Baryshnikov, *On Stokes sets* ('01)

Chapoton, *Stokes posets and serpent nests* ('16)

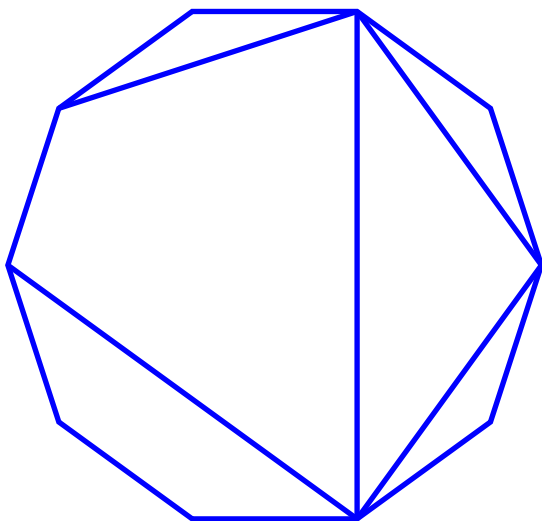
Garver–McConville, *Oriented flip graphs and non-crossing tree partitions* ('18)

Petersen–Pylyavskyy–Speyer, *A non-crossing standard monomial theory* ('10)

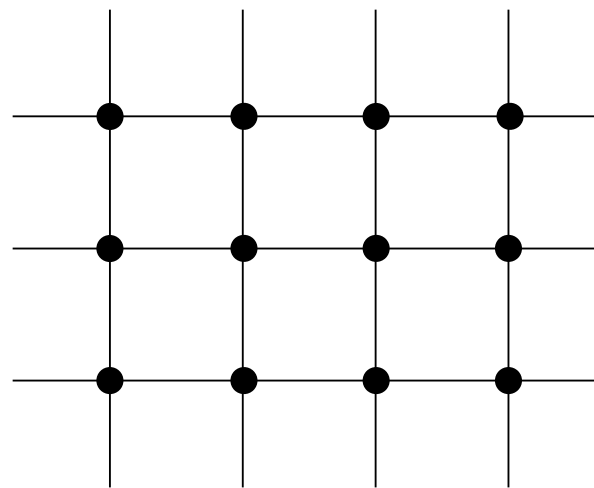
Santos–Stump–Welker, *Non-crossing sets and the Grassmann-assoc.* ('17)

McConville, *Lattice structures of grid Tamari orders* ('17)

TWO GENERALIZATIONS OF THE ASSOCIAHEDRON

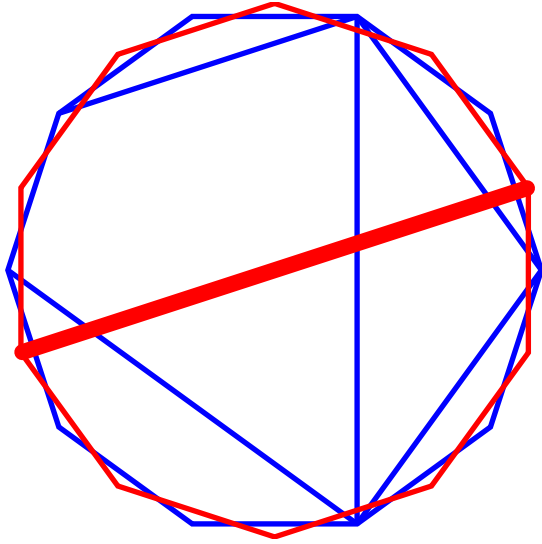


dissection

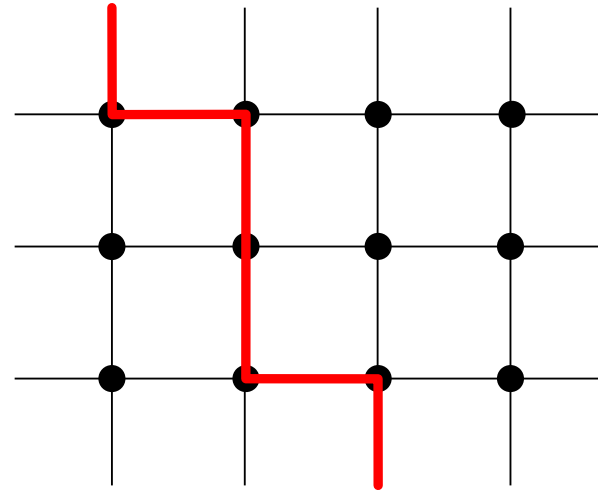


subset of \mathbb{Z}^2

TWO GENERALIZATIONS OF THE ASSOCIAHEDRON

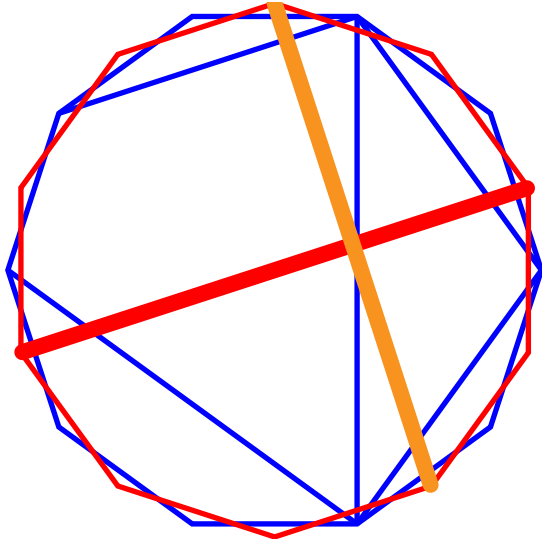


dissection
accordian

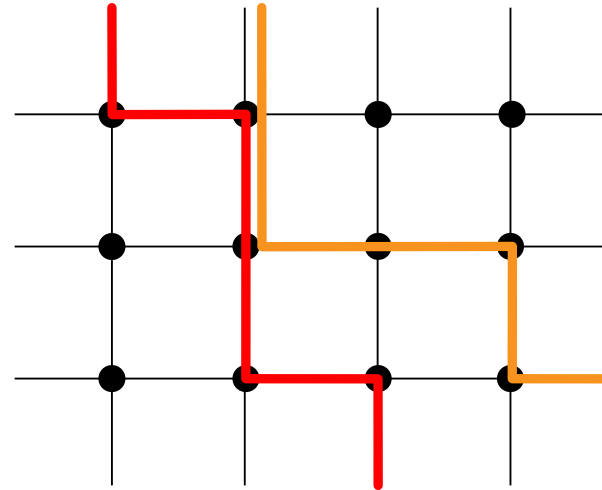


subset of \mathbb{Z}^2
monotone path

TWO GENERALIZATIONS OF THE ASSOCIAHEDRON

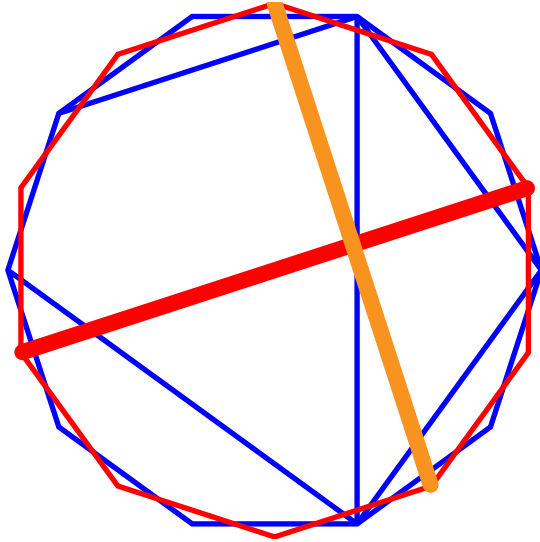


dissection
accordion
non-crossing complex

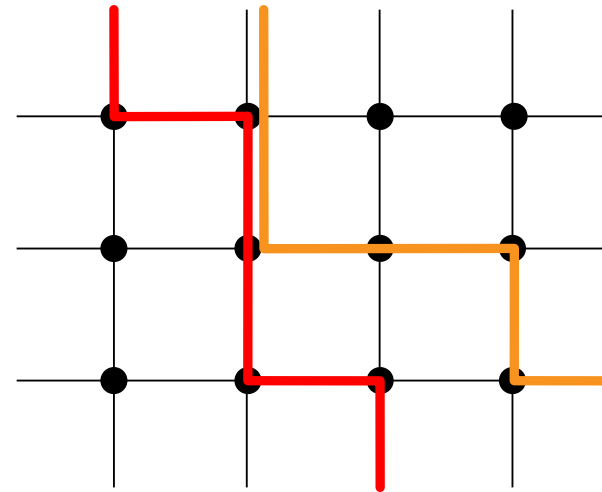


subset of \mathbb{Z}^2
monotone path
non-kissing complex

TWO GENERALIZATIONS OF THE ASSOCIAHEDRON



dissection
accordion
non-crossing complex



subset of \mathbb{Z}^2
monotone path
non-kissing complex

Baryshnikov, *On Stokes sets* ('01)

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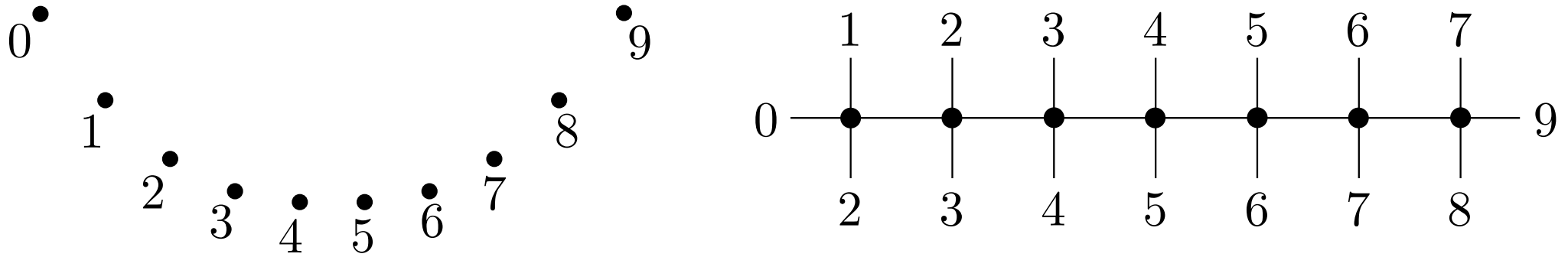
McConville, *Lattice structures of grid Tamari orders* ('17)

Garver–McConville, *Enumerative properties of grid-associahedra* ('17⁺)

SIMPLICIAL ASSOCIAHEDRA ARE NON-KISSING COMPLEXES

simplicial associahedron = simplicial complex with

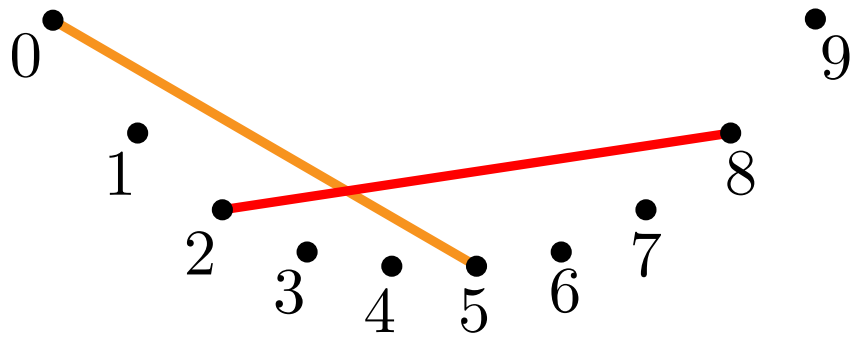
- vertices = internal diagonals of an $(n + 3)$ -gon
- faces = collections of pairwise non-crossing [internal] diagonals of the $(n + 3)$ -gon



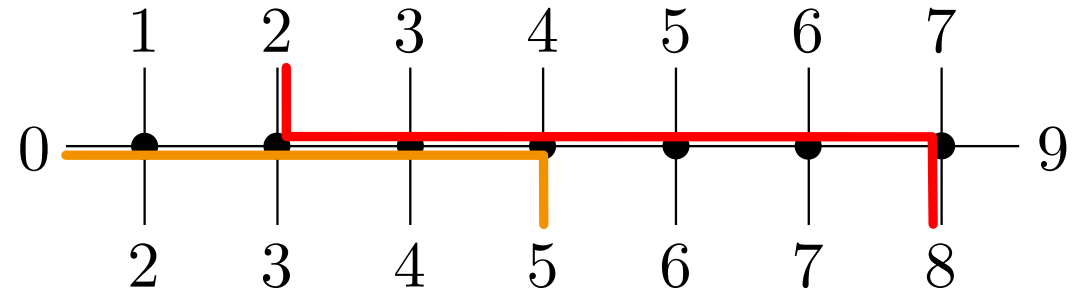
SIMPLICIAL ASSOCIAHEDRA ARE NON-KISSING COMPLEXES

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diagonal
crossing



\longleftrightarrow

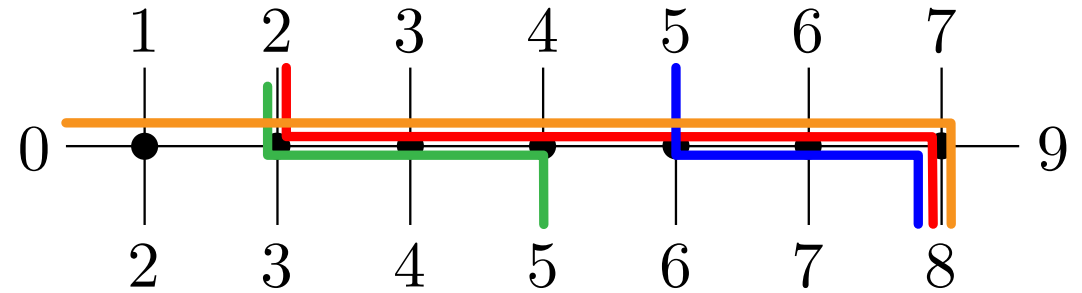
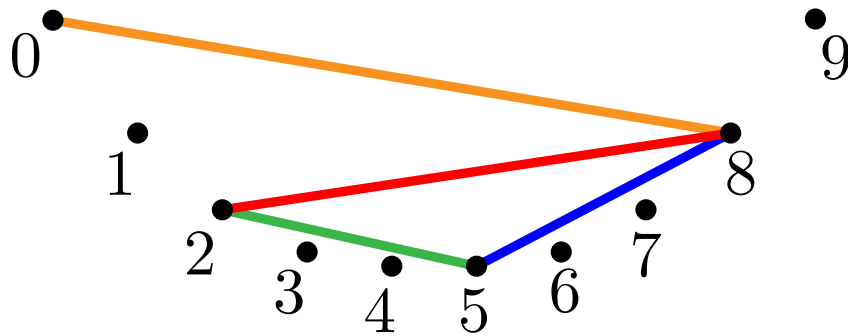
\longleftrightarrow

walk
kissing

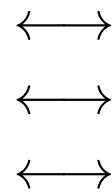
SIMPLICIAL ASSOCIAHEDRA ARE NON-KISSING COMPLEXES

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diagonal
crossing
dissection

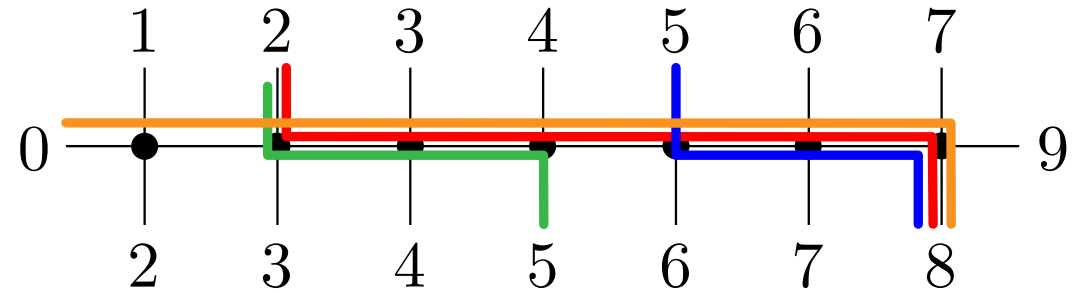
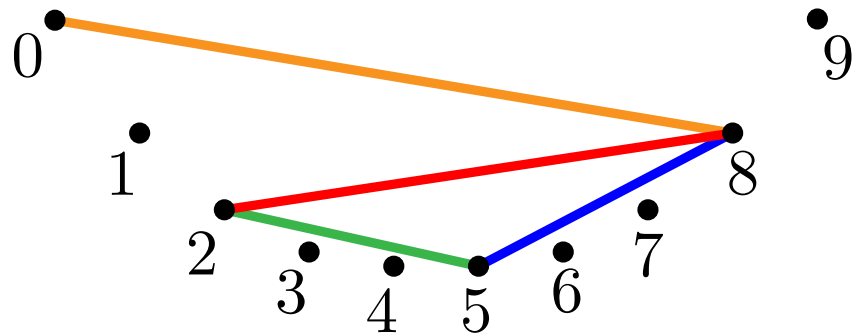


walk
kissing
non-kissing face

SIMPLICIAL ASSOCIAHEDRA ARE NON-KISSING COMPLEXES

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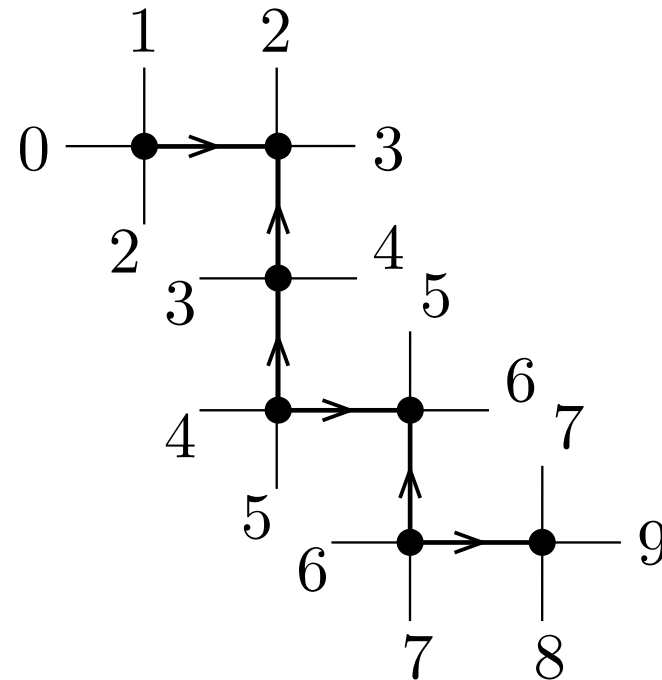
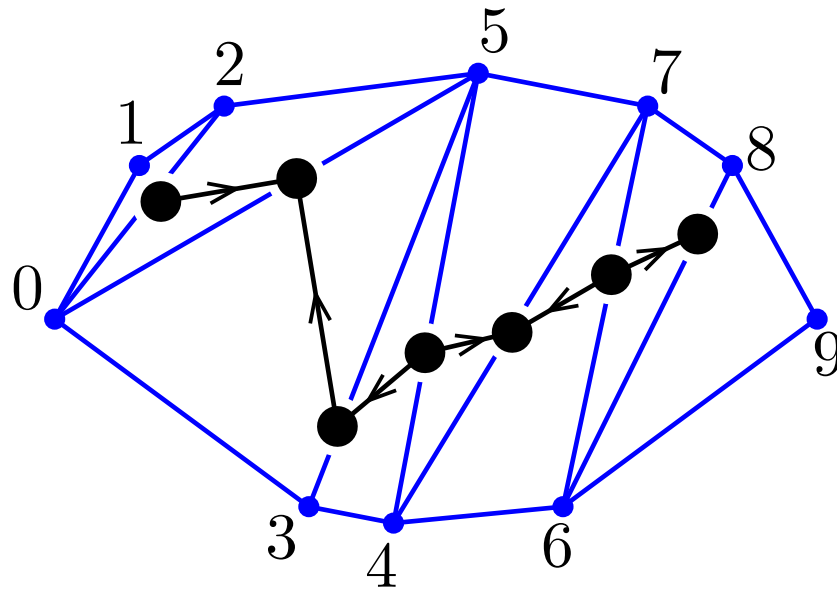
diagonal	\longleftrightarrow	walk
crossing	\longleftrightarrow	kissing
dissection	\longleftrightarrow	non-kissing face
simplicial associahedron	\longleftrightarrow	non-kissing complex

McConville, *Lattice structures of grid Tamari orders* ('17)

SIMPLICIAL ASSOCIAHEDRA ARE NON-KISSING COMPLEXES

simplicial associahedron = simplicial complex with

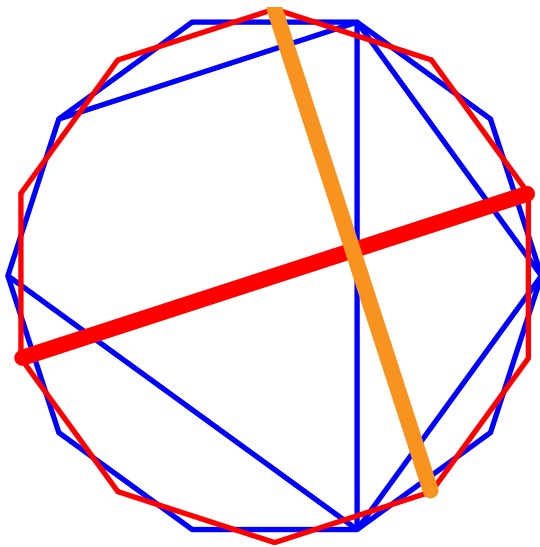
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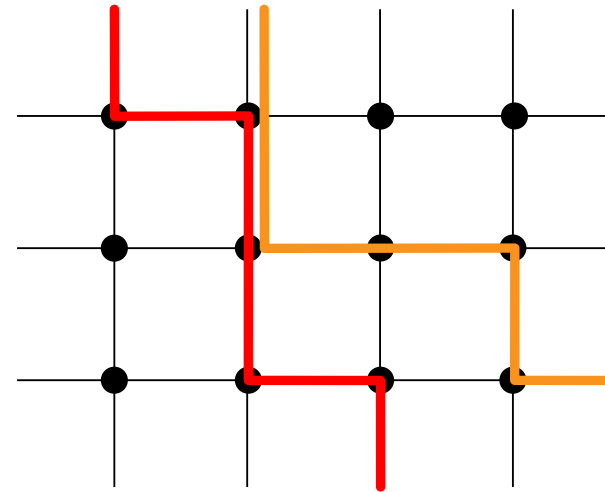
FIRST HALF OF THE TALK

Show that non-crossing and non-kissing complexes coincide

To this end, generalize both:



non-crossing complex
to dissections of surfaces



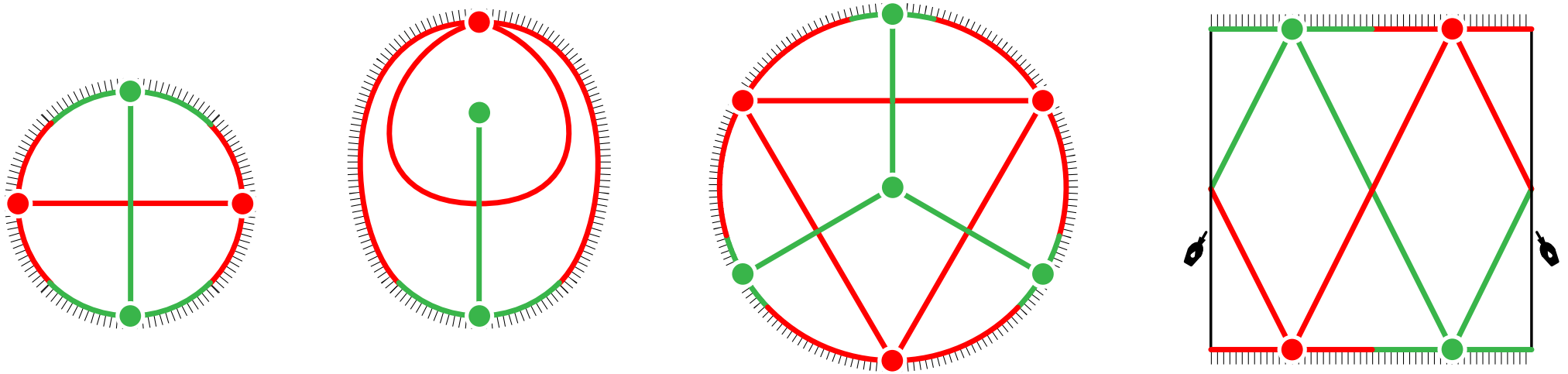
non-kissing complex
to gentle quivers

Palu–P.–Plamondon, *Non-kissing and non-crossing complexes for locally gentle algebras* ('18⁺)

NON-CROSSING COMPLEX

Palu–P.–Plamondon, *Non-kissing and non-crossing complexes for locally gentle algebras* ('18⁺)

DUAL DISSECTIONS

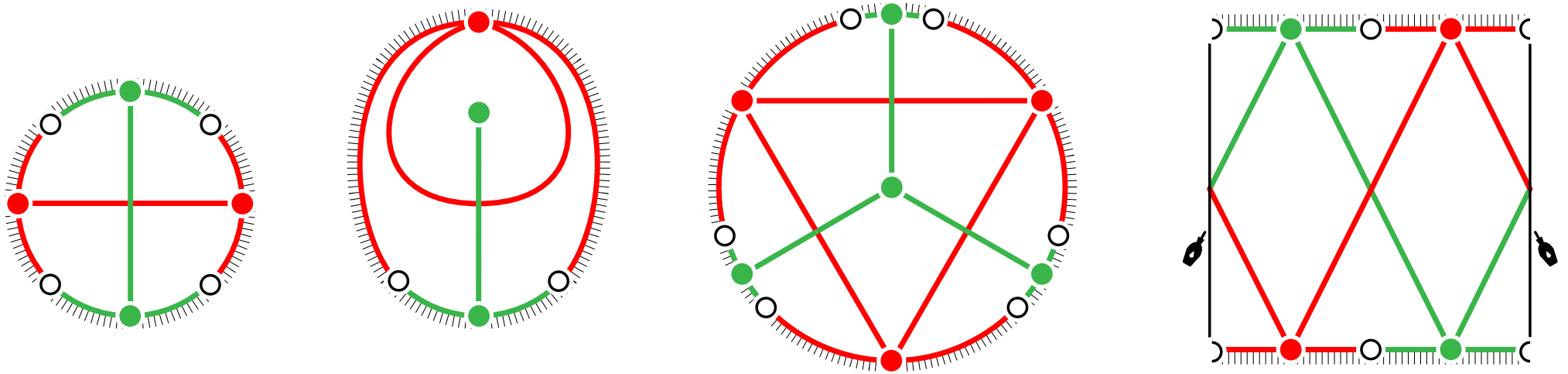


\mathcal{S} = orientable surface with or without boundaries

V and V^* two families of marked points

D and D^* two dual dissections of \mathcal{S}

DUAL DISSECTIONS



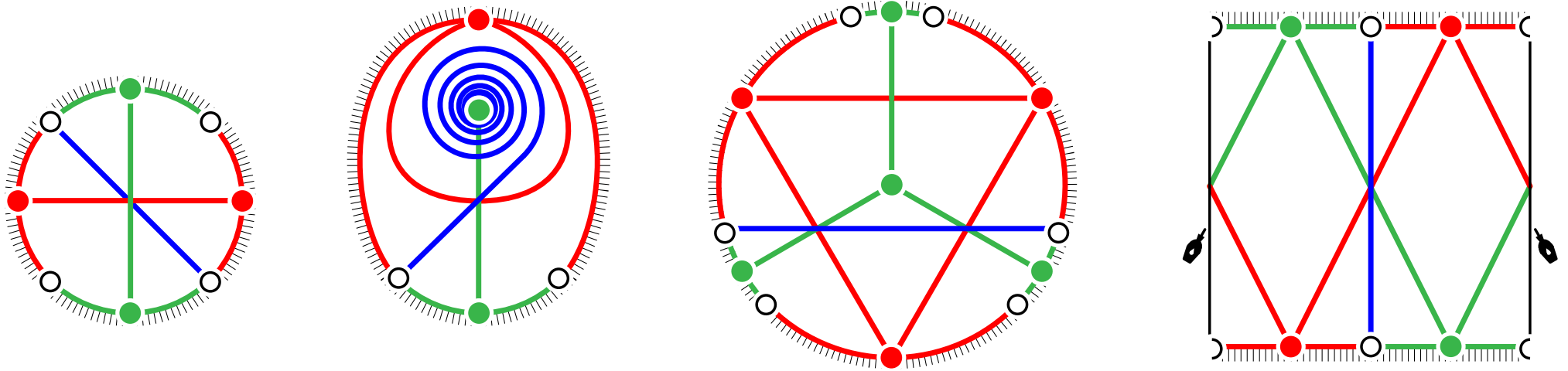
\mathcal{S} = orientable surface with or without boundaries

