The Grothendieck monoid of an extriangulated category

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This talk is based on joint work with Shunya Saito (Nagoya University). The *Grothendieck group* is the classical and basic invariant for both a triangulated category and an exact category. For exact categories, the *Grothendieck monoid*, a natural monoid version of the Grothendieck group, has been recently studied by several authors [1, 2, 6].

In the representation theory of algebras, we often consider extension-closed subcategories of a triangulated category which are not exact nor triangulated. An *extriangulated category* introduced by Nakaoka–Palu [5] is a convenient framework to consider such subcategories. Extriangulated categories unify both exact categories and triangulated categories, and have the notion of *conflations*, which generalize conflations (short exact sequences) in an exact category and triangles in a triangulated category. We can naturally define the *Grothendieck monoid* M(C) of an extriangulated category C using conflations. In this talk, we give several results about it.

The first result is about the classifications of several classes of subcategories, which extends [6] and [7] respectively.

Theorem 1. Let \mathcal{C} be an extriangulated category. Then we have the following two bijections.

- (1) A bijection between the set of Serre subcategories of C and the set of faces of M(C).
- (2) A bijection between the set of dense 2-out-of-3 subcategories and the set of cofinal subtractive submonoids of M(C).

The second result is about the localization of an extriangulated category. For a nice subcategory \mathcal{N} of an extriangulated category \mathcal{C} , Nakaoka–Ogawa–Sakai [4] constructed the *exact localization* \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{N} , which generalizes the Verdier quotient of a triangulated category and the Serre quotient of an abelian category. We show that under some conditions, this *commutes with the Grothendieck monoid*:

Theorem 2. Let C be an extriangulated category and N a subcategory of C satisfying some conditions. Then we have an isomorphism of monoids

$$\mathsf{M}(\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{N}) \cong \mathsf{M}(\mathcal{C})/\mathsf{M}_{\mathcal{N}},$$

where the right hand side is the monoid quotient by $M_{\mathcal{N}} := \{[N] \mid N \in \mathcal{N}\}$. This can be applied to the Verdier quotient of a triangulated category, the stable category of a Frobenius category, and the Serre quotient of an abelian category.

As a toy example, we consider an *intermediate subcategory* of the derived category $D(\mathcal{A})$ of an abelian category \mathcal{A} , which is a subcategory \mathcal{C} closed under extensions and direct summand satisfying $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{A}[1] * \mathcal{A}$. We show that an intermediate subcategory is precisely a subcategory of the form $\mathcal{F}[1] * \mathcal{A}$ for a torsionfree class \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{A} , and then compute its Grothendieck group, classify Serre subcategories, and study the exact localization.

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