V and V^* two families of marked points

D and D^* two dual dissections of \mathcal{S}

blossom vertices = white vertices, alternating with $V \cup V^*$ along the boundary of \mathcal{S}

DUAL DISSECTIONS



\mathcal{S} = orientable surface with or without boundaries

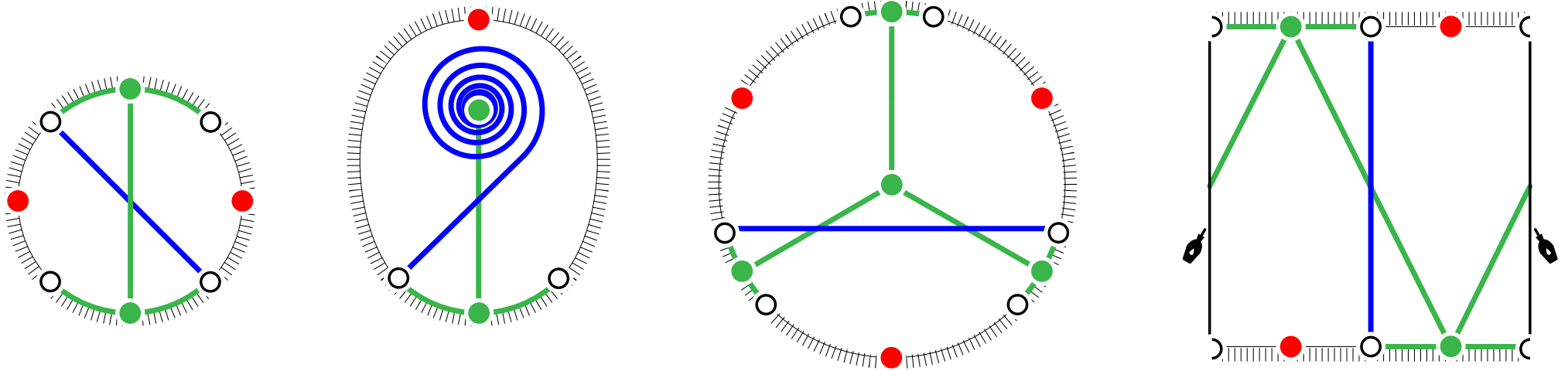
V and V^* two families of marked points

D and D^* two dual dissections of \mathcal{S}

blossom vertices = white vertices, alternating with $V \cup V^*$ along the boundary of \mathcal{S}

B-curve = curve which at each endpoint either reaches a blossom point or infinitely circles around a puncture of \mathcal{S}

ACCORDIONS

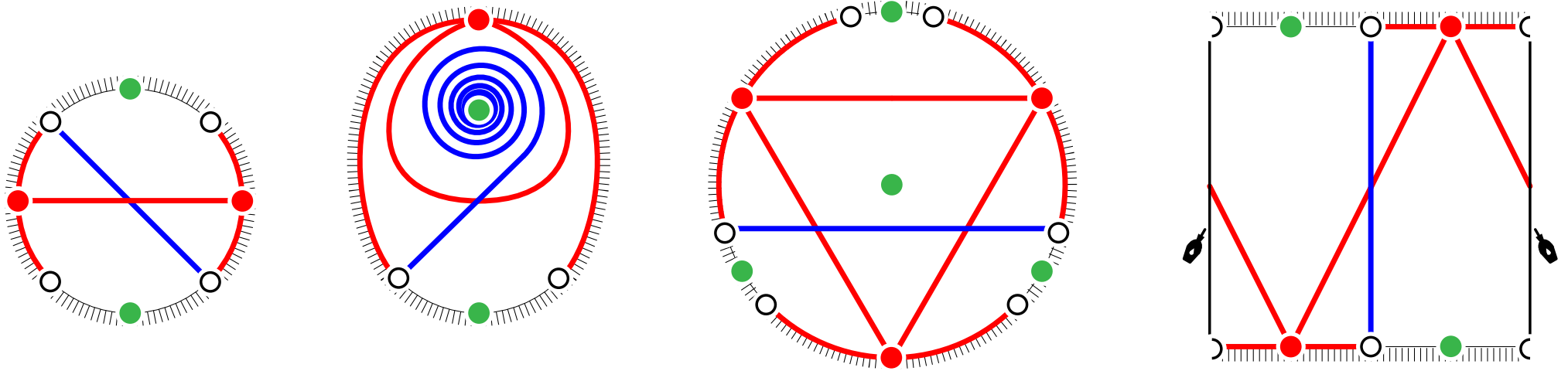


D-accordion = B -curve α such that whenever α meets a face f of \mathbb{D} ,

- (i) it enters crossing an edge a of f and leaves crossing an edge b of f
- (ii) the two edges a and b of f crossed by α are consecutive along the boundary of f ,
- (iii) α , a and b bound a disk inside f that does not contain f^* .

D-accordion complex = simplicial complex of pairwise non-crossing sets of \mathbb{D} -accordions

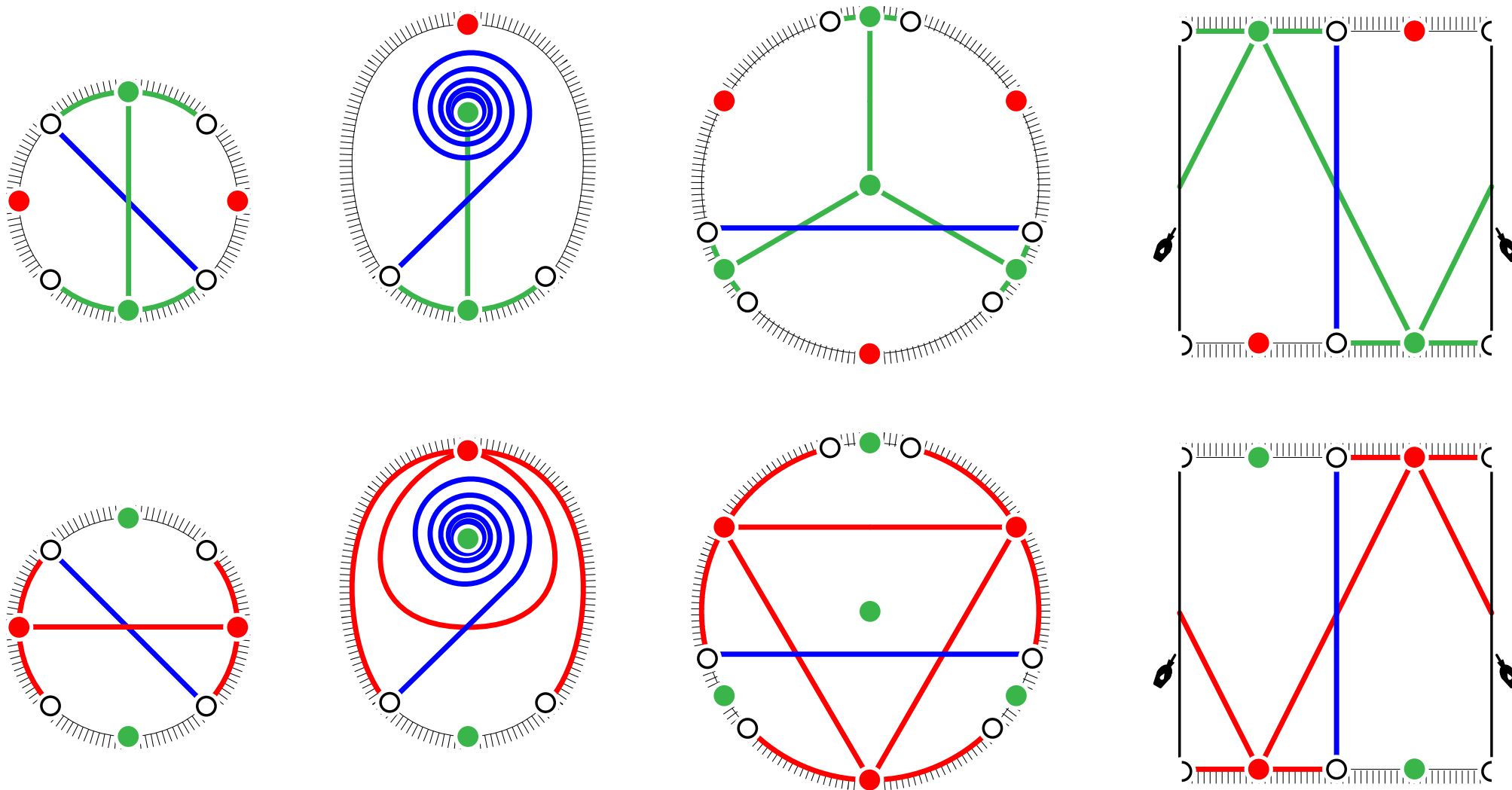
SLALOMS



D^* -slalom = B -curve α of \bar{S} such that, whenever α crosses an edge a^* of D^* contained in two faces f^*, g^* of D^* , the marked points f and g lie on opposite sides of α in the union of f^* and g^* glued along a^* .

D^* -slalom complex = simplicial complex of pairwise non-crossing sets of D^* -slaloms

D-ACCORDIONS = D*-SLALOMS



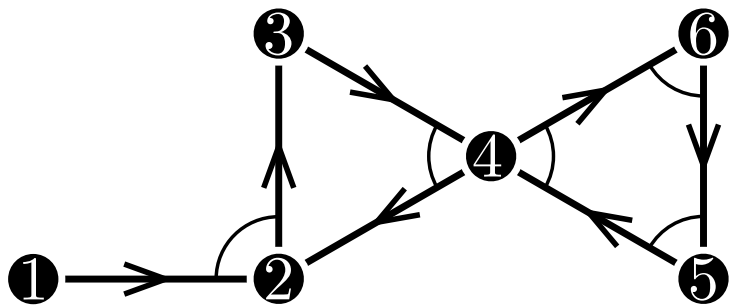
(D, D^*) -non-crossing complex = D-accordion complex = D^* -slalom complex

NON-KISSING COMPLEX

Palu–P.–Plamondon, *Non-kissing complexes and τ -tilting for gentle alg.* ('17⁺)

Brüstle–Douville–Mousavand–Thomas–Yıldırım, *On the combinatorics of gentle algebras* ('17⁺)

GENTLE QUIVERS AND STRINGS

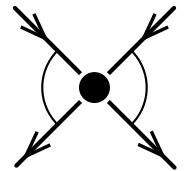


gentle quiver $\bar{Q} =$

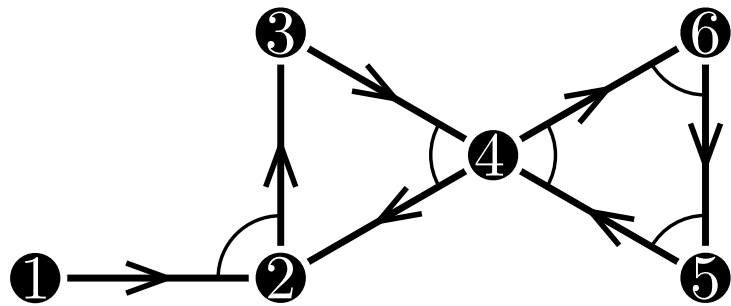
- quiver $Q =$ oriented graph (Q_0, Q_1, s, t)
- relations $I =$ forbid certain paths

where

- forbidden paths all of length 2
- locally at each vertex, subgraph of



GENTLE QUIVERS AND STRINGS

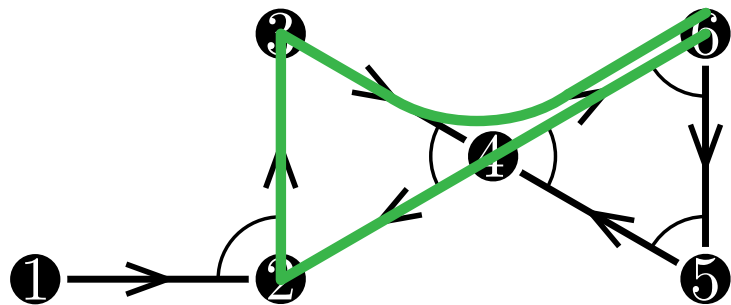
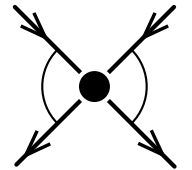


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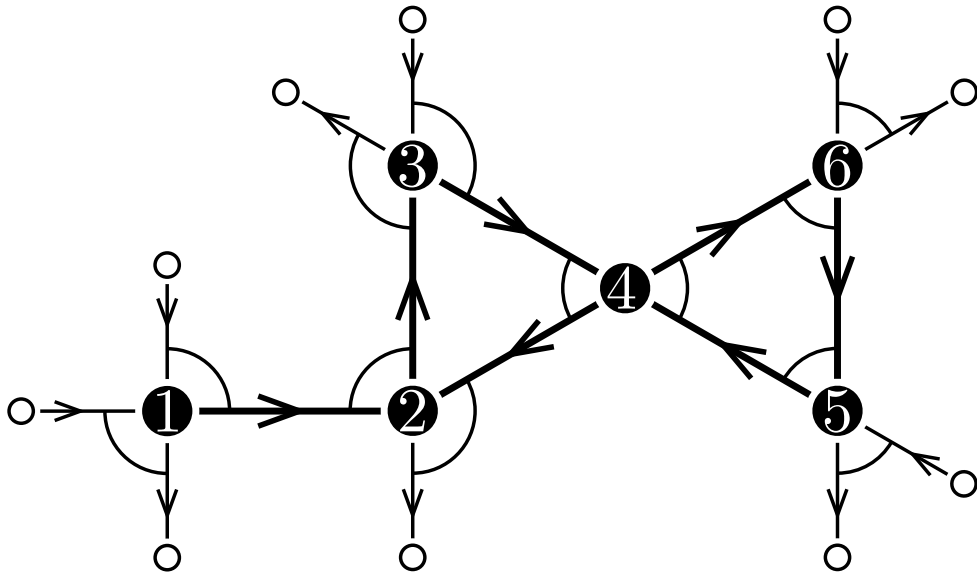
- forbidden paths all of length 2
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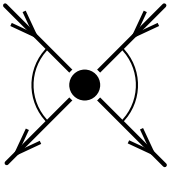
string $\sigma = \alpha_1^{\varepsilon_1} \dots \alpha_\ell^{\varepsilon_\ell}$ with $\alpha_k \in Q_1$, $\varepsilon_k \in \{-1, 1\}$
such that

- $t(\alpha_k^{\varepsilon_k}) = s(\alpha_{k+1}^{\varepsilon_{k+1}})$
- contains no factor π or π^{-1} for any path $\pi \in I$
- contains no $\alpha\alpha^{-1}$ or $\alpha^{-1}\alpha$ for any arrow $\alpha \in Q_1$

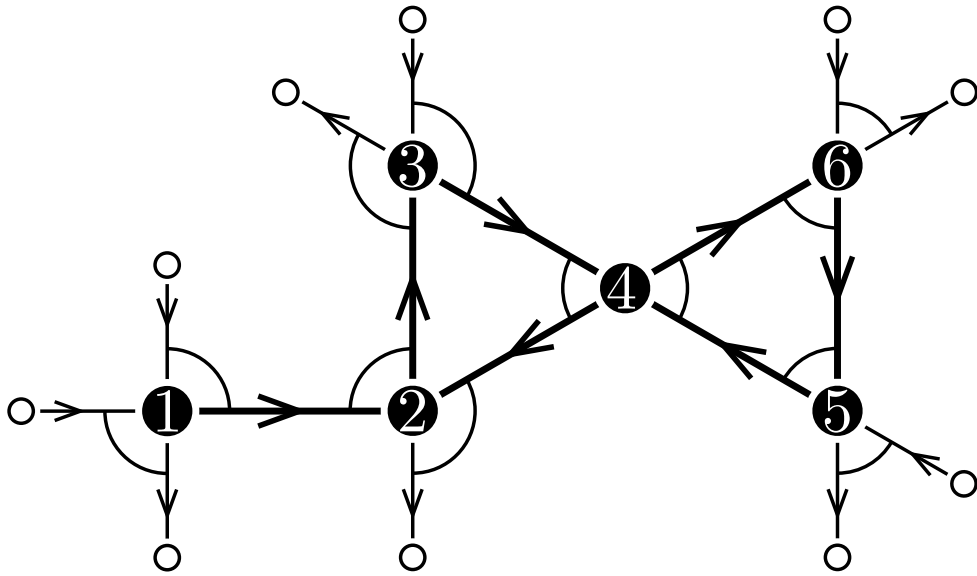
BLOSSOMING QUIVERS AND WALKS



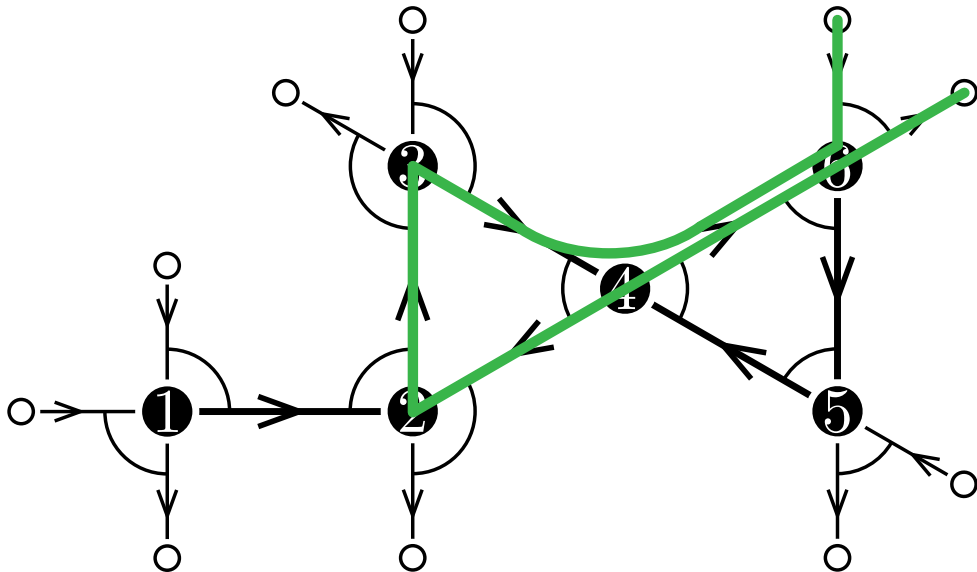
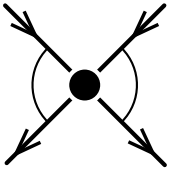
blossoming quiver \bar{Q}^* =
add blossoms to complete each vertex to



BLOSSOMING QUIVERS AND WALKS

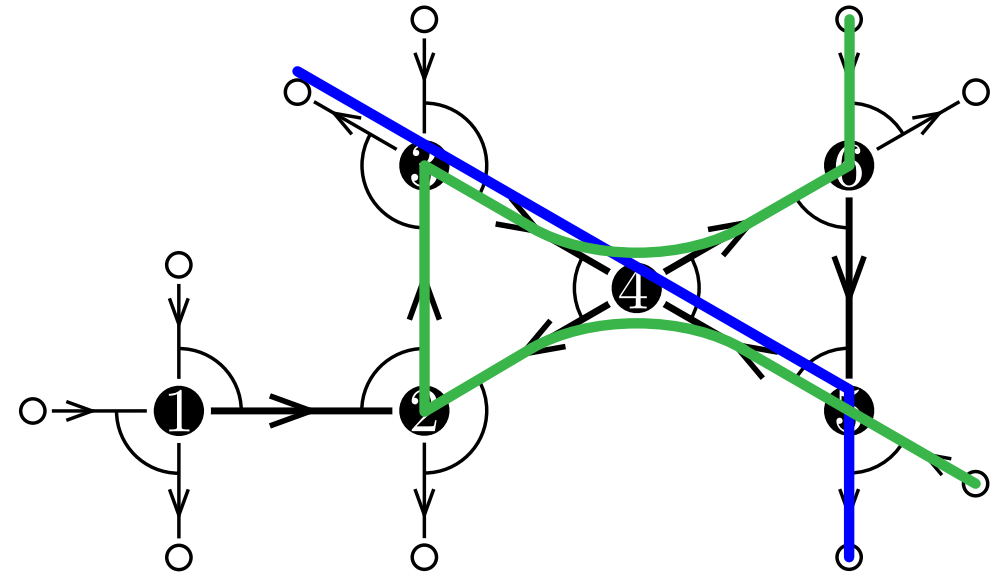
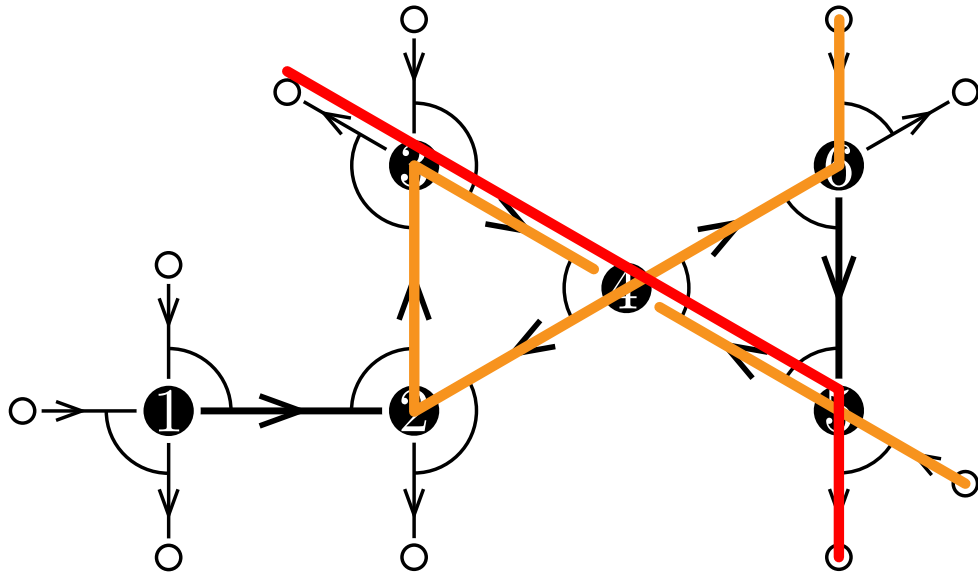
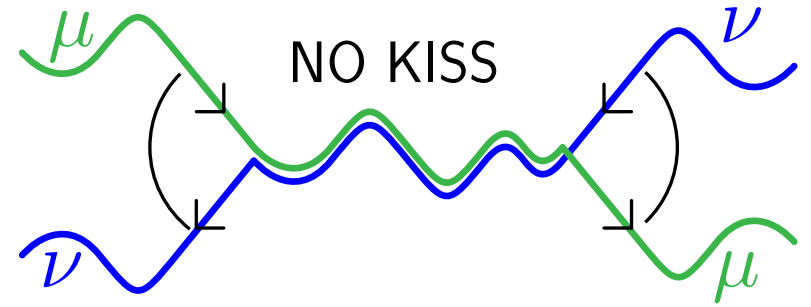
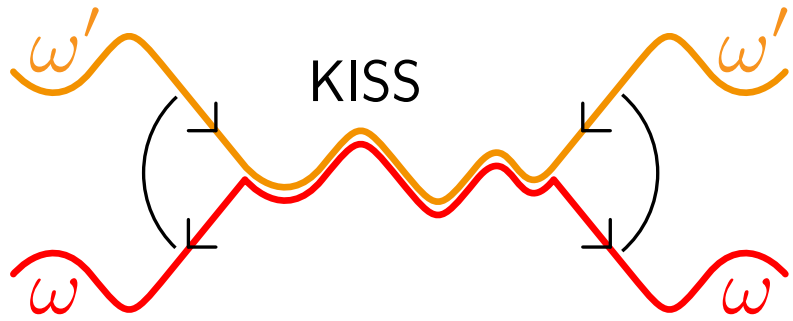


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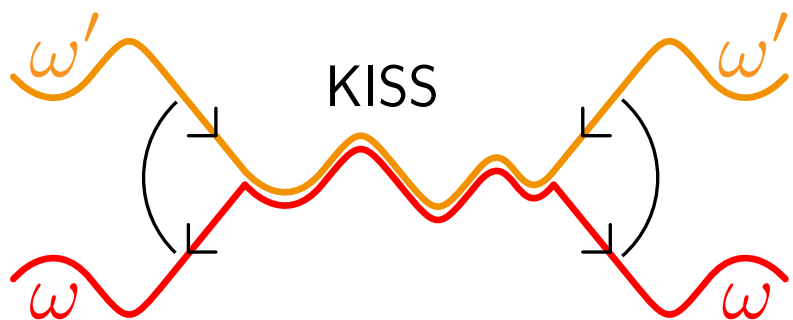


walk ω = maximal string in \bar{Q}^*
from blossoms to blossoms

KISSING

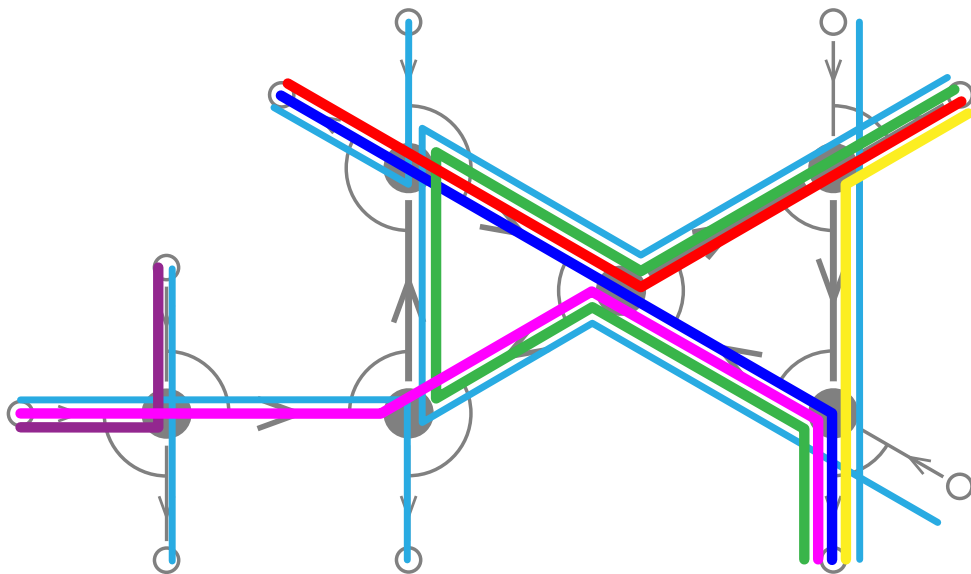
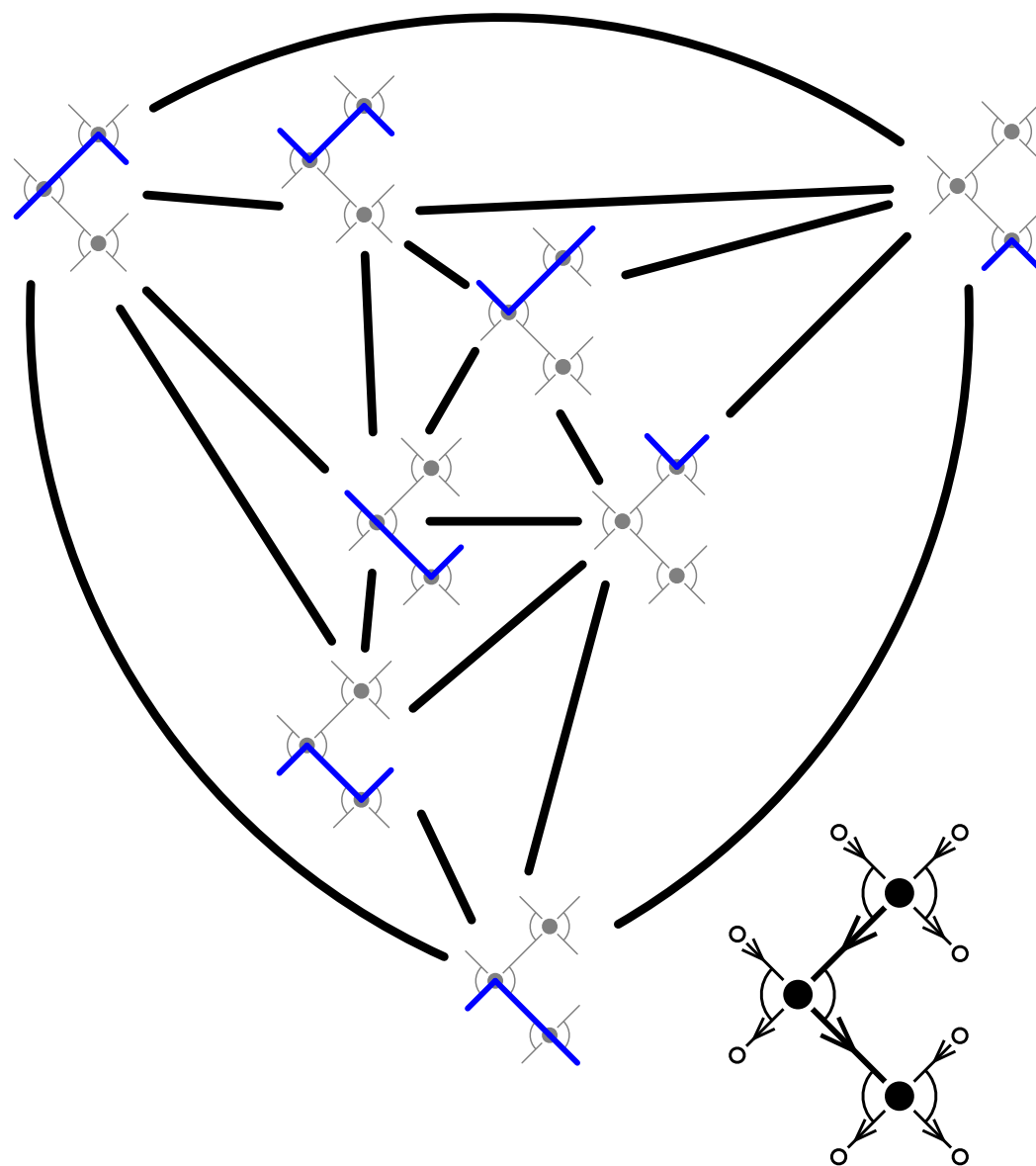


NON-KISSING COMPLEX



[reduced] non-kissing complex $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q}) =$

- vertices = [bending] walks in \bar{Q}^* (that are not self-kissing)
- faces = collections of pairwise non-kissing [bending] walks in \bar{Q}^*



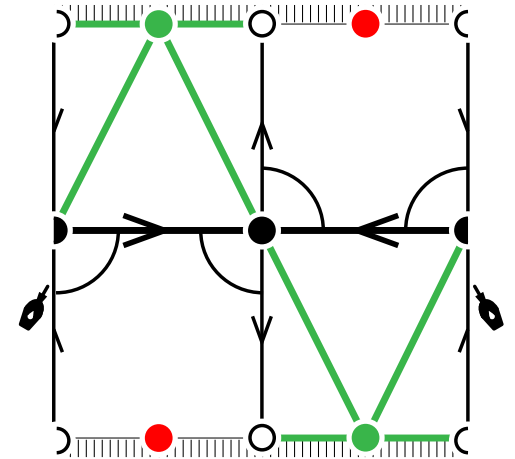
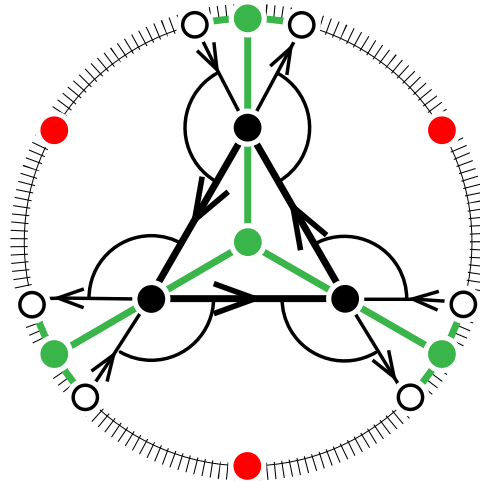
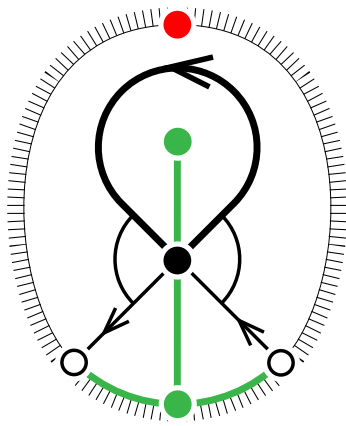
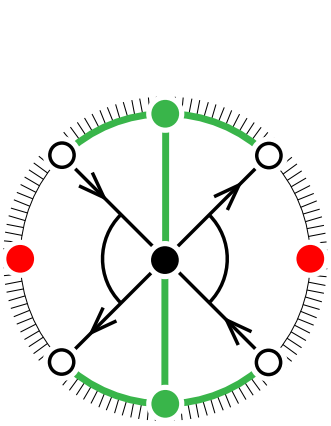
NON-CROSSING VS NON-KISSING

Palu–P.–Plamondon, *Non-kissing and non-crossing complexes for locally gentle algebras* ('18⁺)

QUIVER OF A DISSECTION

quiver \bar{Q}_D of a dissection =

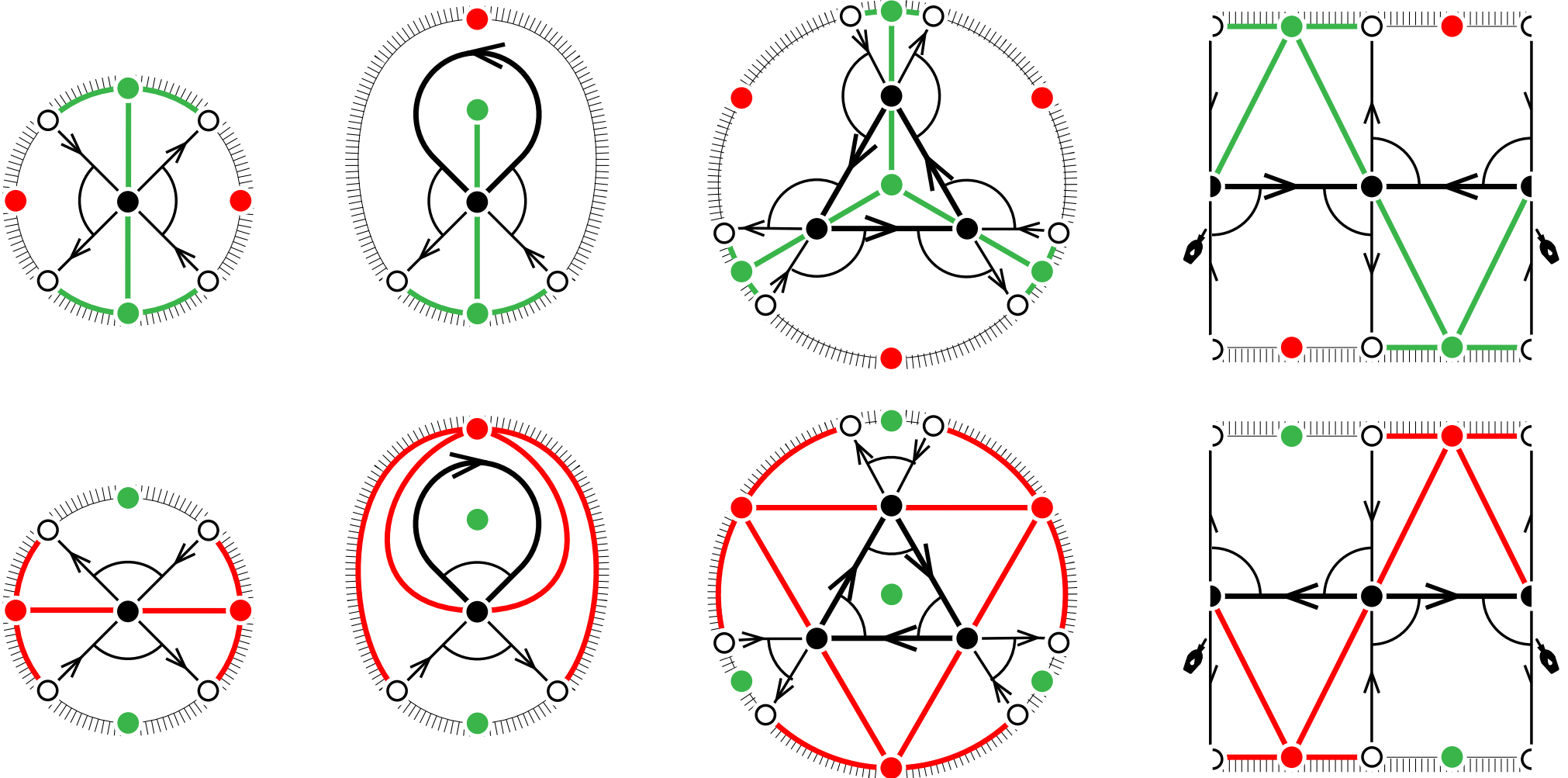
- vertices = edges of D (boundary edges are blossom vertices)
- arrows = two consecutive edges around a face of D
- relations = three consecutive edges around a face of D



QUIVER OF A DISSECTION

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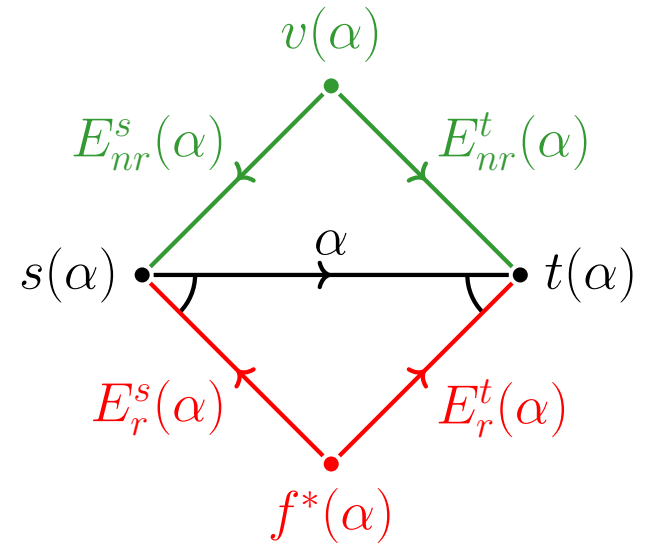
- vertices = edges of D (boundary edges are blossom vertices)
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- relations = three consecutive edges around a face of D



SURFACE OF A GENTLE QUIVER

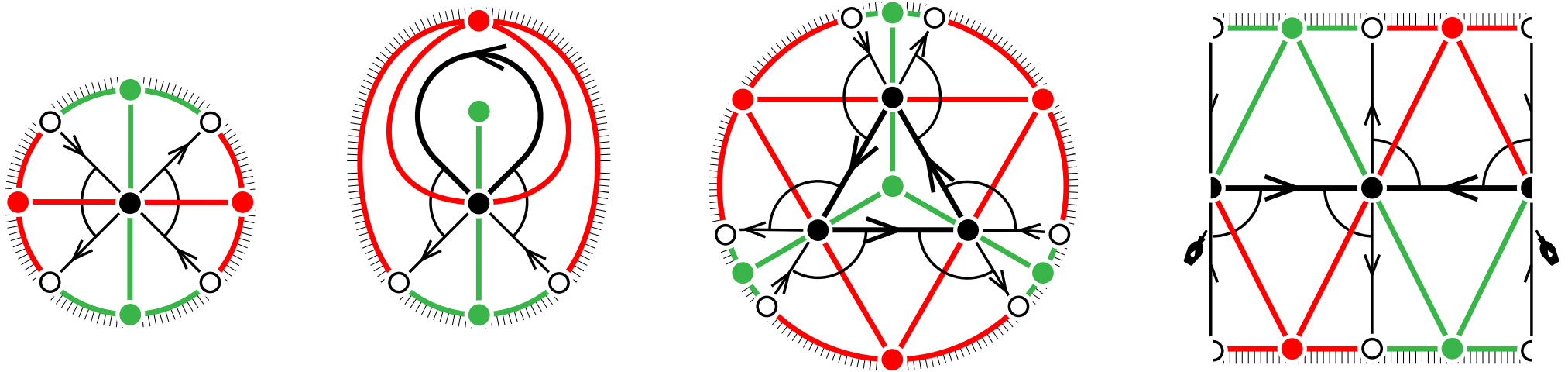
surface $\mathcal{S}_{\bar{Q}}$ of quiver $\bar{Q} =$ surface obtained from the blossoming quiver \bar{Q}^* as follows:

(i) for each arrow $\alpha \in Q_1^*$, consider a lozenge



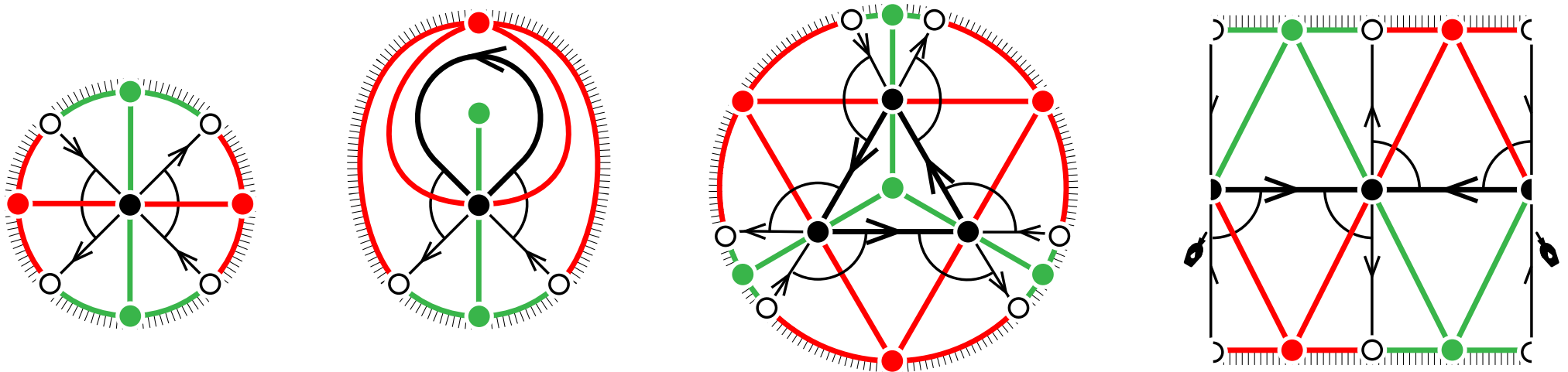
(ii) for any $\alpha, \beta \in Q_1^*$ with $t(\alpha) = s(\beta)$,
 proceed to the following identifications:

- if $\alpha\beta \in I$, then glue $E_r^t(\alpha)$ with $E_r^s(\beta)$,
- if $\alpha\beta \notin I$, then glue $E_{nr}^t(\alpha)$ with $E_{nr}^s(\beta)$.

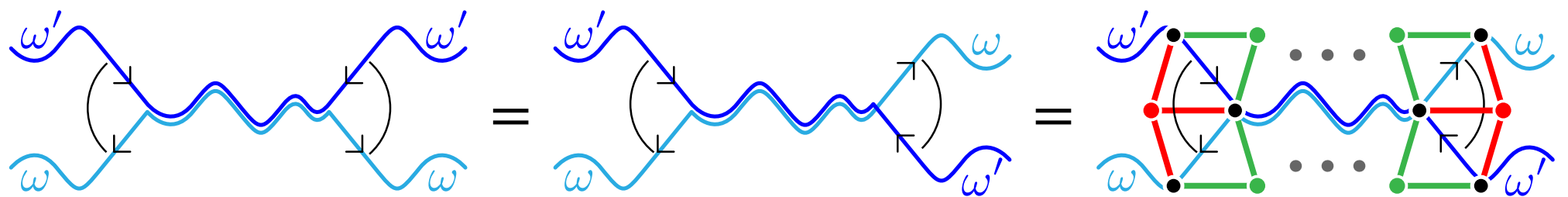


NON-CROSSING VS NON-KISSING

PROP. The two previous constructions are inverse to each other and define bijections:
 pairs of dual dissections on a surface \longleftrightarrow gentle quivers



PROP. It defines isomorphisms between:
 non-crossing complex of dissections \longleftrightarrow non-kissing complex of gentle quiver

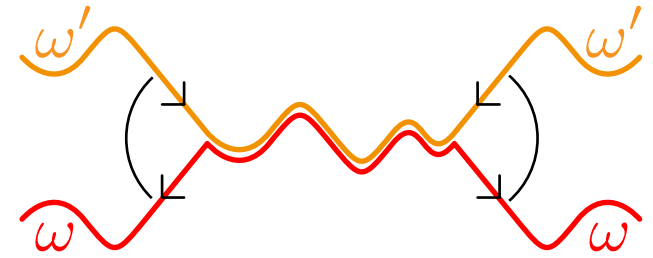


SECOND HALF OF THE TALK

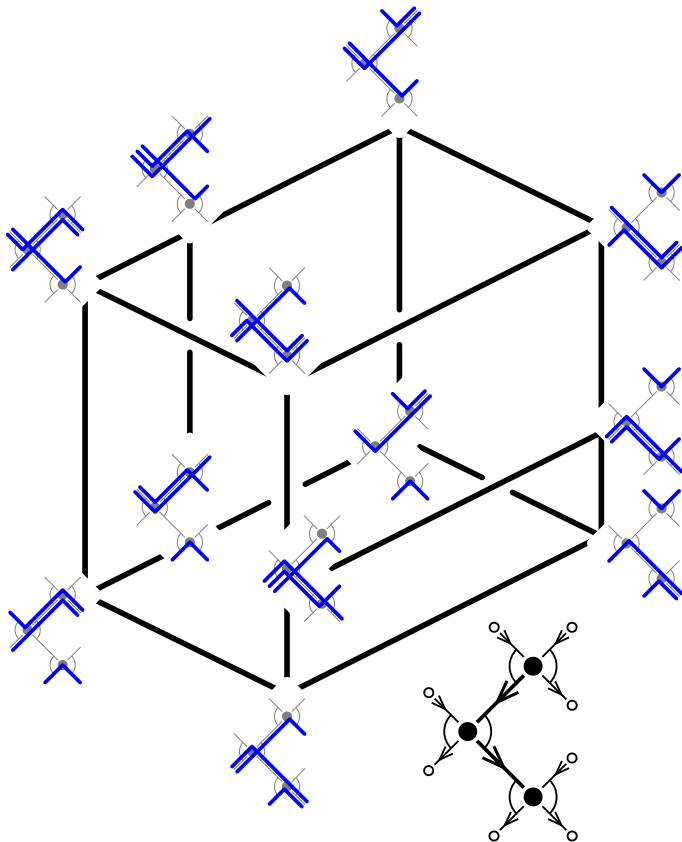
non-kissing complex $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q}) =$

- vertices = walks in \bar{Q}^* (that are not self-kissing)
- faces = collections of pairwise non-kissing walks in \bar{Q}^*

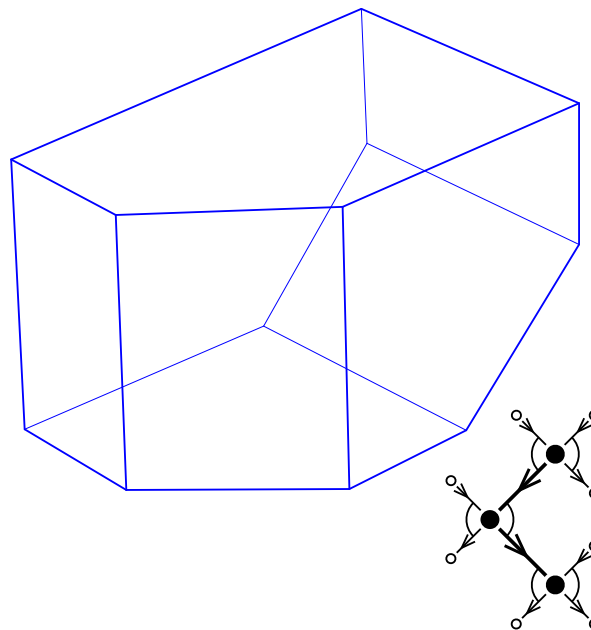
... generalizing the associahedron



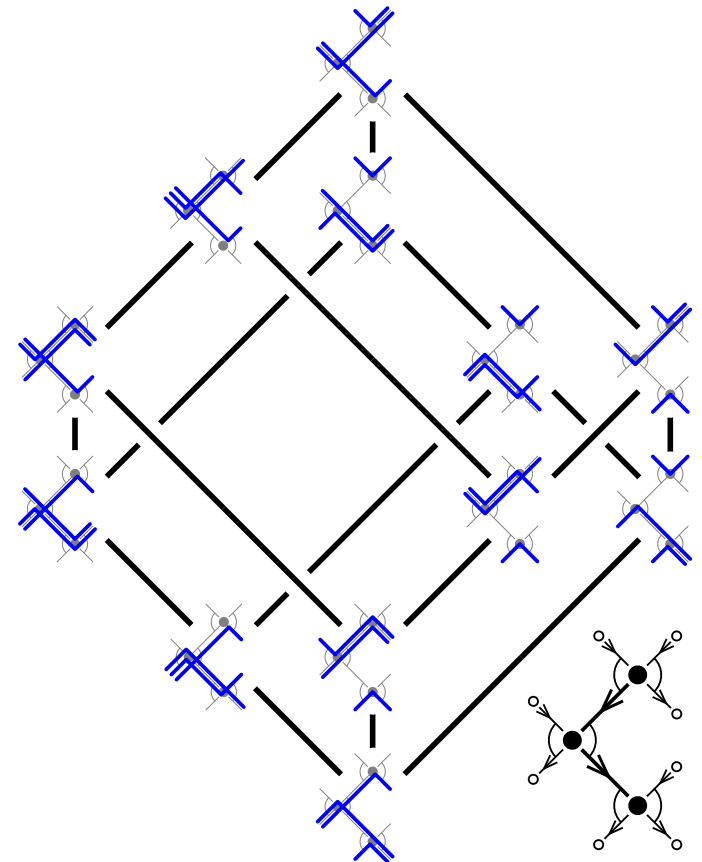
Flip graph



Associahedron



Tamari lattice

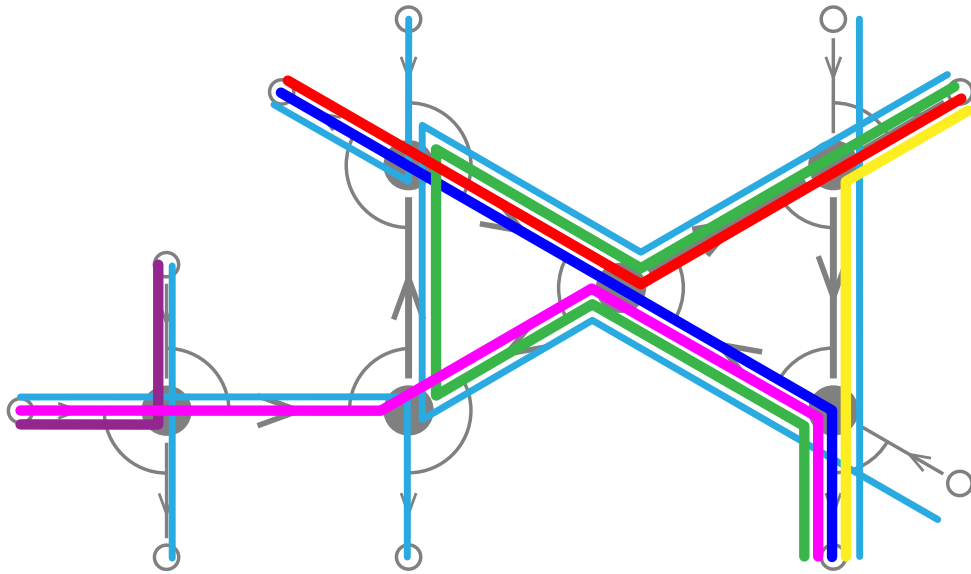


DISTINGUISHED ARROWS AND FLIPS

McConville, *Lattice structures of grid Tamari orders* ('17)
Palu–P.–Plamondon, *Non-kissing complexes and τ -tilting for gentle alg.* ('17⁺)

DISTINGUISHED WALKS, ARROWS AND STRINGS

F face of $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$

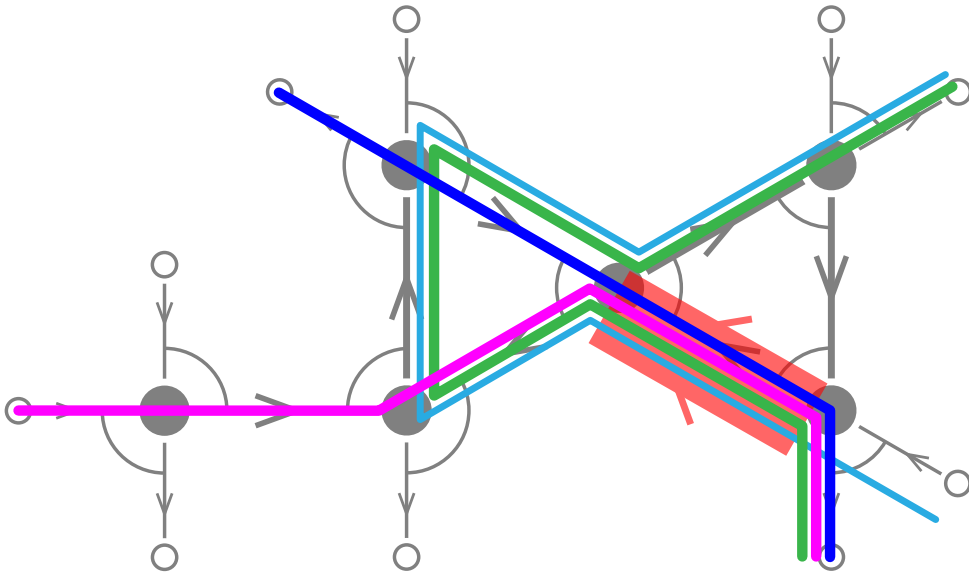


DISTINGUISHED WALKS, ARROWS AND STRINGS

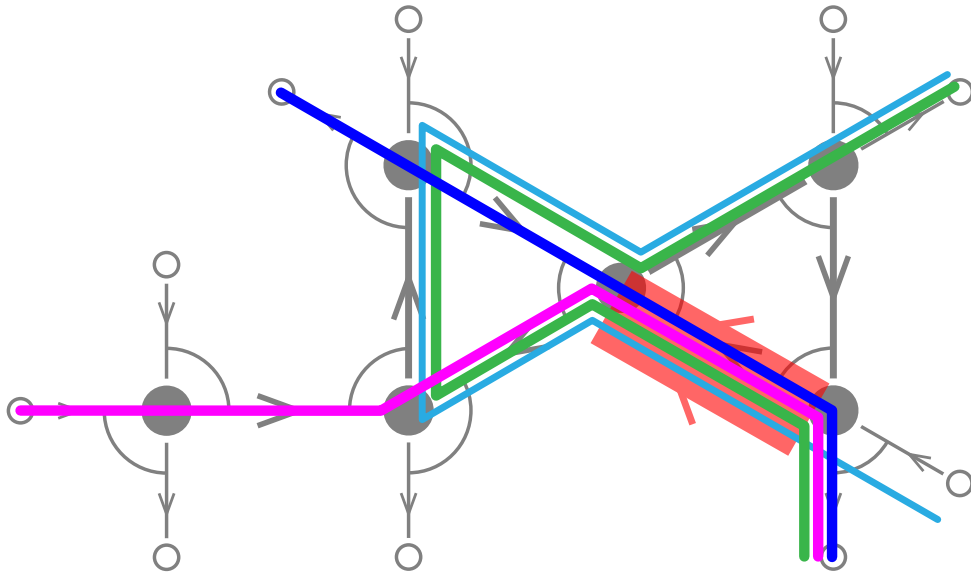
F face of $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$

$\alpha \in Q_1$

$F_\alpha = \{\omega \in F \mid \alpha \in \omega\}$



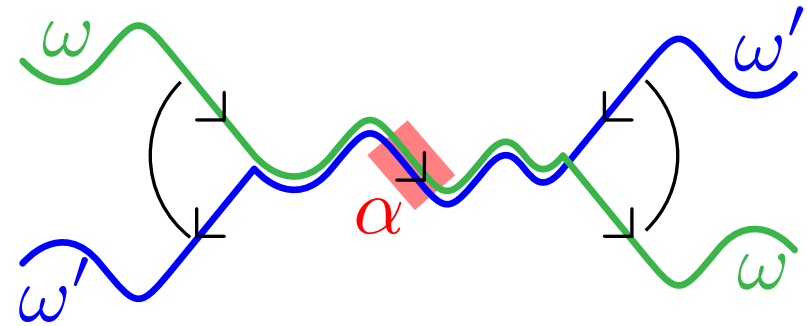
DISTINGUISHED WALKS, ARROWS AND STRINGS



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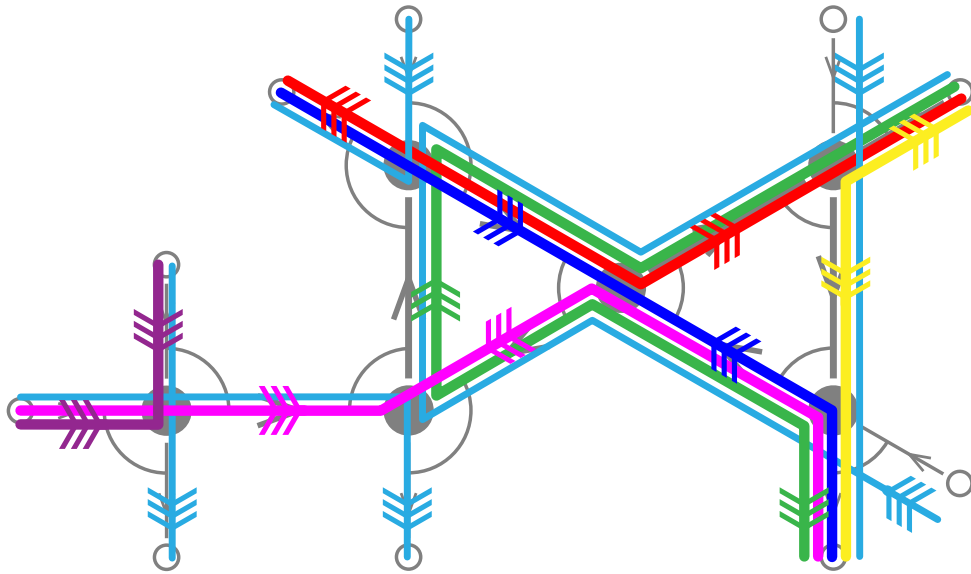
$\alpha \in Q_1$

$F_\alpha = \{\omega \in F \mid \alpha \in \omega\}$



$\omega \prec_\alpha \omega'$ countercurrent order at α

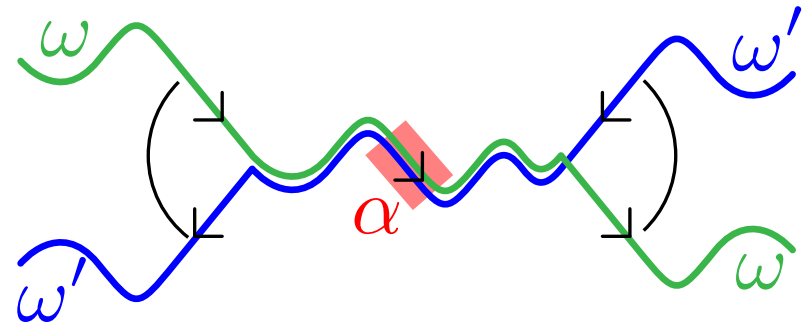
DISTINGUISHED WALKS, ARROWS AND STRINGS



F face of $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$

$\alpha \in Q_1$

$F_\alpha = \{\omega \in F \mid \alpha \in \omega\}$



$\omega \prec_\alpha \omega'$ countercurrent order at α

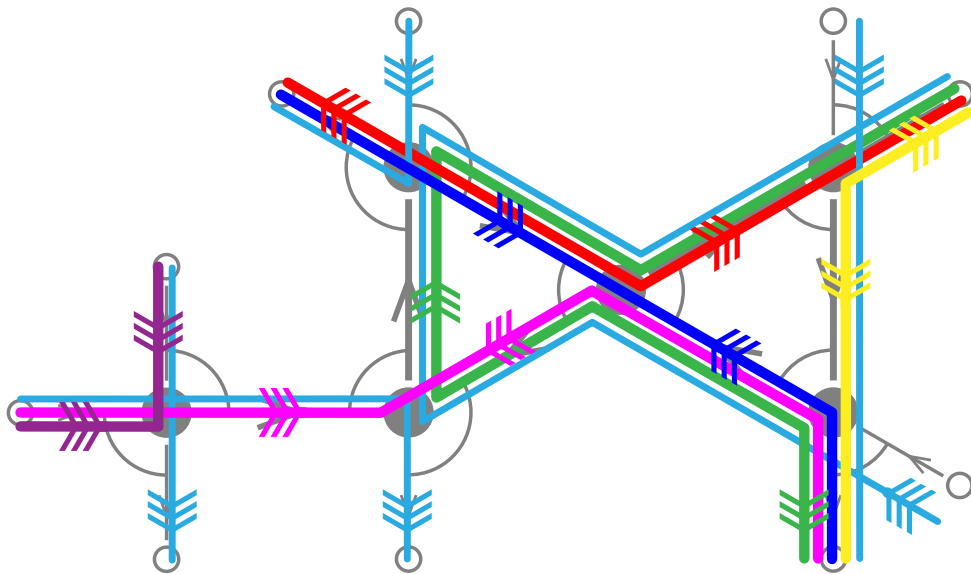
distinguished walk at α in $F = \text{dw}(\alpha, F) = \max_{\prec_\alpha} F_\alpha$

distinguished arrows of ω in $F = \text{da}(\omega, F) = \{\alpha \in Q_1 \mid \omega = \text{dw}(\alpha, F)\}$

PROP. For any facet $F \in \mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$,

- each bending walk of F contains 2 distinguished arrows in F pointing opposite,
- each straight walk of F contains 1 distinguished arrows in F pointing as the walk.

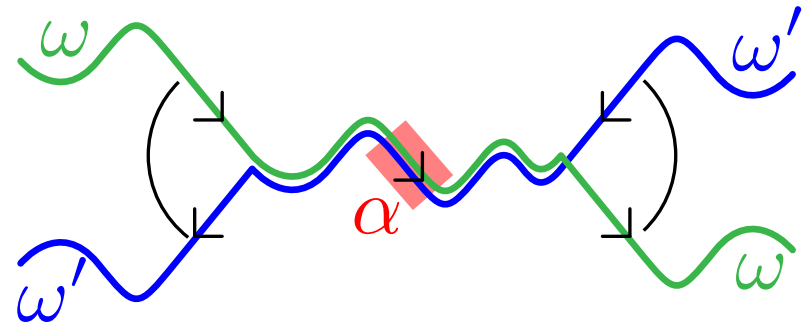
DISTINGUISHED WALKS, ARROWS AND STRINGS



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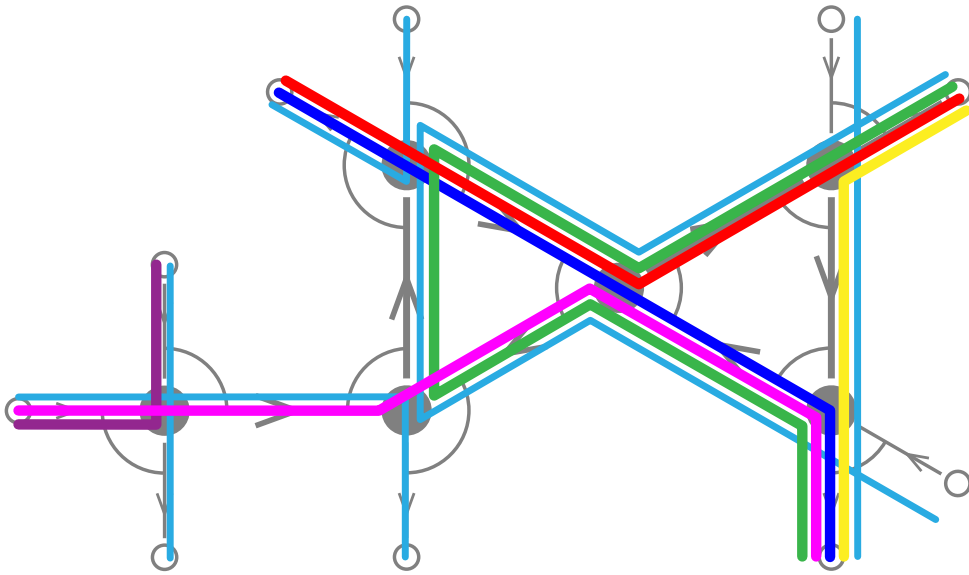
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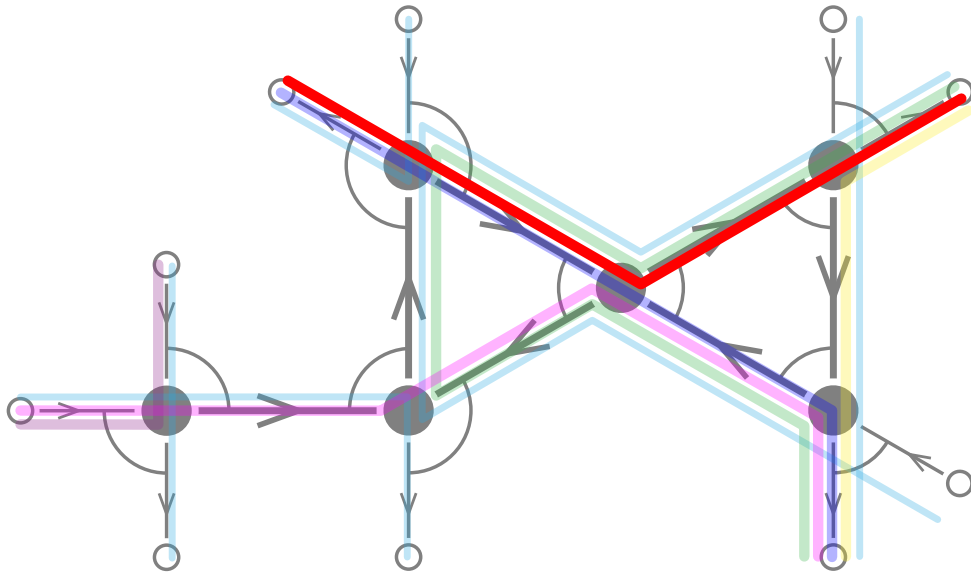
CORO. $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$ is pure of dimension $|Q_0|$.

FLIPS



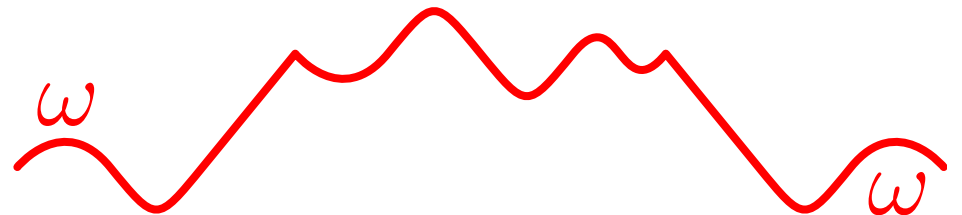
F facet of $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$ (ie. maximal collection of pairwise non-kissing walks)

FLIPS

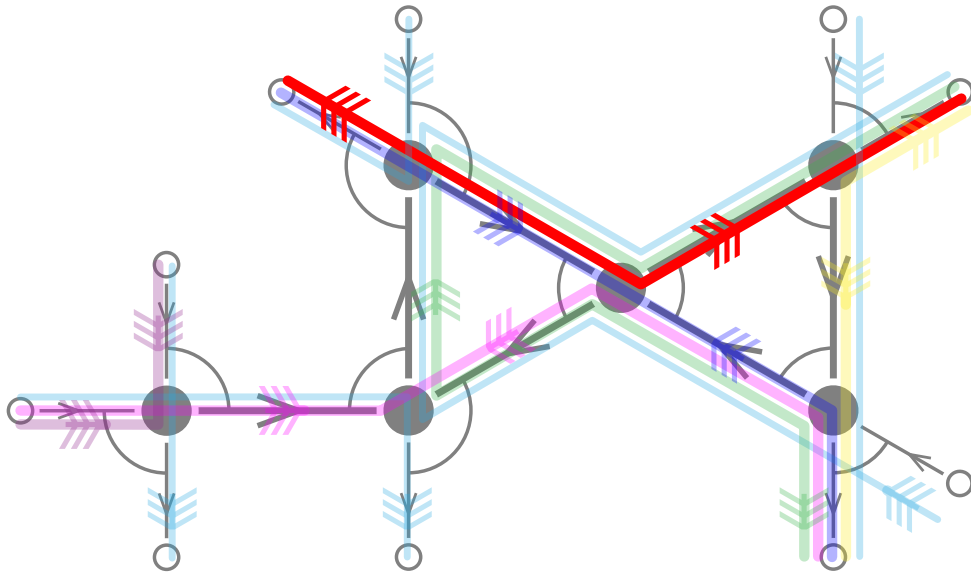


F facet of $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$ (ie. maximal collection of pairwise non-kissing walks)

$\omega \in F$ we want to “flip”



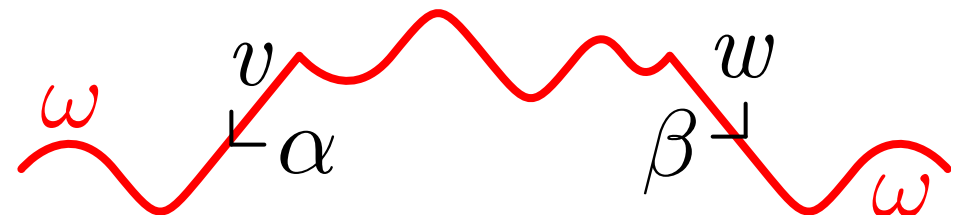
FLIPS



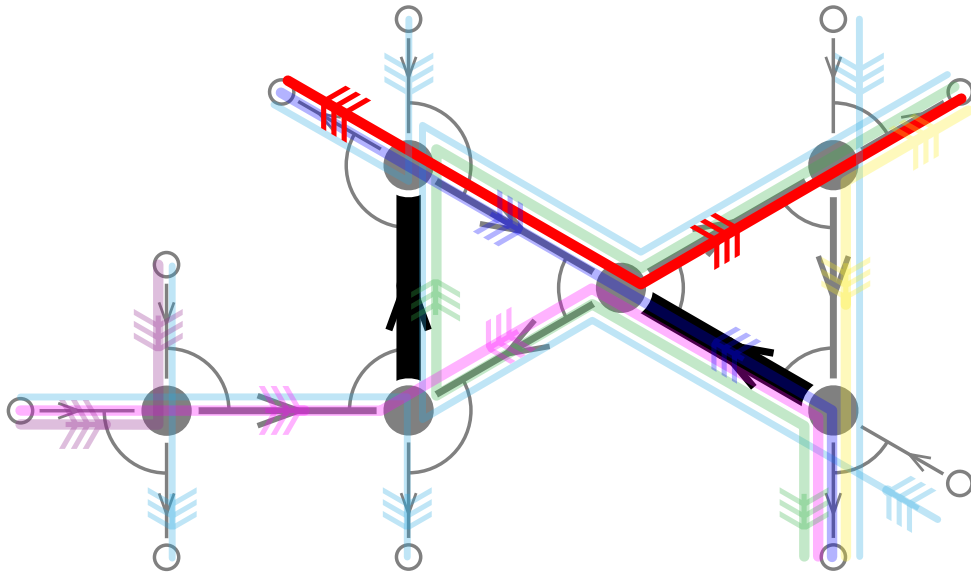
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$\omega \in F$ we want to “flip”

$\{\alpha, \beta\} = \text{da}(\omega, F)$



FLIPS

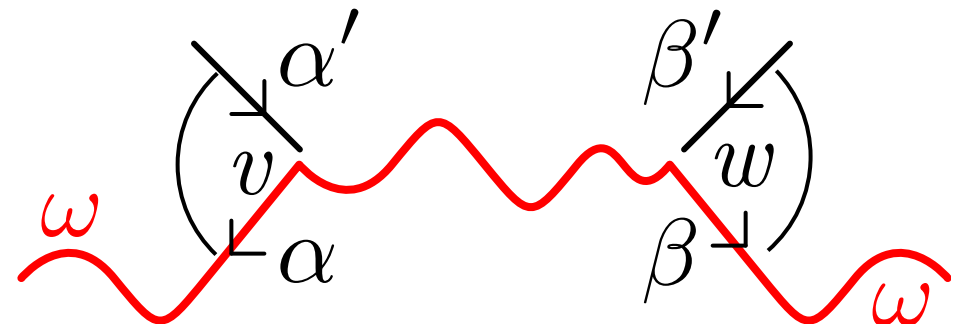


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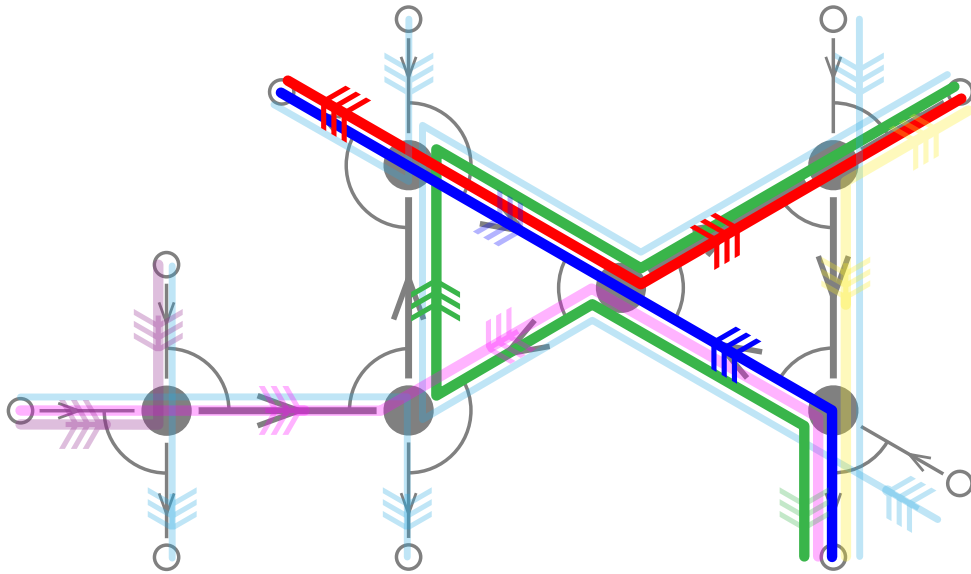
$\omega \in F$ we want to “flip”

$\{\alpha, \beta\} = \text{da}(\omega, F)$

$\alpha', \beta' \in Q_1$ such that $\alpha'\alpha \in I$ and $\beta'\beta \in I$



FLIPS



F facet of $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$ (ie. maximal collection of pairwise non-kissing walks)

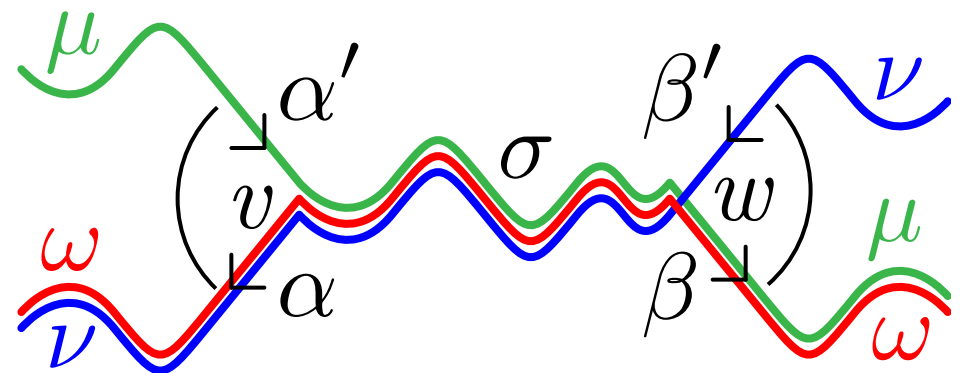
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$\{\alpha, \beta\} = \text{da}(\omega, F)$

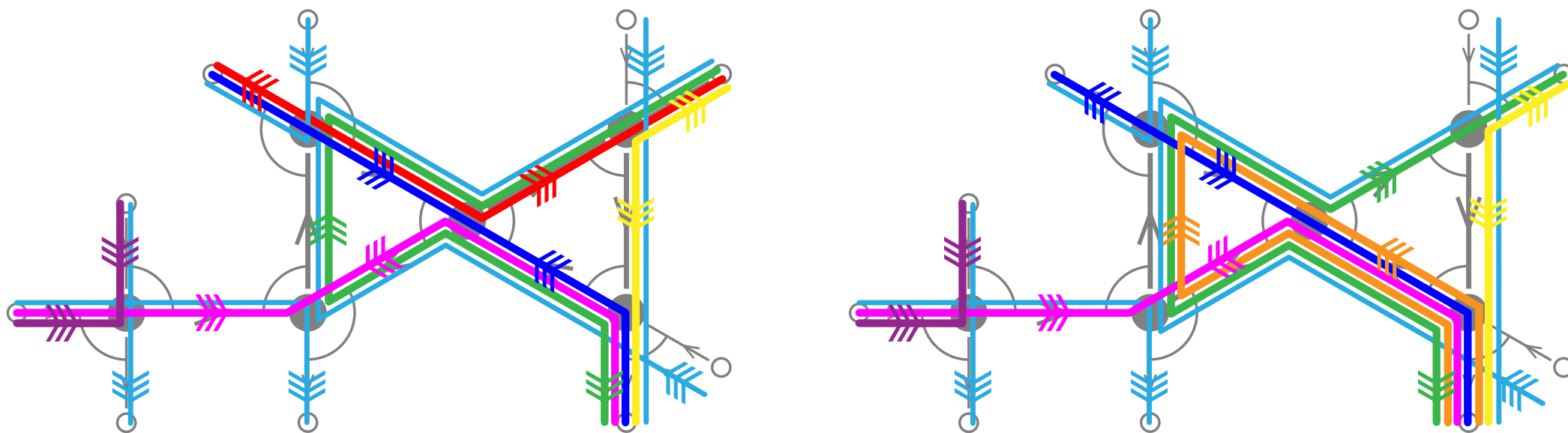
$\alpha', \beta' \in Q_1$ such that $\alpha'\alpha \in I$ and $\beta'\beta \in I$

$\mu = \text{dw}(\alpha', F)$ and $\nu = \text{dw}(\beta', F)$

$\omega = \nu[\cdot, v] \sigma \mu[w, \cdot]$



FLIPS



F facet of $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$ (ie. maximal collection of pairwise non-kissing walks)

$\omega \in F$ we want to “flip”

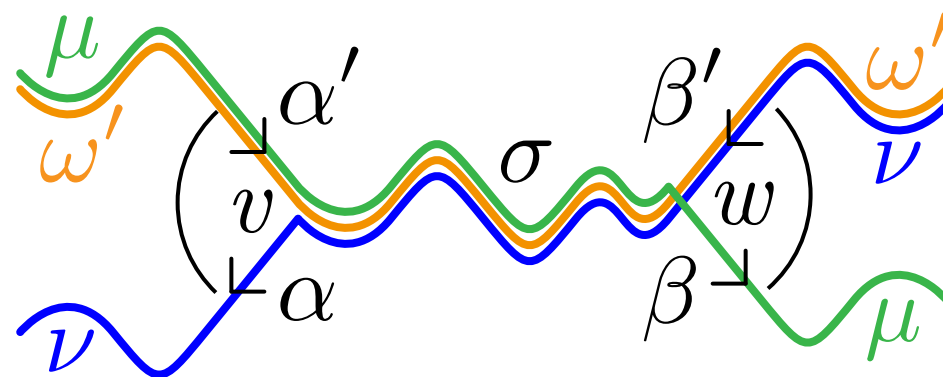
$\{\alpha, \beta\} = \text{da}(\omega, F)$

$\alpha', \beta' \in Q_1$ such that $\alpha'\alpha \in I$ and $\beta'\beta \in I$

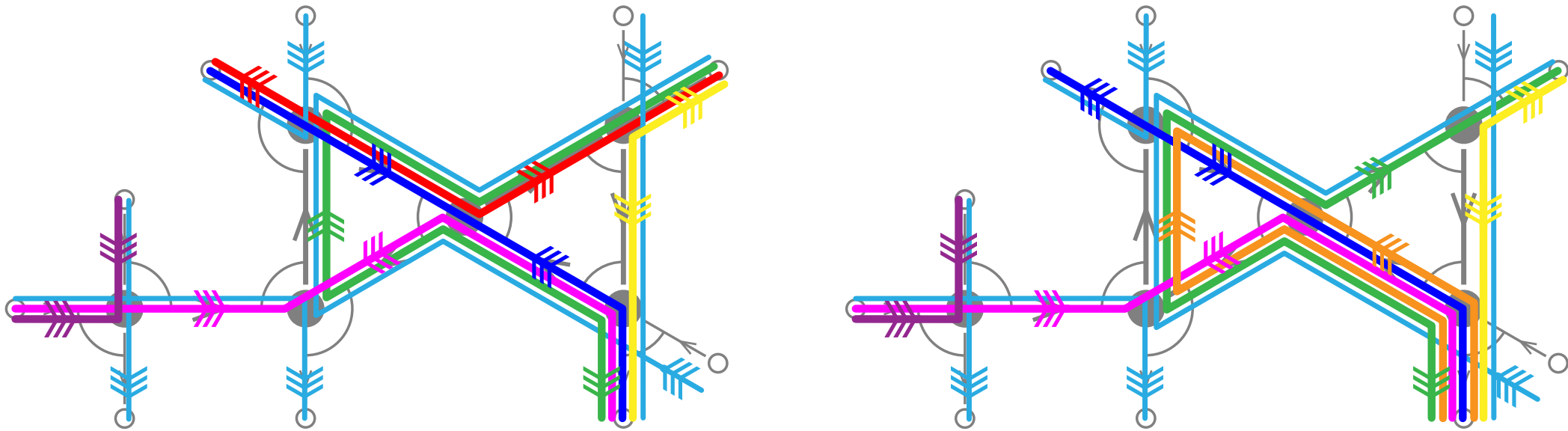
$\mu = \text{dw}(\alpha', F)$ and $\nu = \text{dw}(\beta', F)$

$\omega = \nu[\cdot, v] \sigma \mu[w, \cdot]$

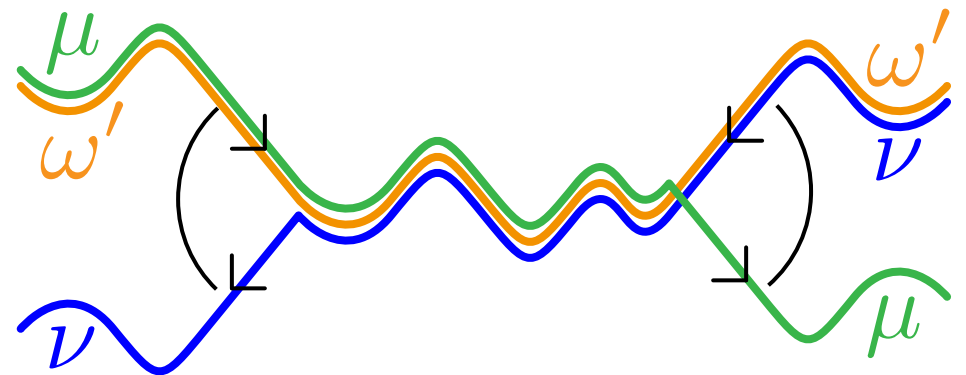
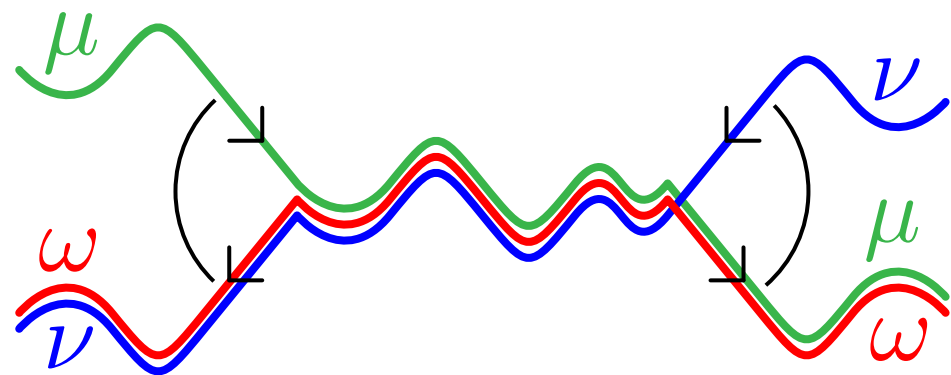
$\omega' = \mu[\cdot, v] \sigma \nu[w, \cdot]$



FLIPS



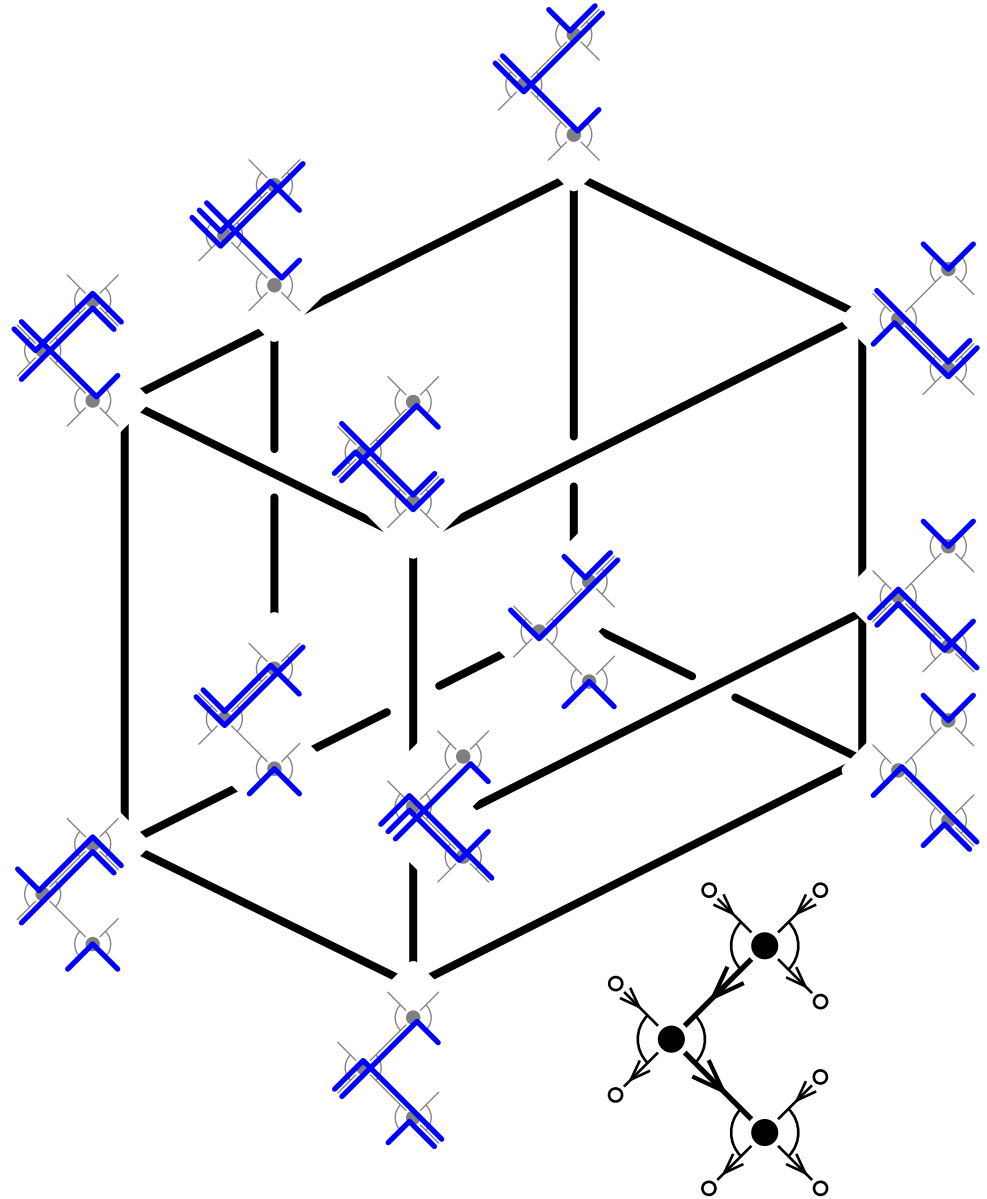
PROP. ω' kisses ω but no other walk of F . Moreover, ω' is the only such walk.



FLIPS

flip graph =

- vertices = non-kissing facets
- edges = flips



GENTLE ASSOCIAHEDRA

Manneville–P., *Geometric realizations of the accordion complex* ('17⁺)
Hohlweg–P.–Stella, *Polytopal realizations of finite type g-vector fans* ('17⁺)
Palu–P.–Plamondon, *Non-kissing complexes and τ -tilting for gentle alg.* ('17⁺)

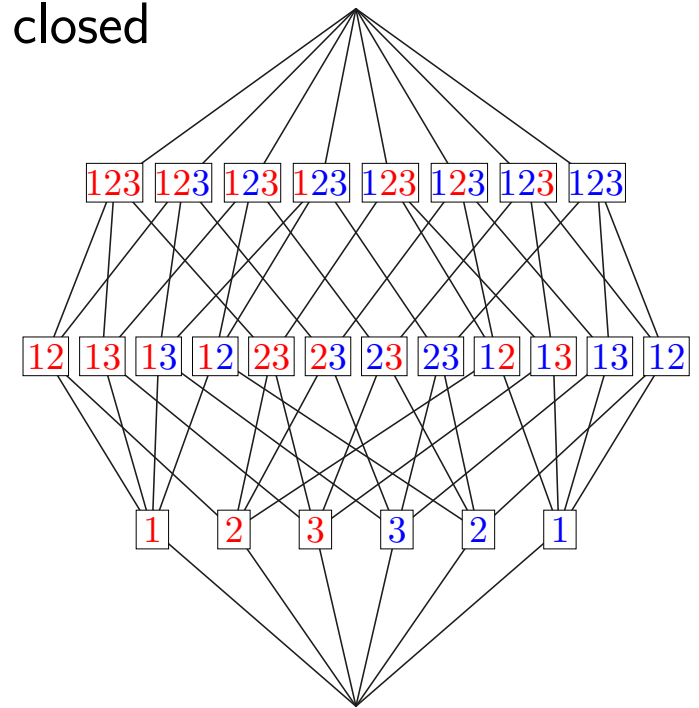
SIMPLICIAL COMPLEX

simplicial complex = collection of subsets of X downward closed

exm:

$$X = [n] \cup \underline{[n]}$$

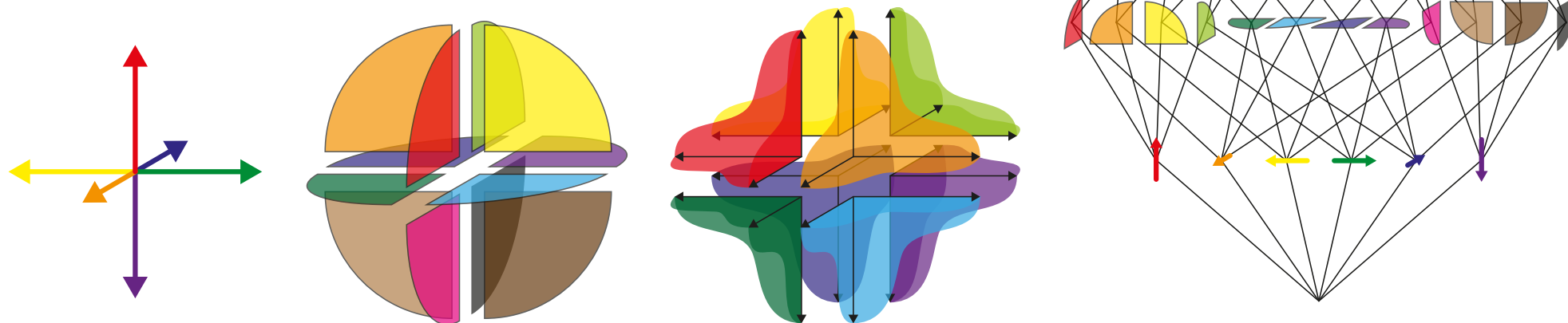
$$\Delta = \{I \subseteq X \mid \forall i \in [n], \{i, \underline{i}\} \not\subseteq I\}$$



FANS

polyhedral cone = positive span of a finite set of \mathbb{R}^d
= intersection of finitely many linear half-spaces

fan = collection of polyhedral cones closed by faces
and where any two cones intersect along a face



simplicial fan = maximal cones generated by d rays

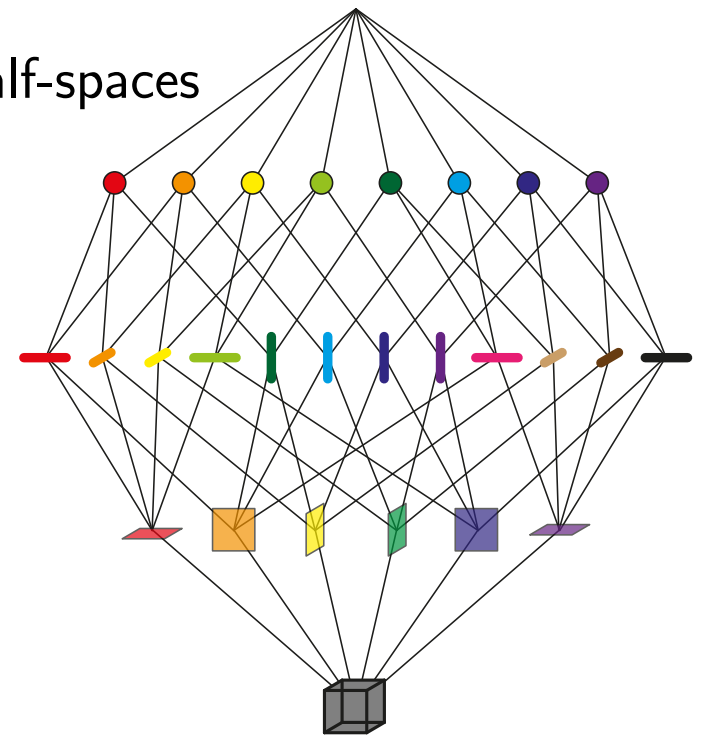
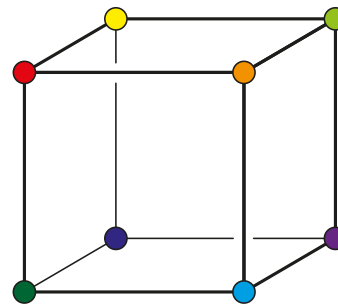
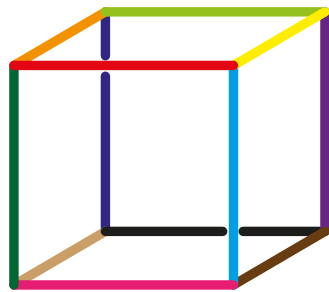
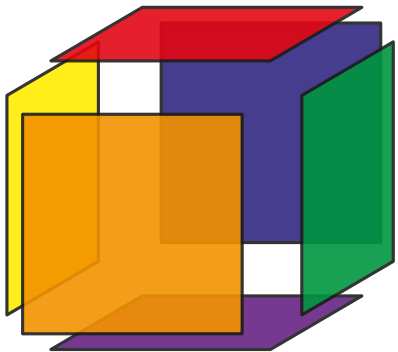
POLYTOPES

polytope = convex hull of a finite set of \mathbb{R}^d

= bounded intersection of finitely many affine half-spaces

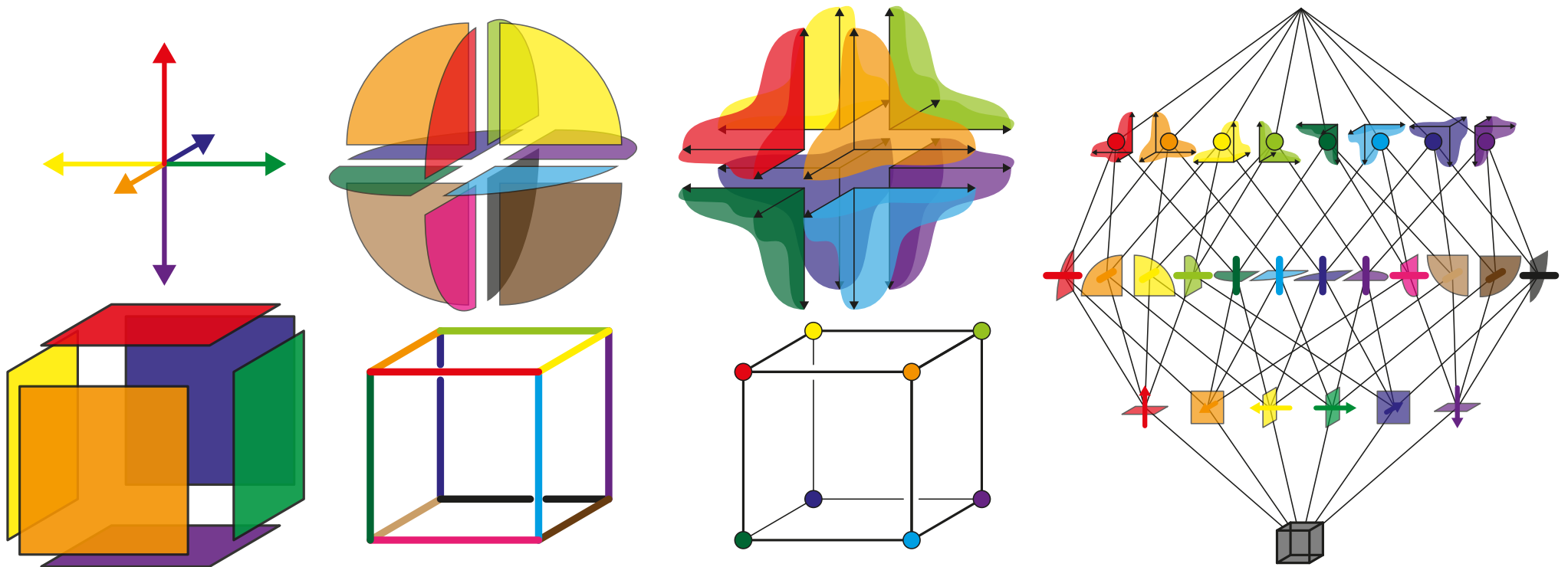
face = intersection with a supporting hyperplane

face lattice = all the faces with their inclusion relations



simple polytope = facets in general position = each vertex incident to d facets

SIMPLICIAL COMPLEXES, FANS, AND POLYTOPES



P polytope, F face of P

normal cone of F = positive span of the outer normal vectors of the facets containing F

normal fan of P = $\{ \text{normal cone of } F \mid F \text{ face of } P \}$

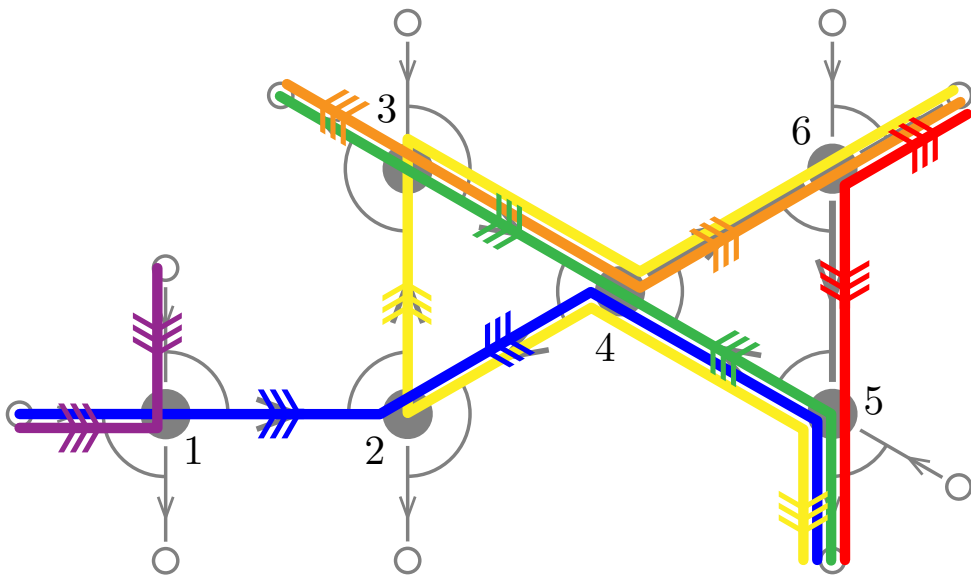
simple polytope \implies simplicial fan \implies simplicial complex

G-VECTORS & C-VECTORS

multiplicity vector \mathbf{m}_V of multiset $V = \{\{v_1, \dots, v_m\}\}$ of $Q_0 = \sum_{i \in [m]} \mathbf{e}_{v_i} \in \mathbb{R}^{Q_0}$

g-vector $\mathbf{g}(\omega)$ of a walk $\omega = \mathbf{m}_{\text{peaks}(\omega)} - \mathbf{m}_{\text{deeps}(\omega)}$

c-vector $\mathbf{c}(\omega \in F)$ of a walk ω in a non-kissing facet $F = \varepsilon(\omega, F) \mathbf{m}_{\text{ds}(\omega, F)}$

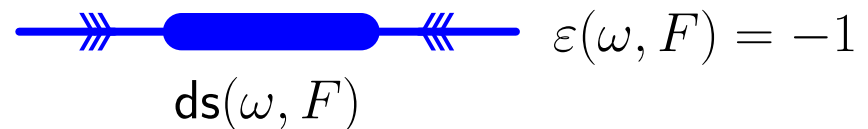
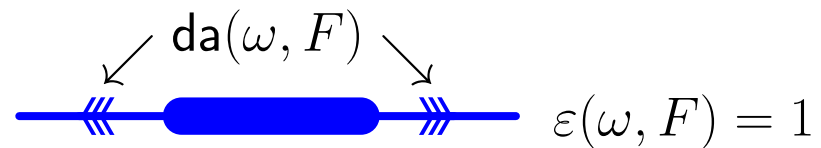
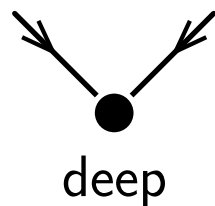
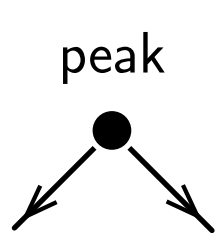


	●	●	●	●	●	●
1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
2	0	0	0	0	-1	0
3	0	1	0	1	0	0
4	0	0	0	-1	0	0
5	0	0	1	0	1	0
6	1	0	0	0	0	0

$\mathbf{g}F$

	●	●	●	●	●	●
1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
2	0	0	1	0	-1	0
3	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	0	1	1	-1	0	0
5	0	0	1	0	0	0
6	1	0	0	0	0	0

$\mathbf{c}F$

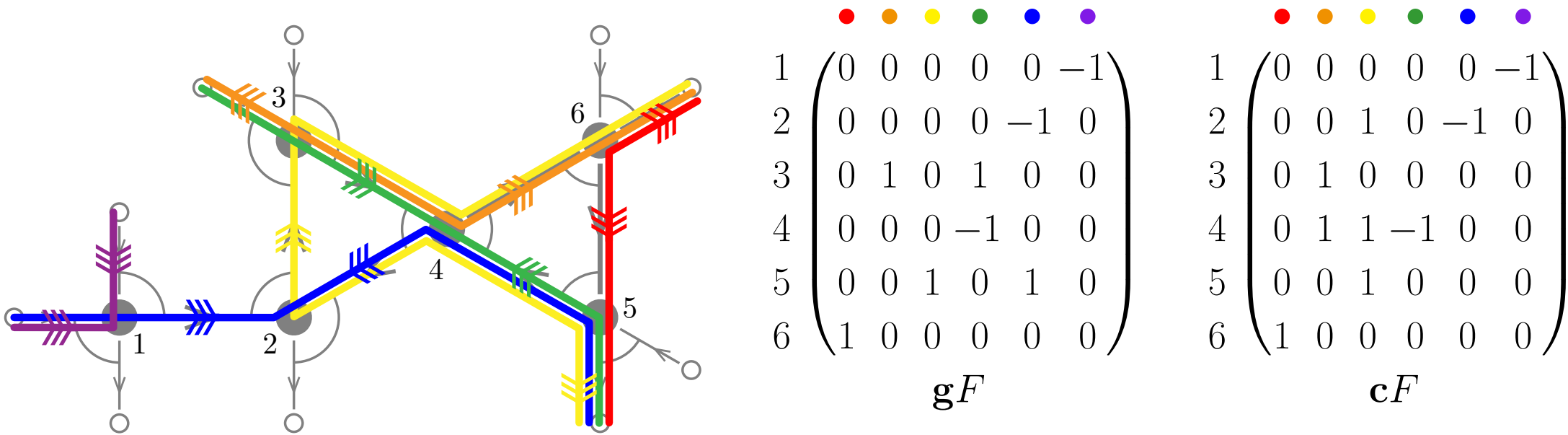


G-VECTORS & C-VECTORS

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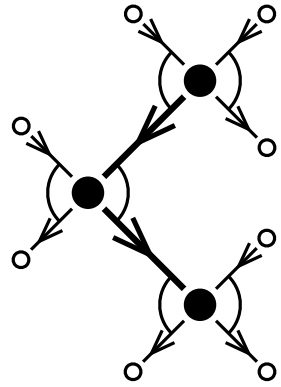
PROP. For any non-kissing facet F , the sets of vectors

$$\mathbf{g}(F) := \{\mathbf{g}(\omega) \mid \omega \in F\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{c}(F) := \{\mathbf{c}(\omega \in F) \mid \omega \in F\}$$

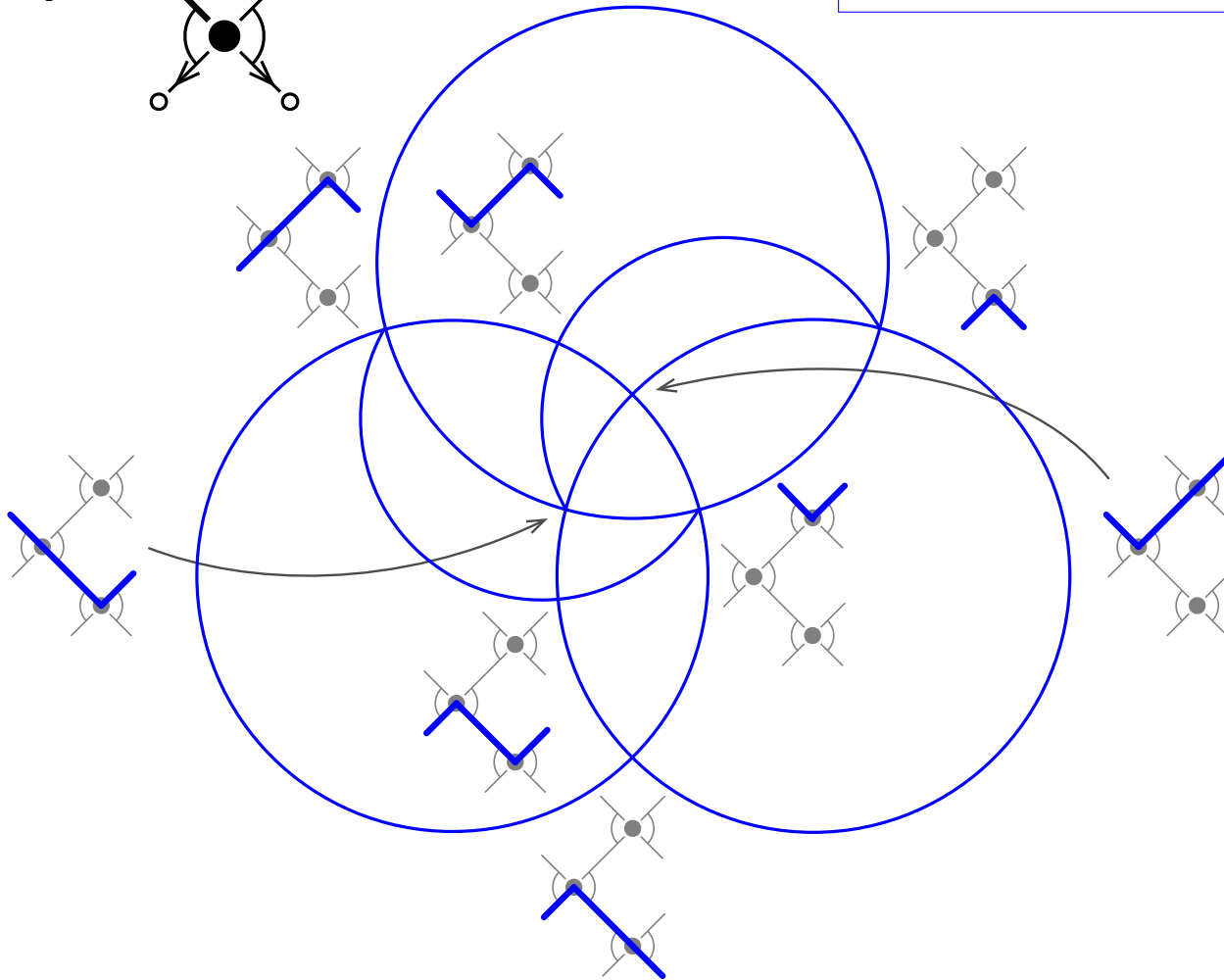
form dual bases.

Palu–P.–Plamondon, *Non-kissing complexes and τ -tilting for gentle algebras* ('17⁺)

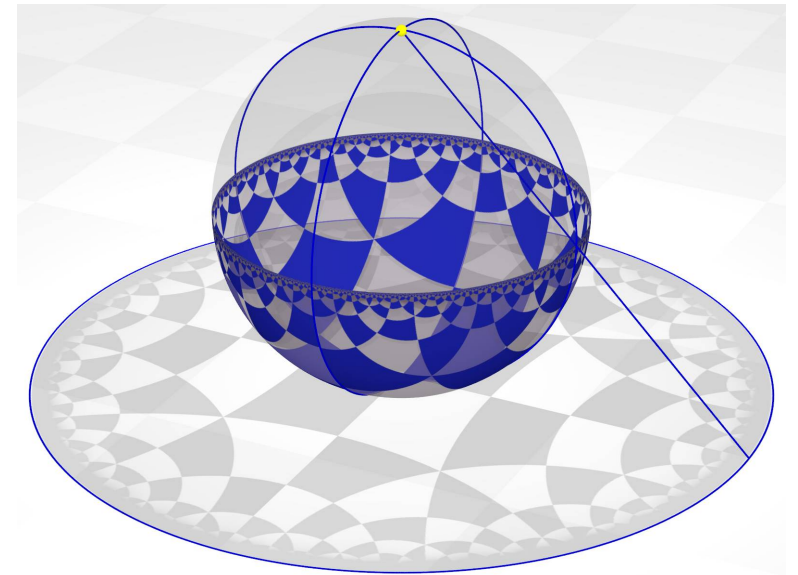
G-VECTOR FAN



THM. For any gentle quiver \bar{Q} , the collection of cones
$$\mathcal{F}^g(\bar{Q}) := \{ \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \mathbf{g}(F) \mid F \in \mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q}) \}$$
forms a compl. simpl. fan, called g-vector fan of \bar{Q} .



stereographic projection
from $(1, 1, 1)$



NON-KISSING ASSOCIAHEDRON

kissing number $\text{kn}(\omega) = \sum_{\omega'} \text{number of times } \omega \text{ and } \omega' \text{ kiss}$

THM. For a gentle quiver \bar{Q} with finite non-kissing complex $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$,
the two sets of \mathbb{R}^{Q_0} given by

(i) the convex hull of the points

$$\mathbf{p}(F) := \sum_{\omega \in F} \text{kn}(\omega) \mathbf{c}(\omega \in F),$$

for all non-kissing facets $F \in \mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$,

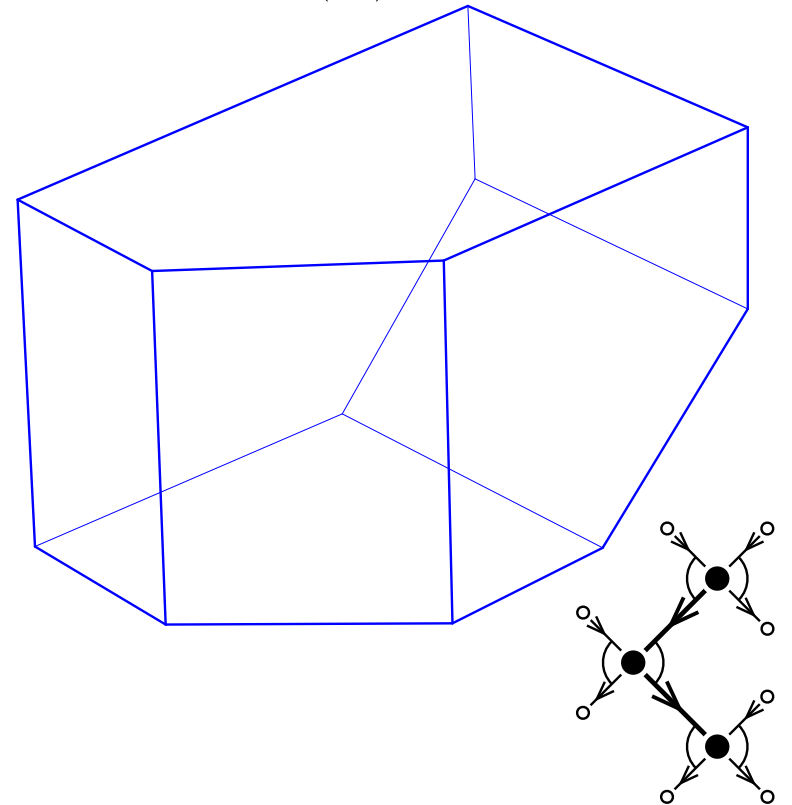
(ii) the intersection of the halfspaces

$$\mathbf{H}^{\geq}(\omega) := \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{Q_0} \mid \langle \mathbf{g}(\omega) \mid \mathbf{x} \rangle \leq \text{kn}(\omega) \}.$$

for all walks ω of \bar{Q} ,

define the same polytope, whose normal fan is the \mathbf{g} -vector fan $\mathcal{F}^{\mathbf{g}}$. We call it the \bar{Q} -associahedron and denote it by Asso .

Palu–P.–Plamondon, Non-kissing complexes and τ -tilting for gentle algebras ('17⁺)

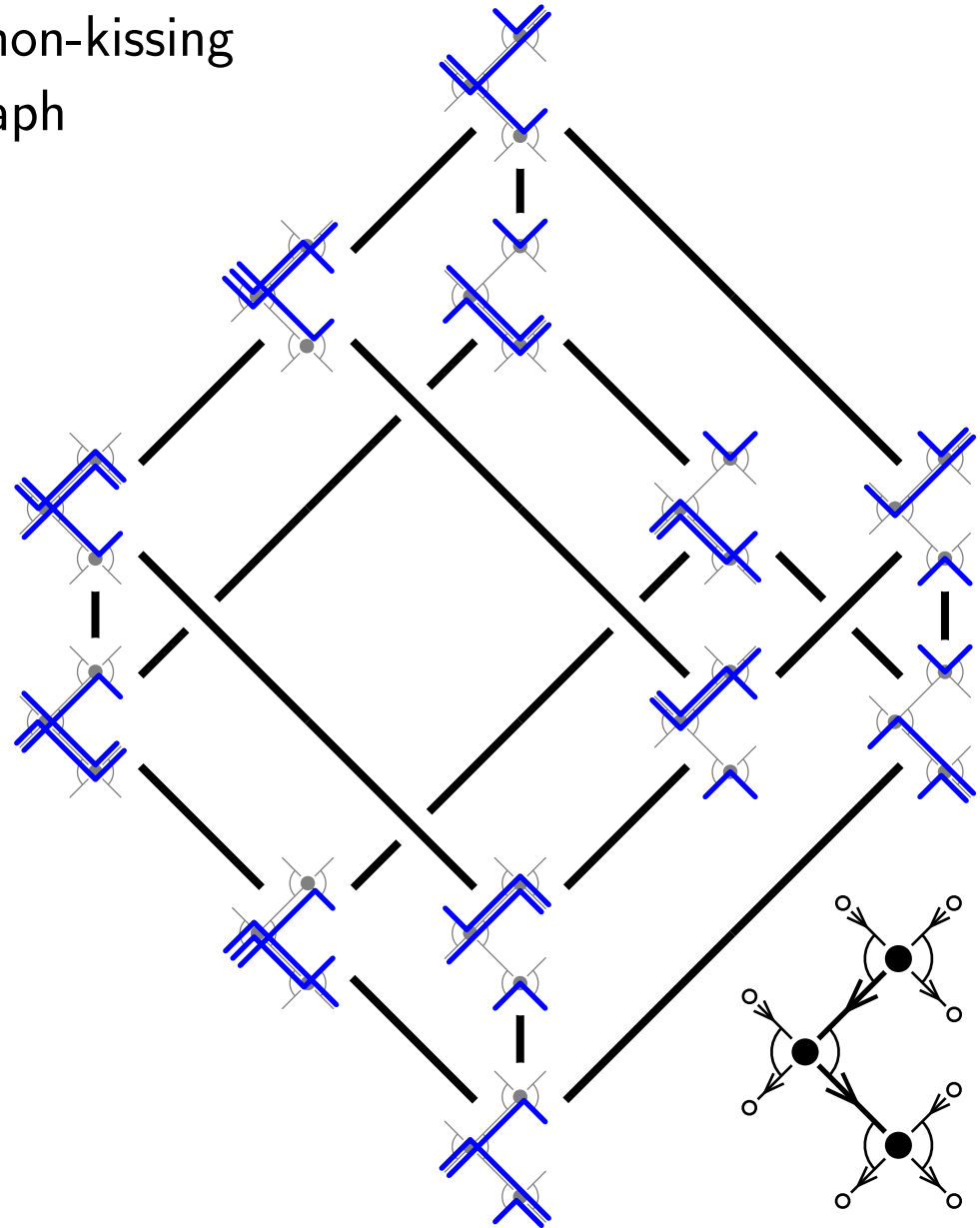
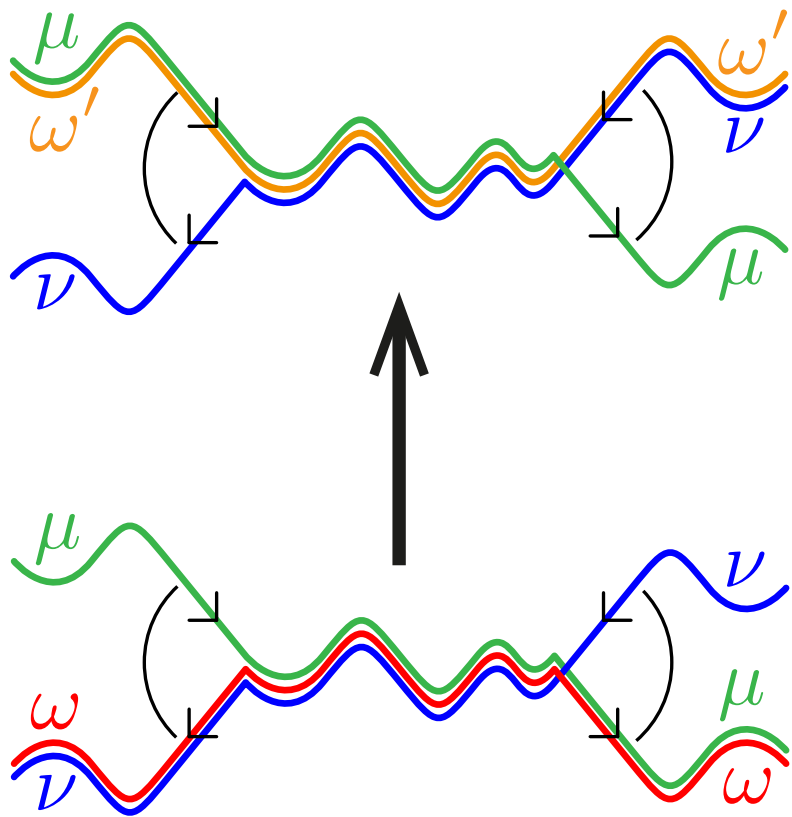


NON-KISSING LATTICE

McConville, *Lattice structures of grid Tamari orders* ('17)
Palu–P.–Plamondon, *Non-kissing complexes and τ -tilting for gentle alg.* ('17⁺)

NON-KISSING LATTICE

THM. For a gentle quiver \bar{Q} with finite non-kissing complex $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$, the non-kissing flip graph is the Hasse diagram of a congruence-uniform lattice.



LATTICE QUOTIENTS

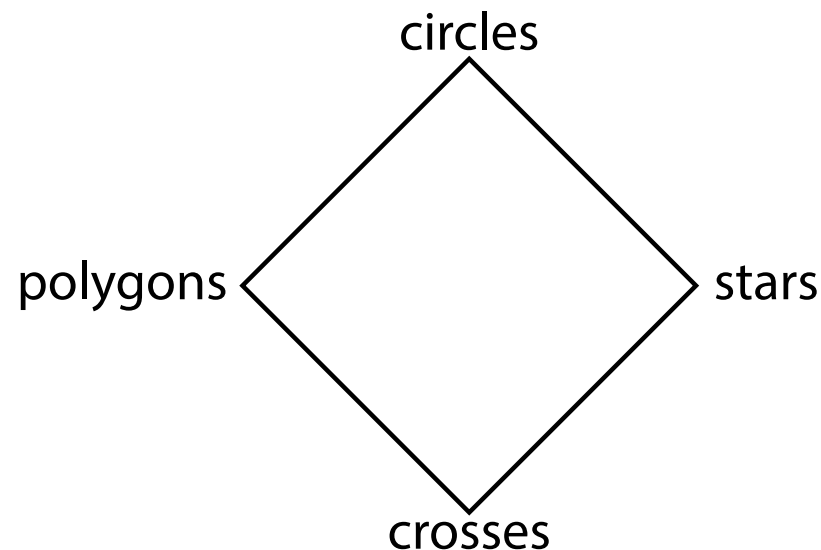
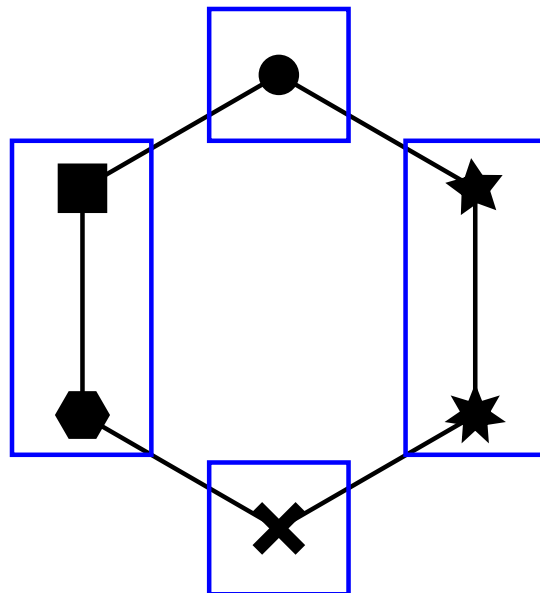
lattice = poset (L, \leq) with a meet \wedge and a join \vee

lattice congruence = equiv. rel. \equiv on L which respects meets and joins

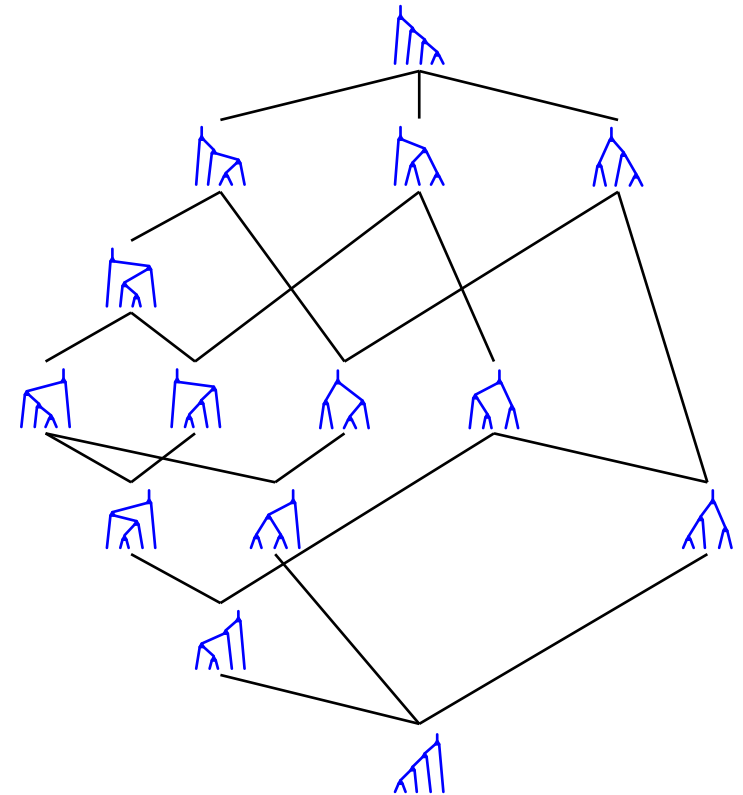
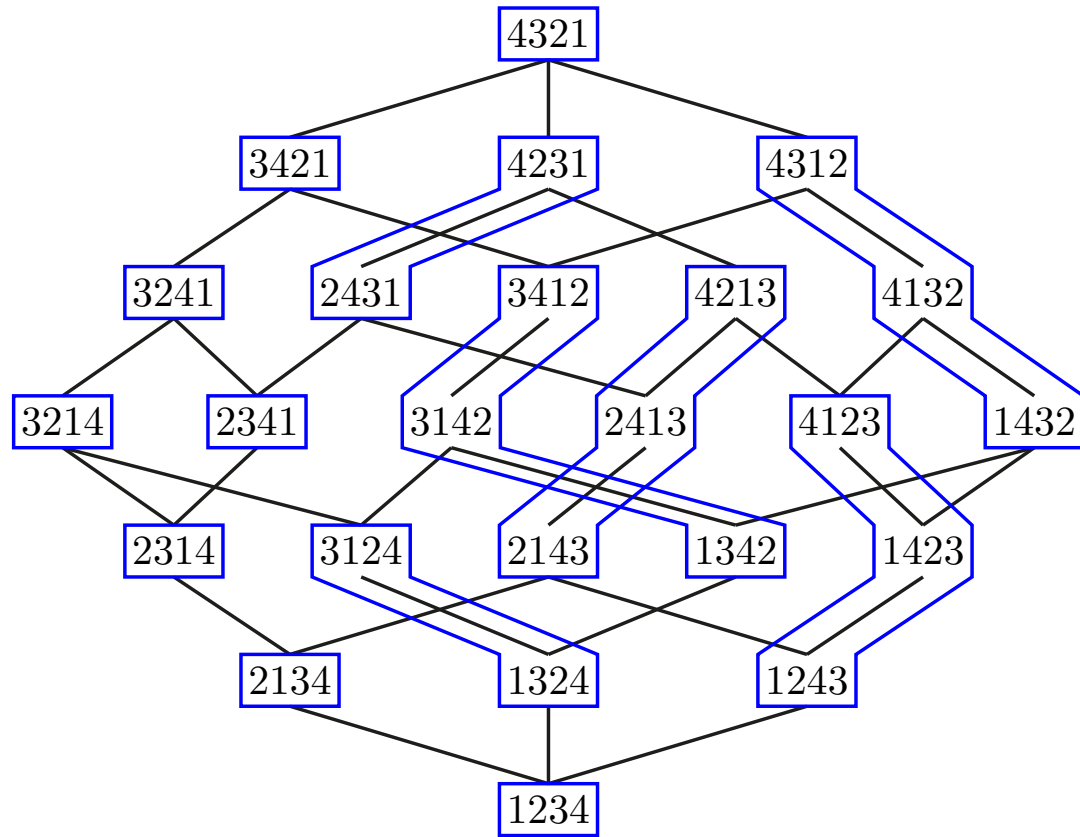
$$x \equiv x' \quad \text{and} \quad y \equiv y' \quad \implies \quad x \wedge y \equiv x' \wedge y' \quad \text{and} \quad x \vee y \equiv x' \vee y'$$

lattice quotient of L/\equiv = lattice on equiv. classes of L under \equiv where

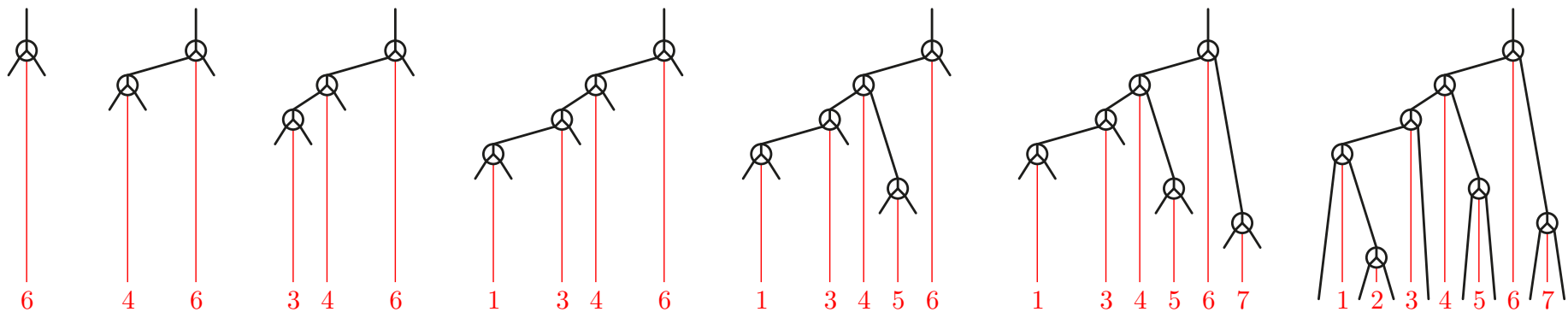
- $X \leq Y \iff \exists x \in X, y \in Y, x \leq y$
- $X \wedge Y$ = equiv. class of $x \wedge y$ for any $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$
- $X \vee Y$ = equiv. class of $x \vee y$ for any $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$



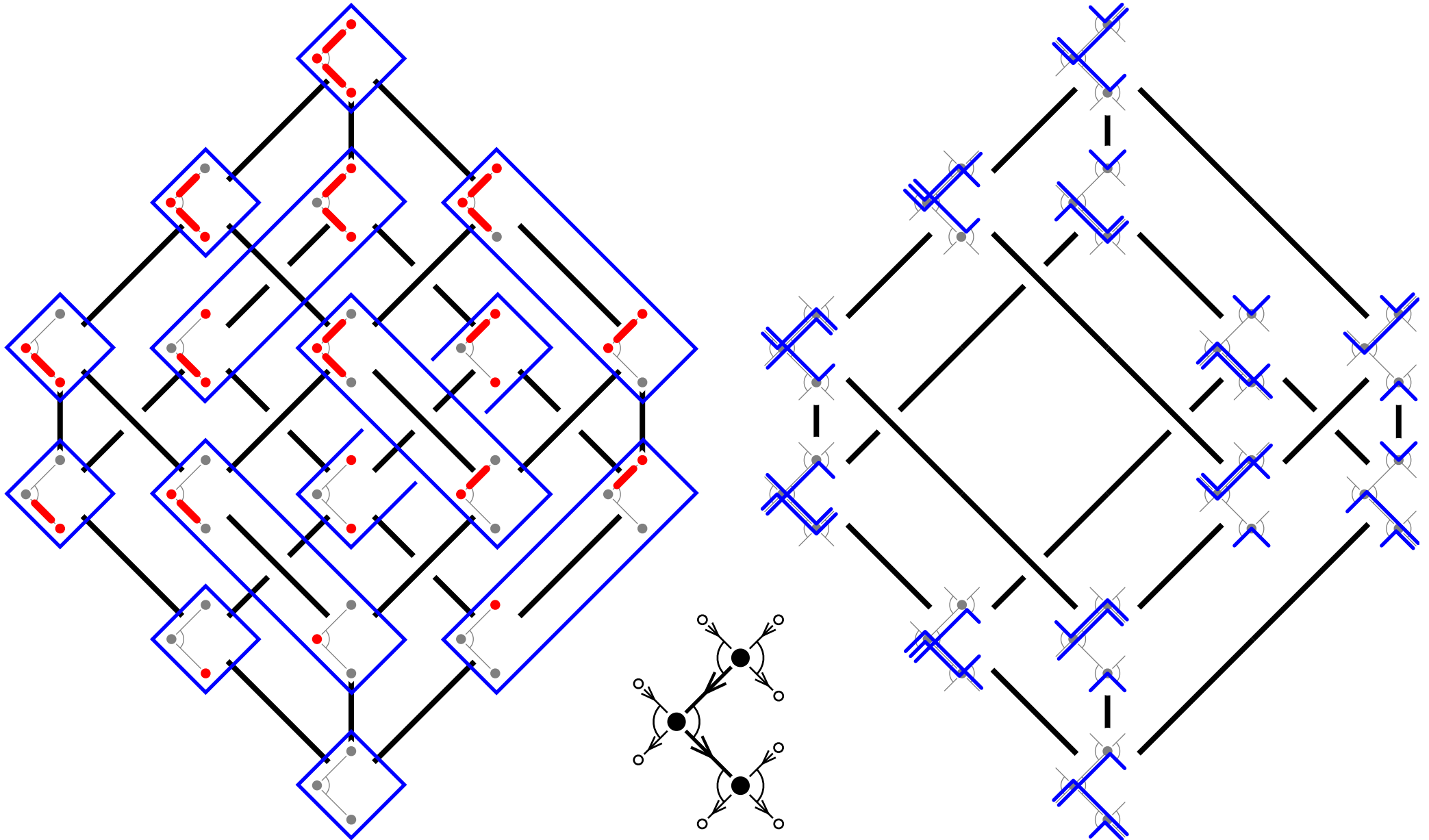
EXM: TAMARI LATTICE AS LATTICE QUOTIENT OF WEAK ORDER



binary search tree insertion of 2751346



NON-KISSING LATTICE



BICLOSED SETS OF STRINGS

σ, τ oriented strings

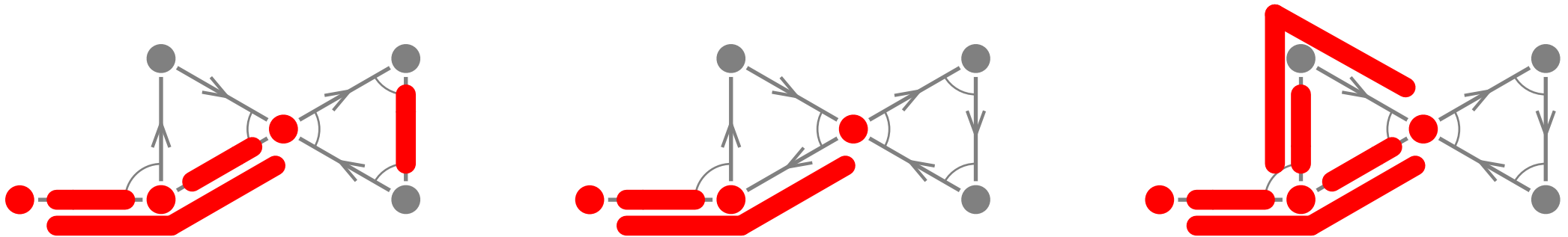
concatenation $\sigma \circ \tau = \{ \sigma \alpha \tau \mid \alpha \in Q_1 \text{ and } \sigma \alpha \tau \text{ string of } \bar{Q} \}$

closure $S^{\text{cl}} = \bigcup_{\substack{\ell \in \mathbb{N} \\ \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_\ell \in S}} \sigma_1 \circ \dots \circ \sigma_\ell =$ all strings obtained by concatenation of some strings of S

closed $\iff S^{\text{cl}} = S$

coclosed $\iff \bar{S}^{\text{cl}} = \bar{S}$

biclosed = closed and coclosed



THM. For any gentle quiver \bar{Q} such that $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$ is finite, the inclusion poset on biclosed sets of strings of \bar{Q} is a congruence-uniform lattice.

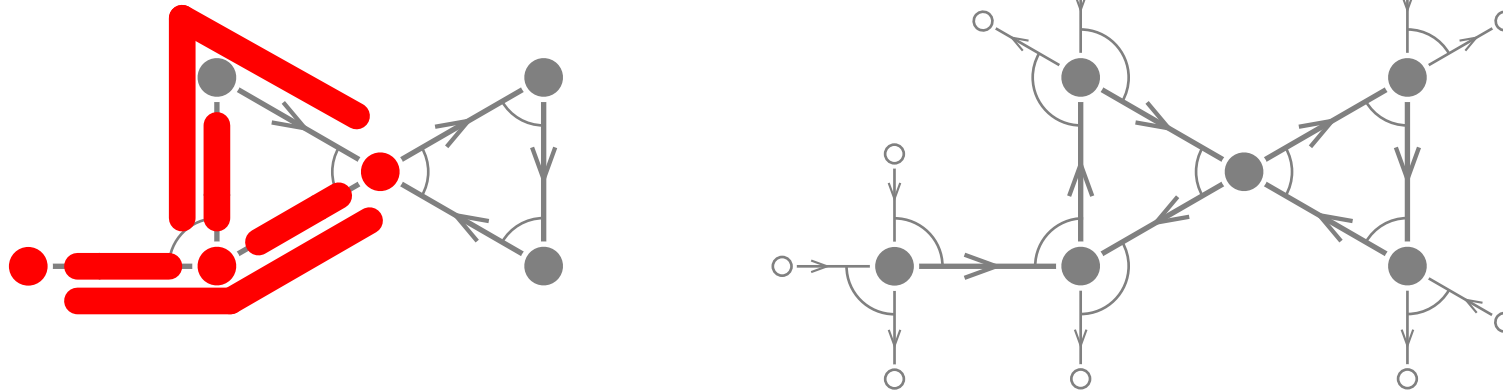
McConville, *Lattice structures of grid Tamari orders* ('17)

Garver–McConville, *Oriented flip graphs and non-crossing tree partitions* ('17⁺)

Palu–P.–Plamondon, *Non-kissing complexes and τ -tilting for gentle algebras* ('17⁺)

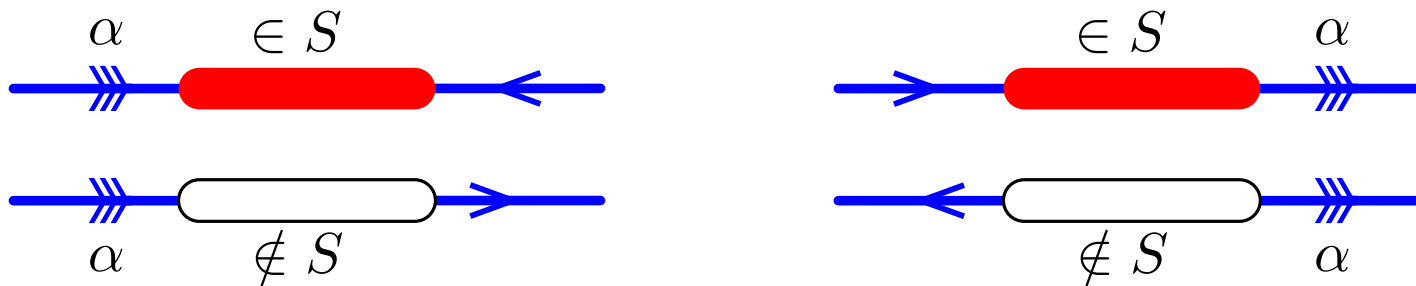
NON-KISSING INSERTION

Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



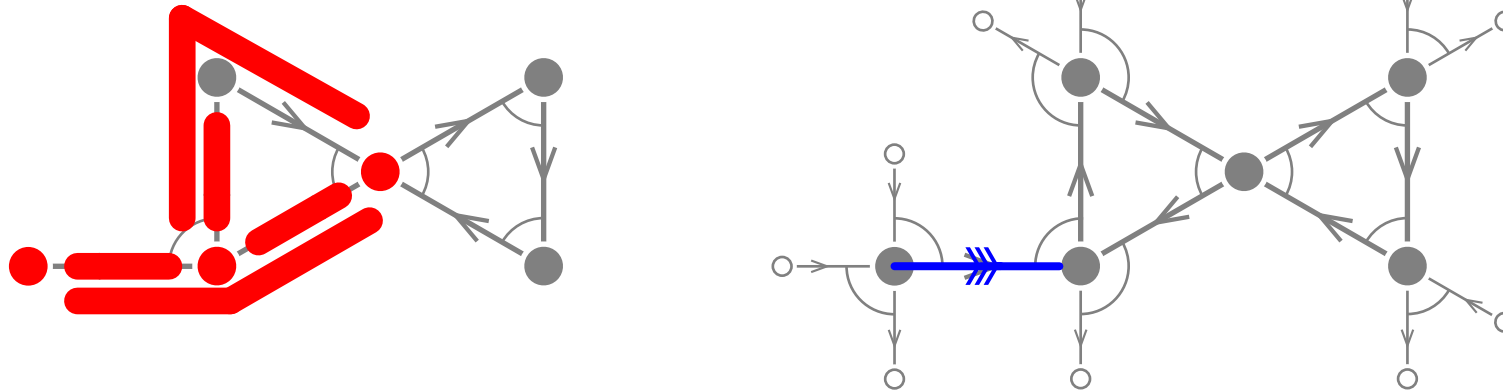
S biclosed, $\alpha \in Q_1$

$\omega(\alpha, S) =$ walk constructed with the local rules:



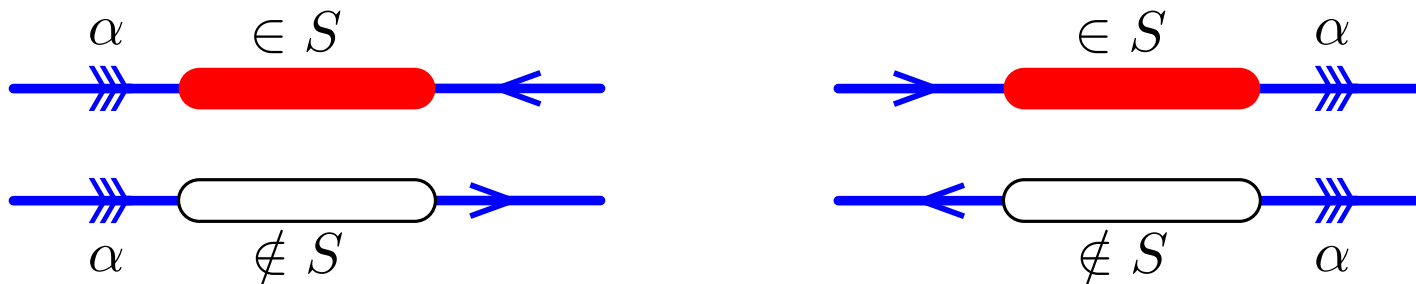
NON-KISSING INSERTION

Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



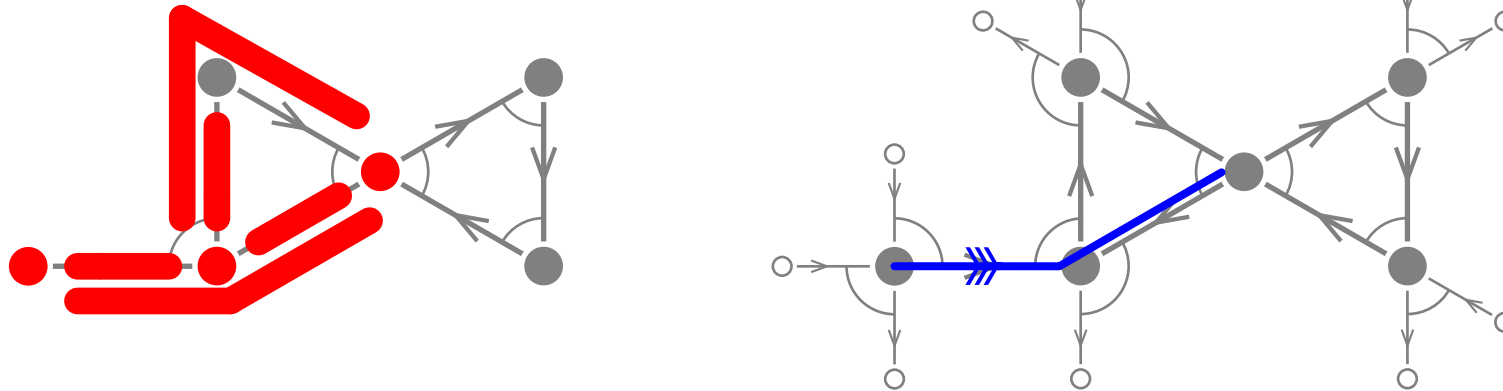
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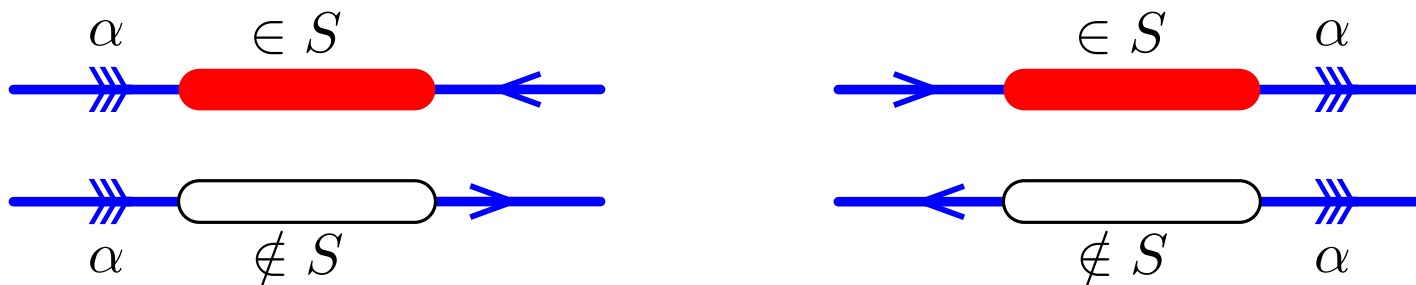
NON-KISSING INSERTION

Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



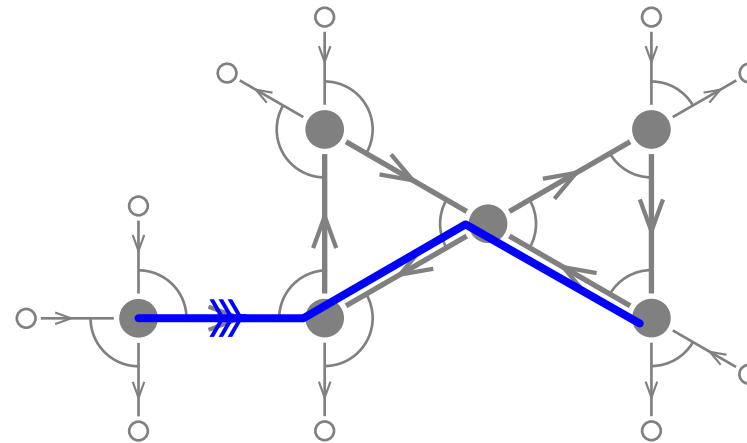
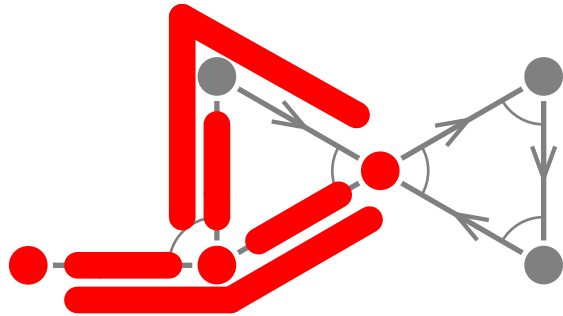
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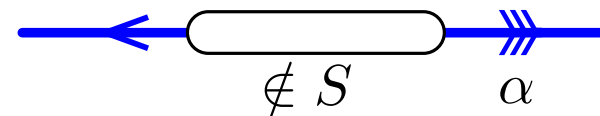
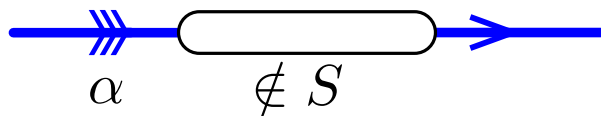
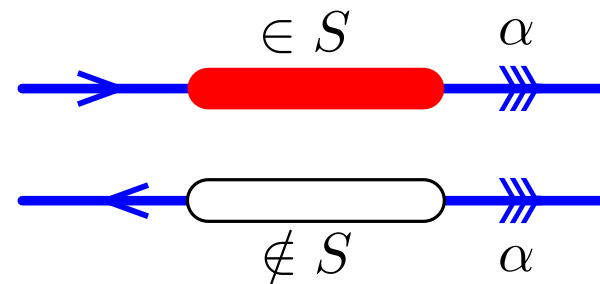
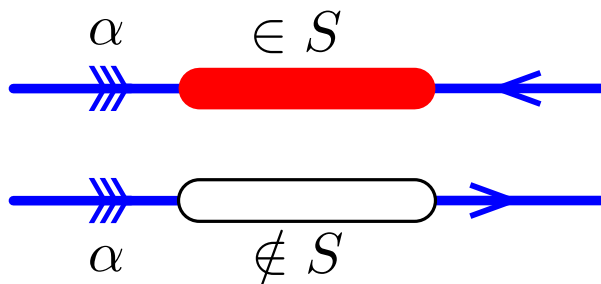
NON-KISSING INSERTION

Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



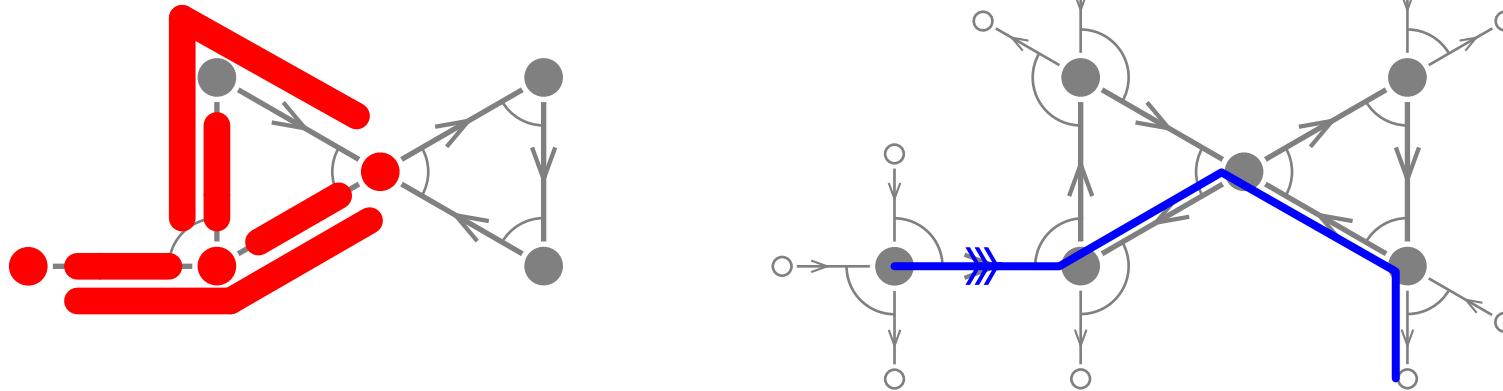
S biclosed, $\alpha \in Q_1$

$\omega(\alpha, S) =$ walk constructed with the local rules:



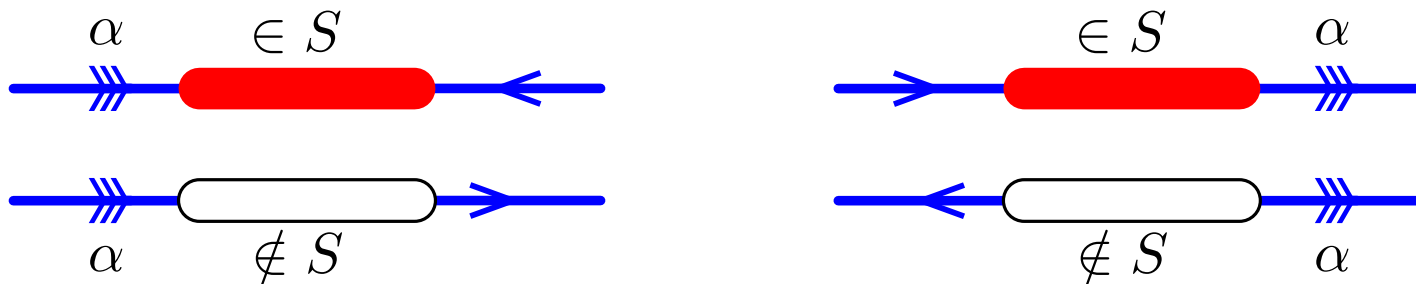
NON-KISSING INSERTION

Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



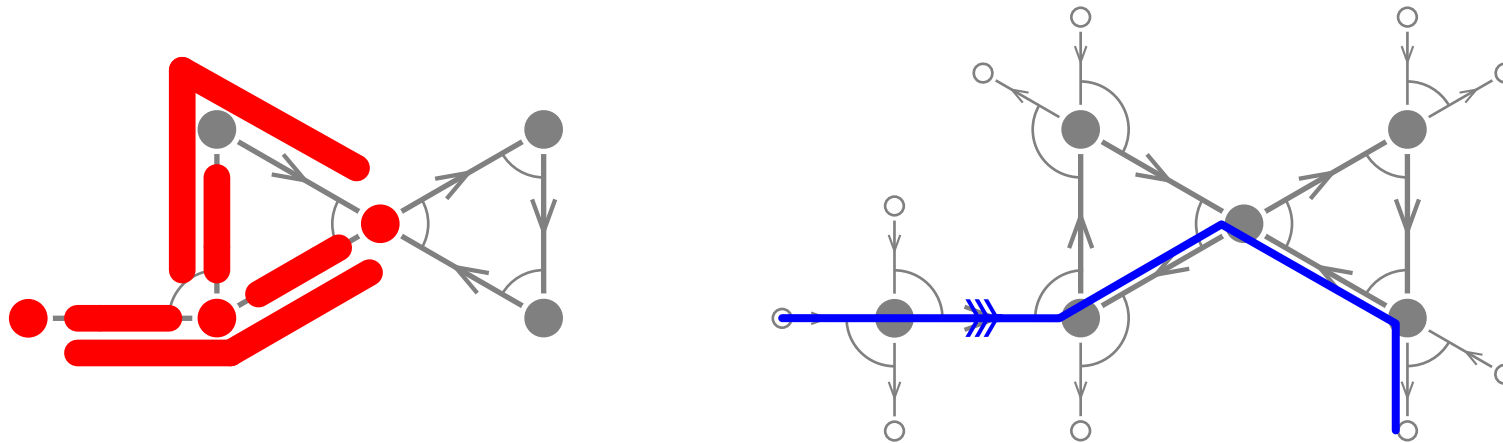
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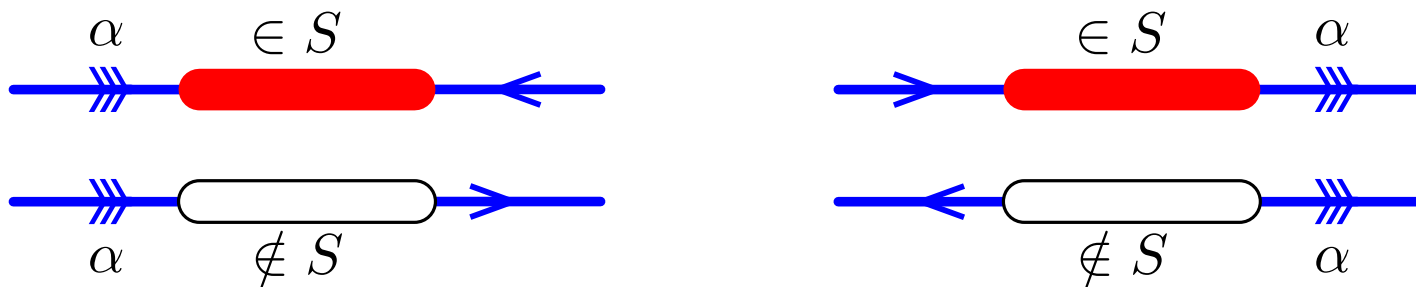
NON-KISSING INSERTION

Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



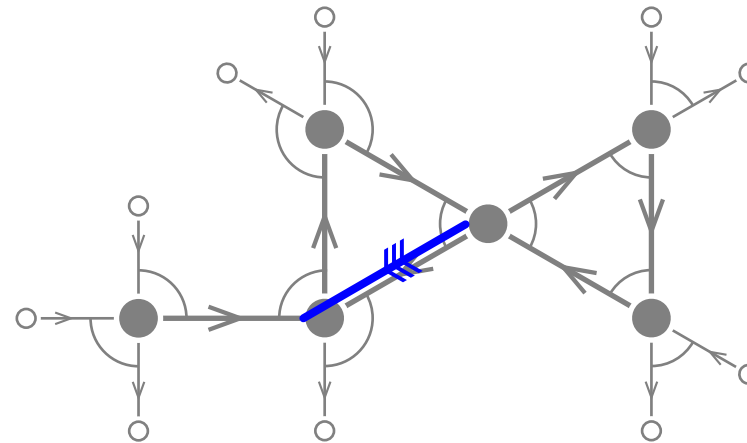
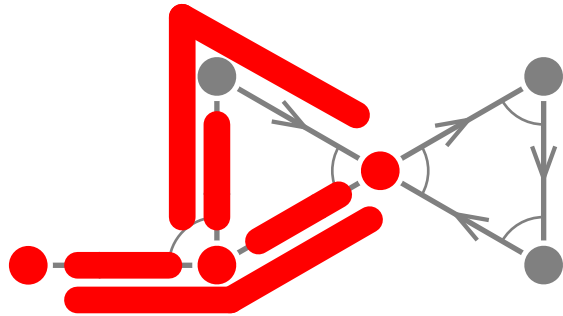
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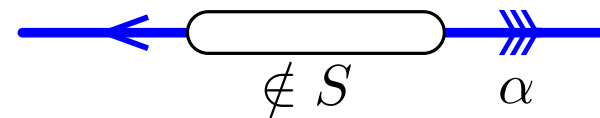
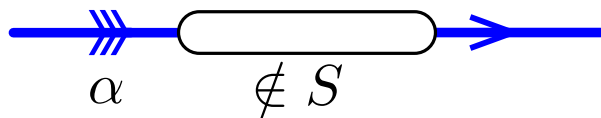
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Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



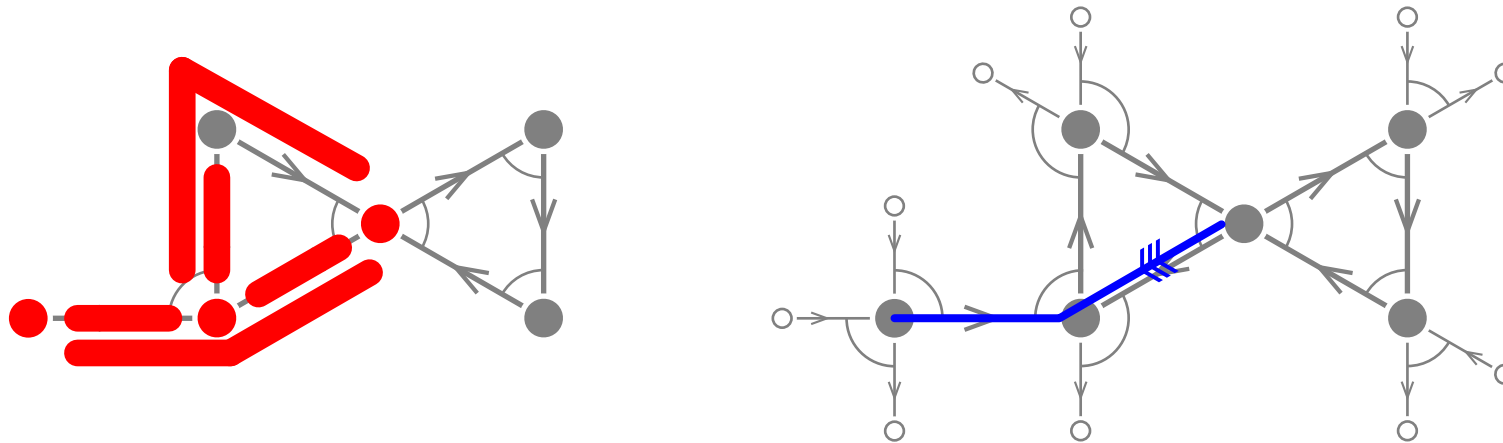
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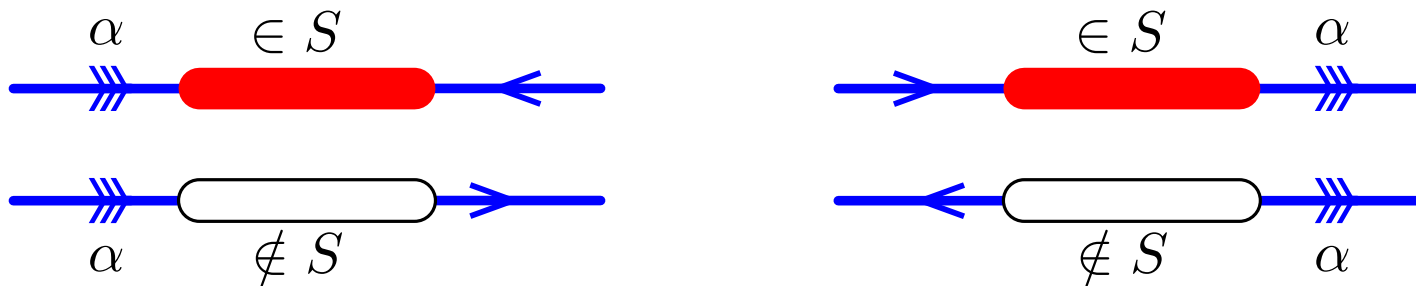
NON-KISSING INSERTION

Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



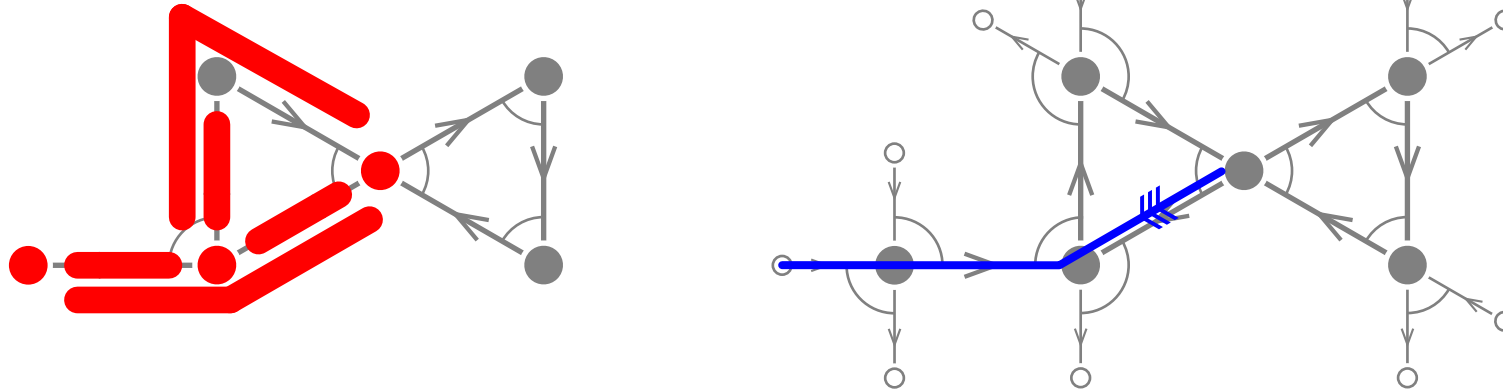
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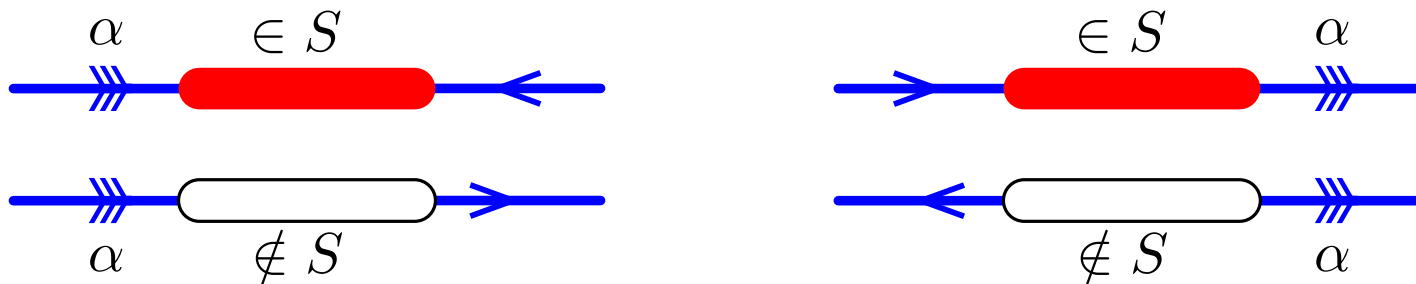
NON-KISSING INSERTION

Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



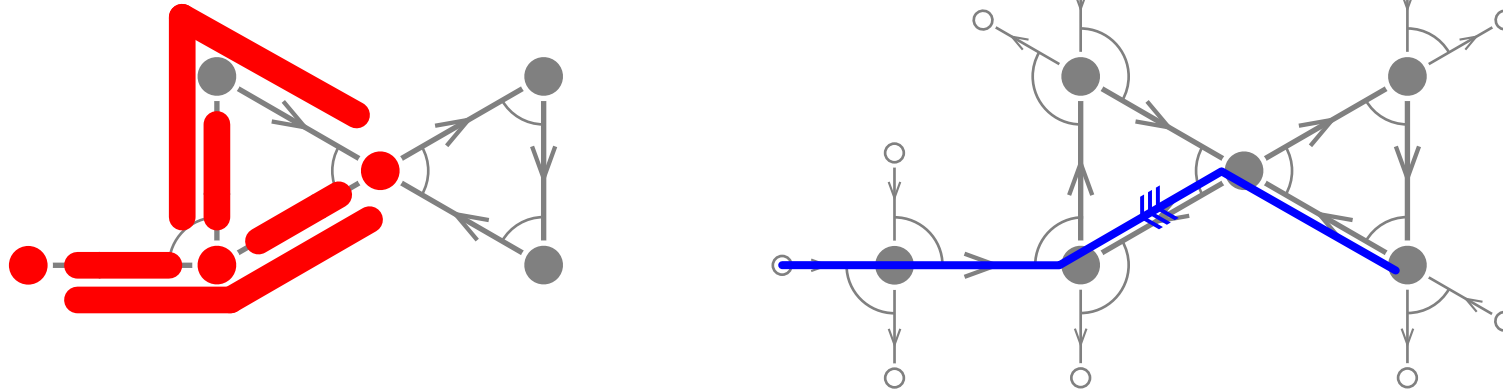
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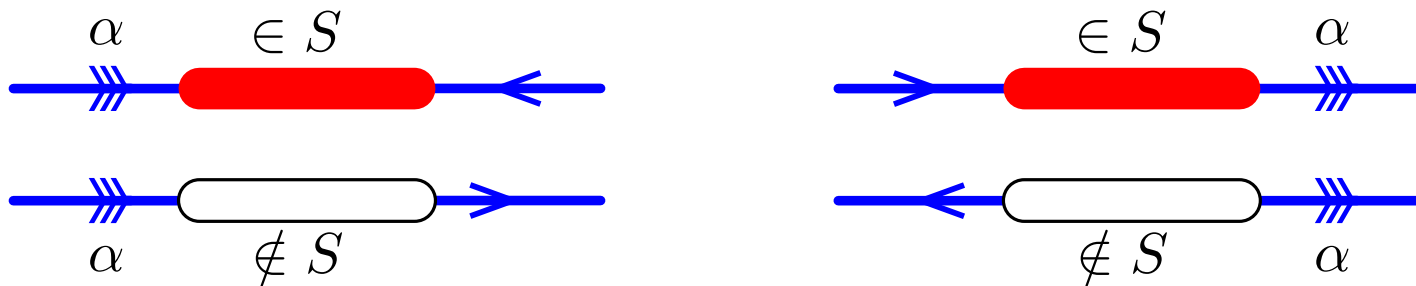
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Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



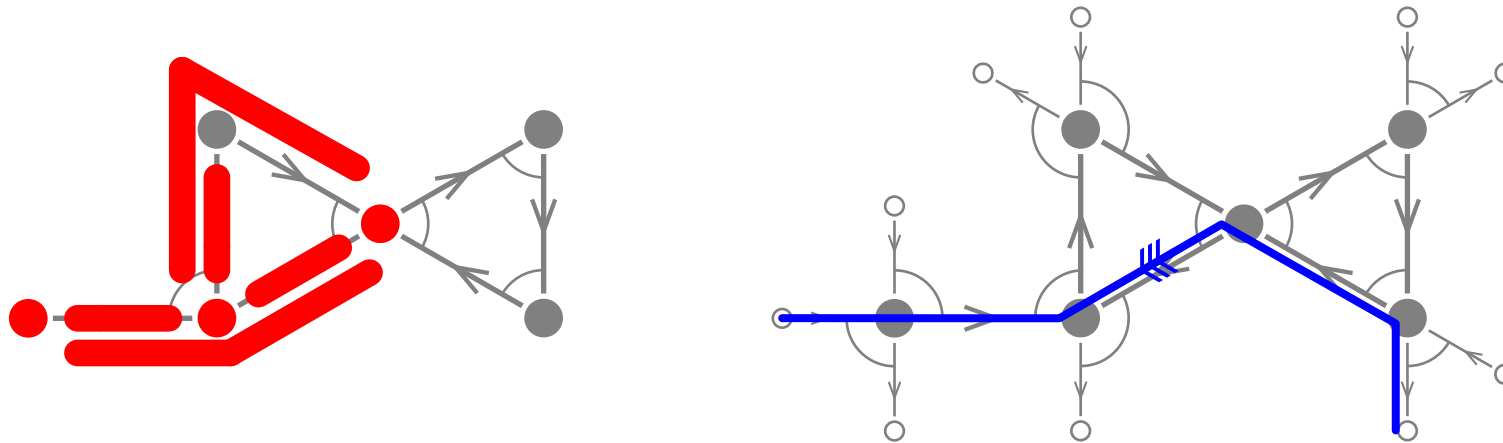
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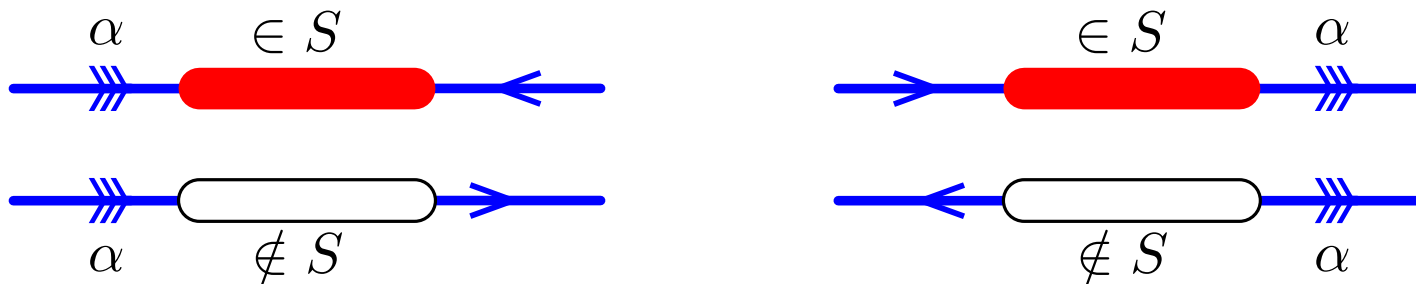
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Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



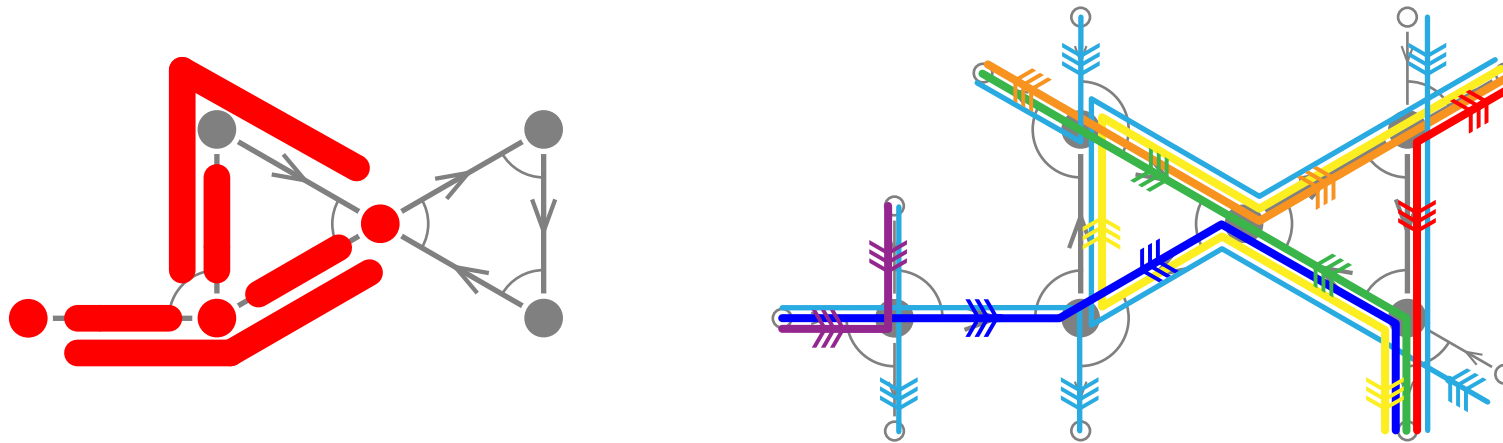
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NON-KISSING INSERTION

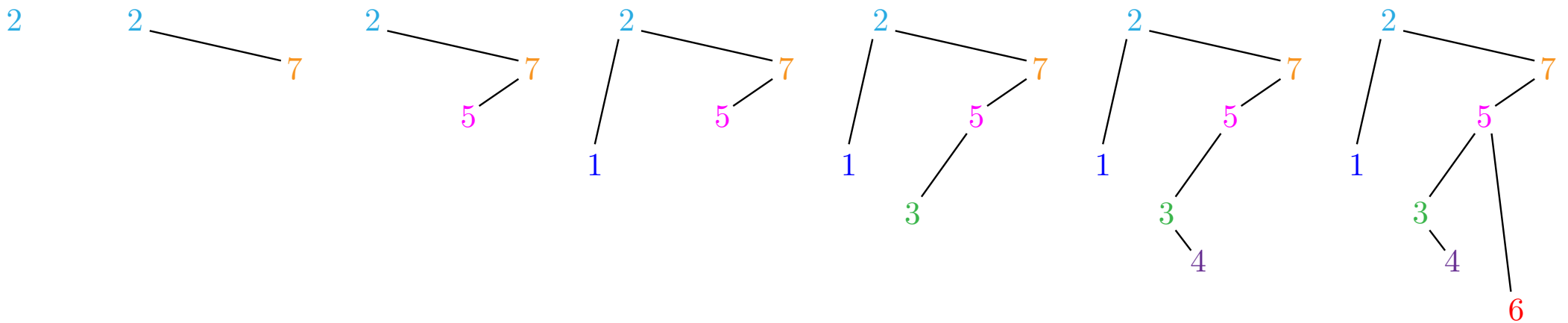
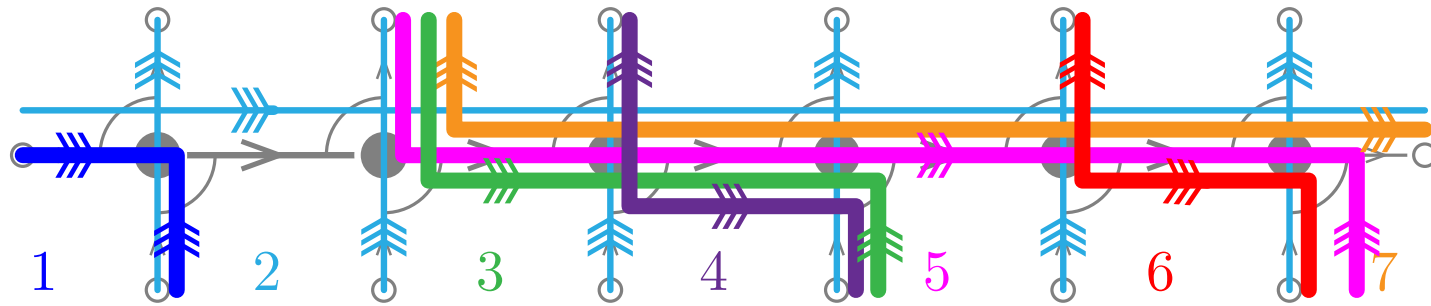
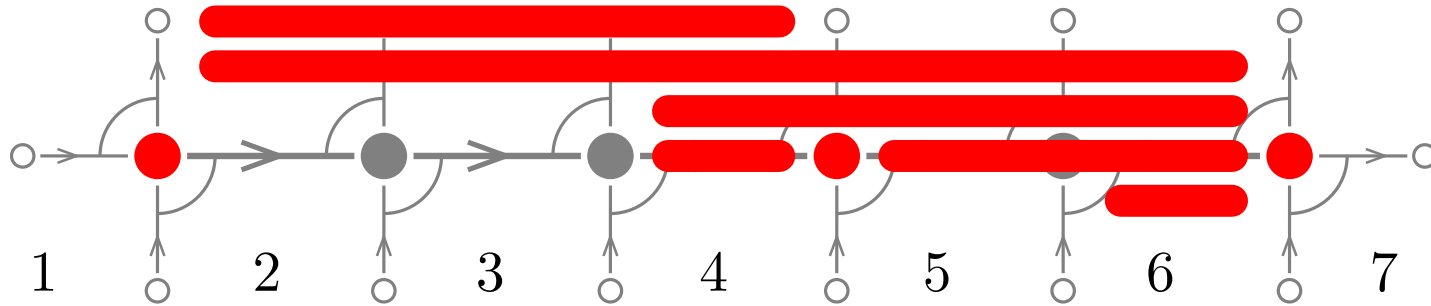
Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



PROP. $\eta(S) := \{\omega(\alpha, S) \mid \alpha \in Q_1\}$ is a non-kissing facet.

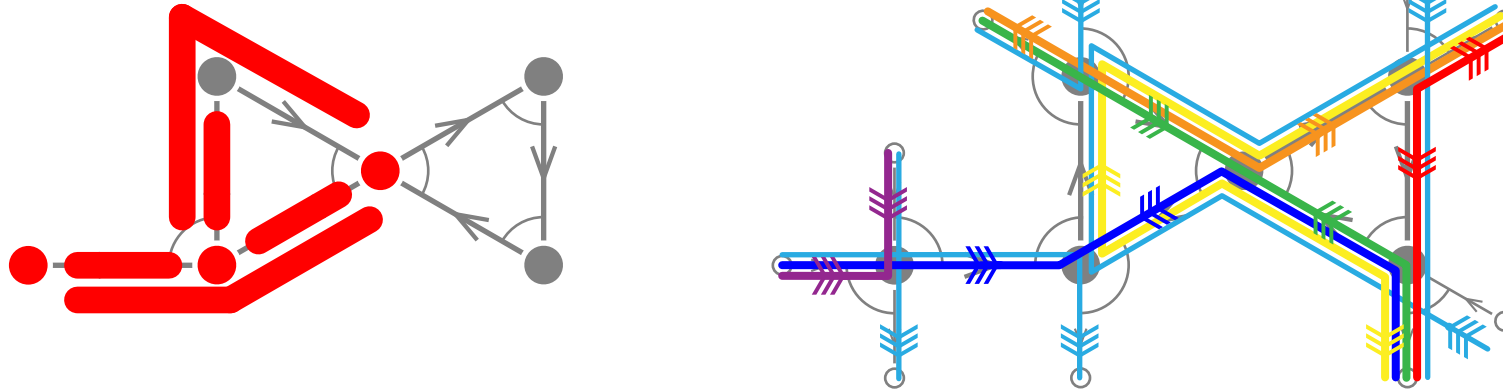
EXM: BINARY SEARCH TREE INSERTION AGAIN

inversion set of 2751346



NON-KISSING INSERTION

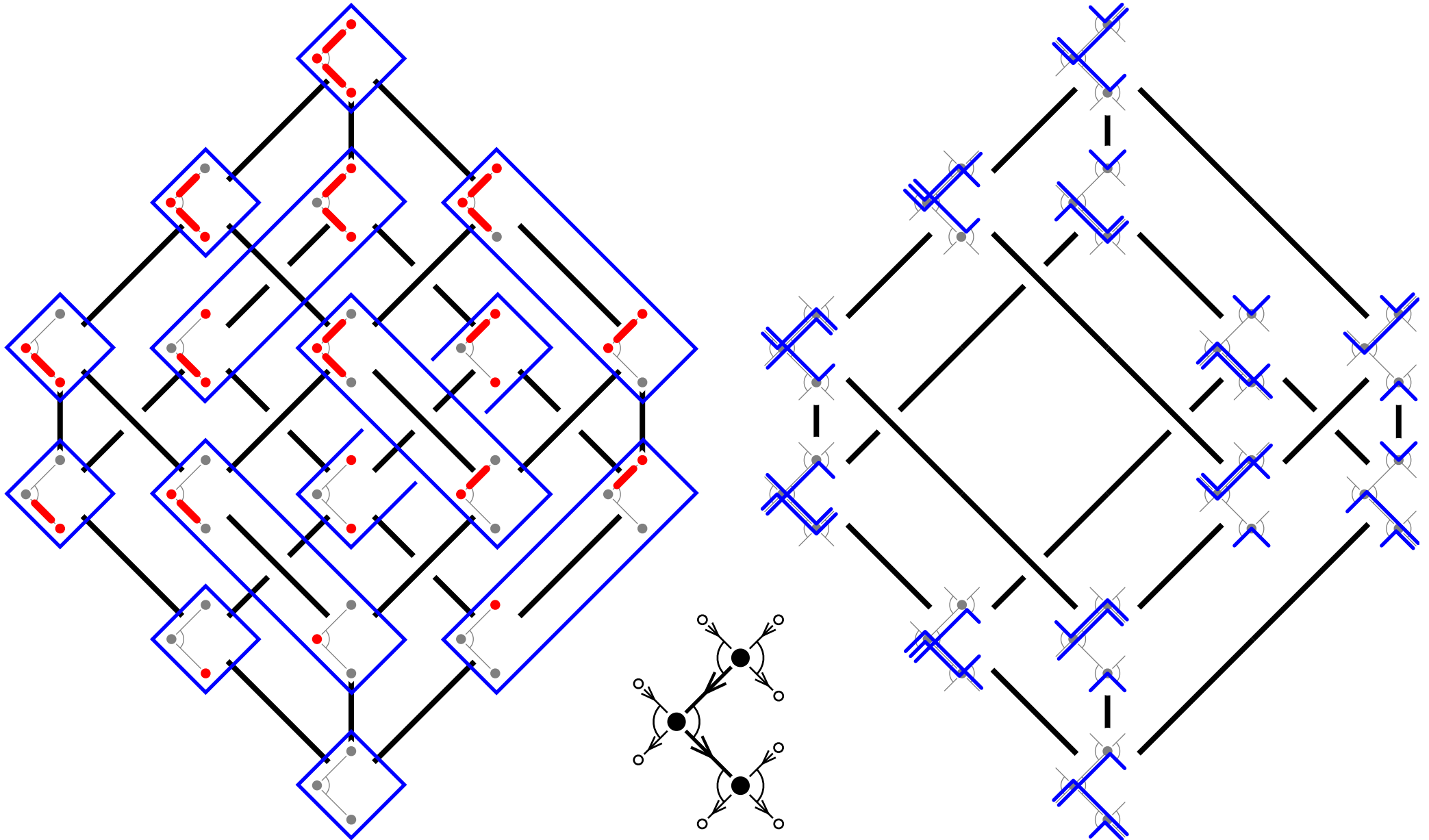
Surjection from biclosed sets of strings to non-kissing facets



PROP. $\eta(S) := \{\omega(\alpha, S) \mid \alpha \in Q_1\}$ is a non-kissing facet.

THM. The map η defines a lattice morphism from biclosed sets to non-kissing facets.

NON-KISSING LATTICE



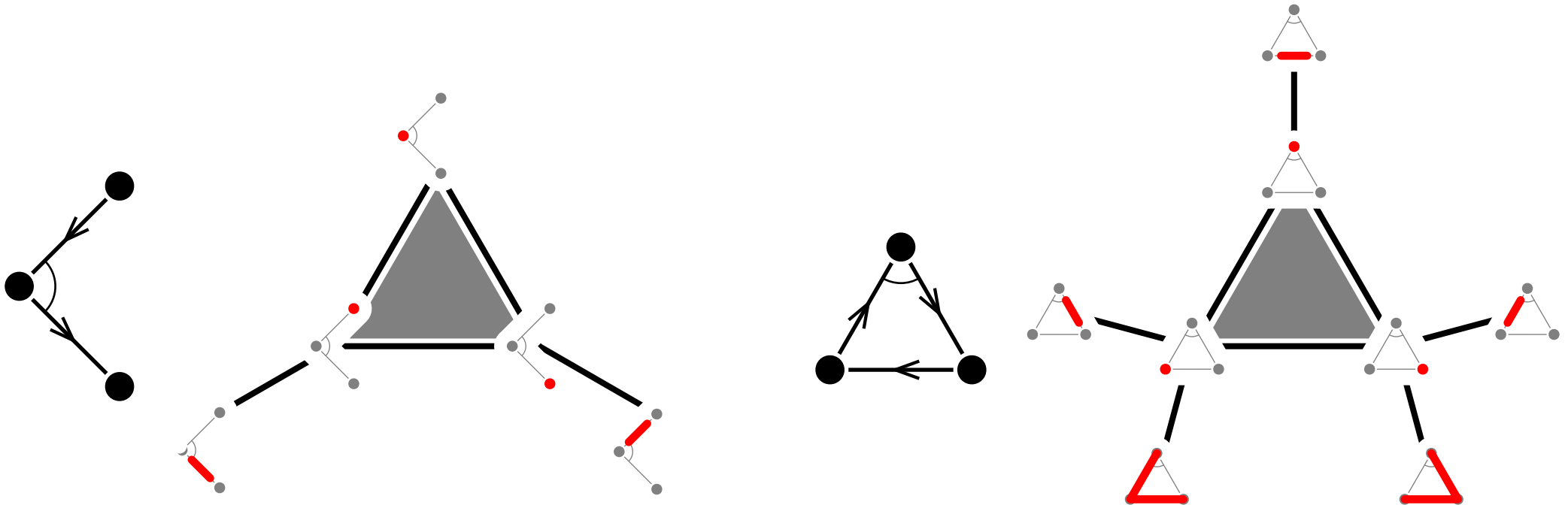
NON-KISSING LATTICE

THM. For a gentle quiver \bar{Q} with finite non-kissing complex $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q})$, the non-kissing flip graph is the Hasse diagram of a congruence-uniform lattice.

Palu–P.–Plamondon, *Non-kissing complexes and τ -tilting for gentle algebras* ('17⁺)

Much more nice combinatorics:

- join-irreducible elements of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{nk}}(\bar{Q})$ are in bijection with distinguishable strings
- canonical join complex of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{nk}}(\bar{Q})$ is a generalization of non-crossing partitions

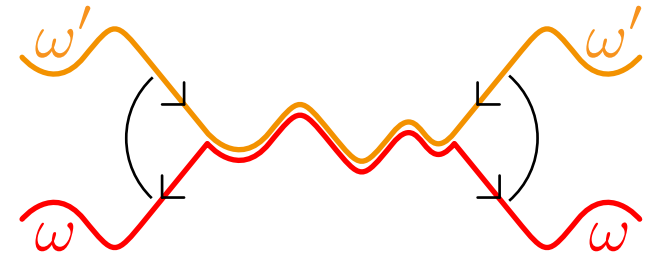


SUMMARY

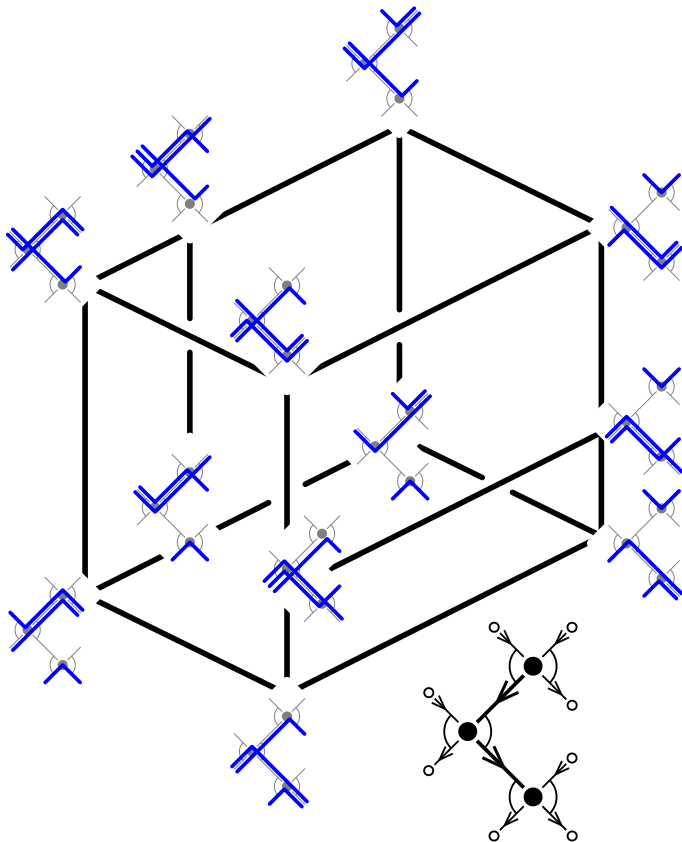
non-kissing complex $\mathcal{NK}(\bar{Q}) =$

- vertices = walks in \bar{Q}^* (that are not self-kissing)
- faces = collections of pairwise non-kissing walks in \bar{Q}^*

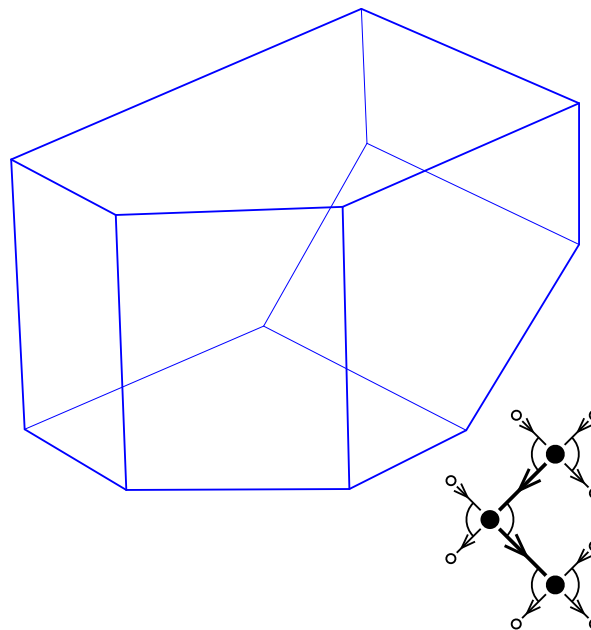
... generalizing the associahedron



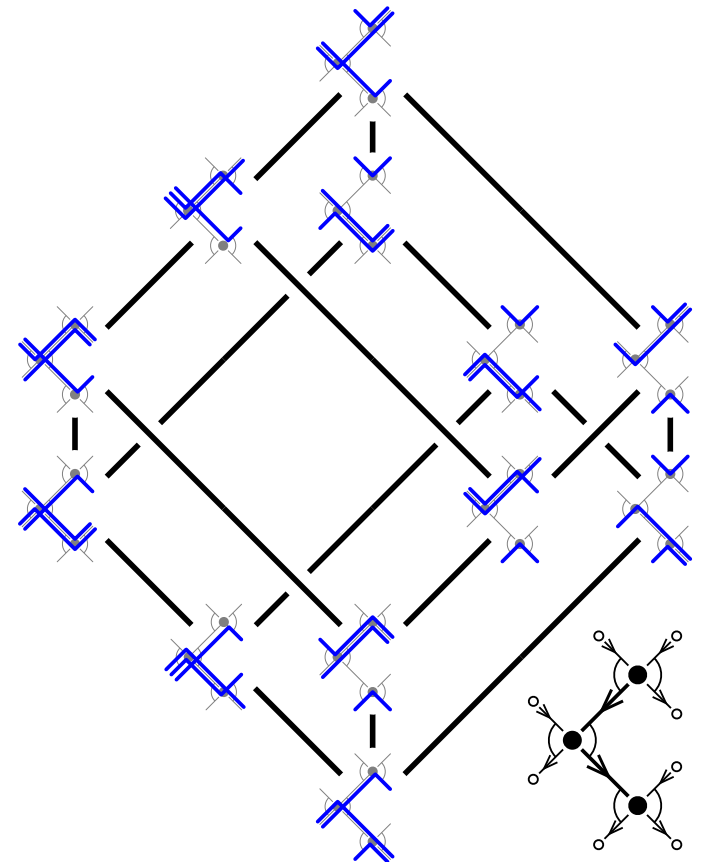
Flip graph

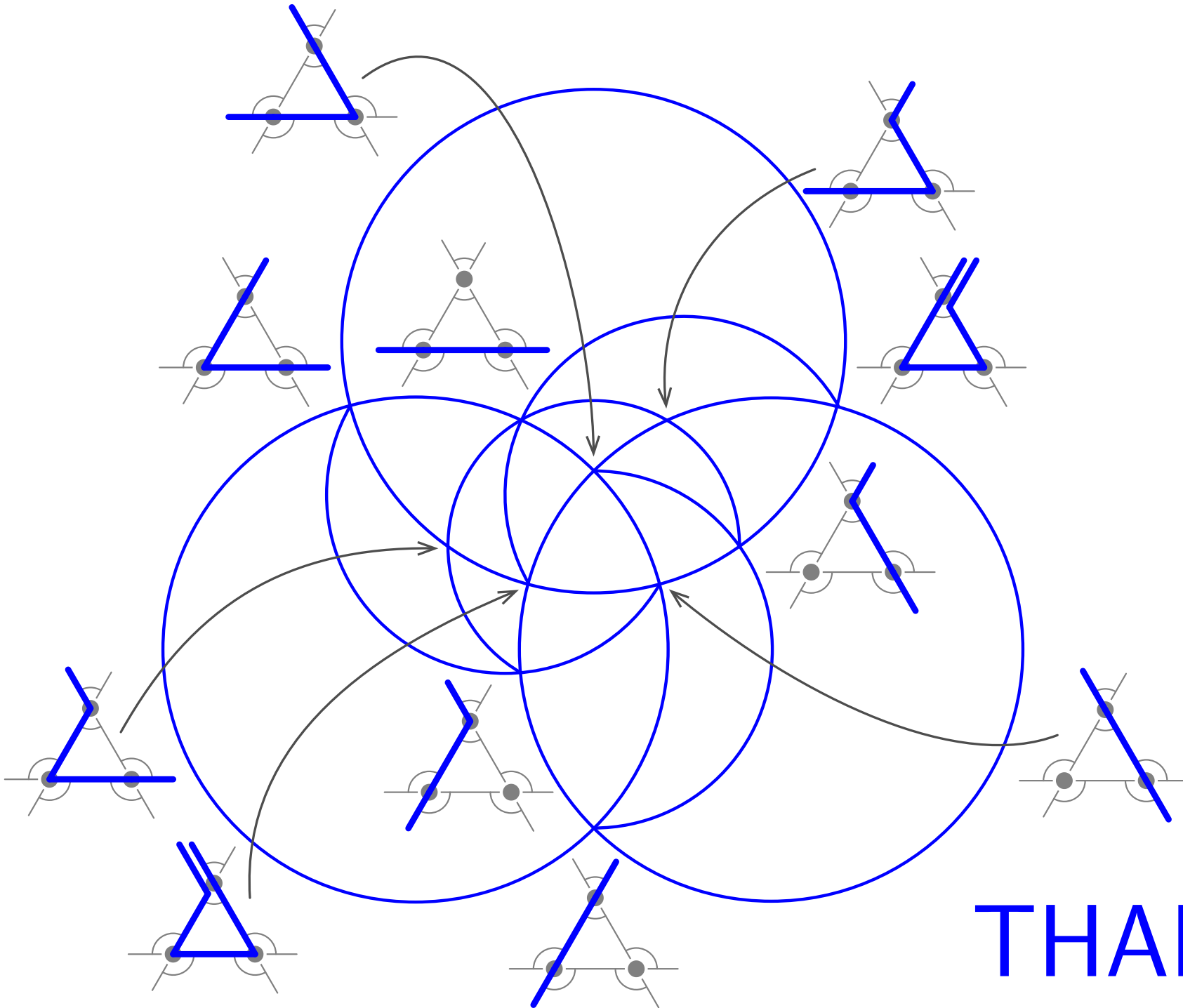


Associahedron



Tamari lattice





THANKS