

**ICMU Mini course:**  
**Introduction to Cluster algebras**  
**Homework 3**

1. Define totally positive matrix to be a matrix in which all the minors are positive: that is, the determinant of every square submatrix is a positive number.
  - (a) What are the minimal subsets of minors which are enough to test for positivity to ascertain that  $2 \times 2$  matrix is totally positive? What is the number of such subsets? What is the total number of minors which appear in all such subsets.
  - (b) Same question as in part (a) for  $2 \times 3$  matrix.
2. Let  $1 \leq m \leq n$  be integers. The set of  $n \times m$  matrices can be embedded inside in  $\text{Gr}(m, m+n)$  via:

$$\{\text{all } m \times n \text{ matrices}\} \hookrightarrow \text{Gr}(m, m+n) \quad \text{where } A \mapsto \bar{A}$$

$$\bar{A} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & (-1)^{m-1}a_{m1} & (-1)^{m-1}a_{m2} & \dots & (-1)^{m-1}a_{mn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & -a_{21} & -a_{22} & \dots & -a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \end{bmatrix}.$$

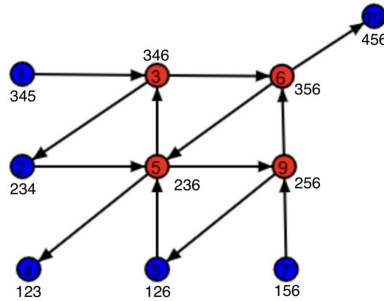
- (a) The embedding defined above induces a one-to-one correspondence between all minors  $A_{P,Q}$  of  $A$ ,  $P \subseteq [m], Q \subseteq [n]$ ,  $|P| = |Q|$ , and all maximal minors  $\bar{A}_{[m],I}$  of  $\bar{A}$ ,  $I \subseteq [m+n]$ ,  $|I| = m$ , such that

$$\det A_{P,Q} = \det \bar{A}_{[m],I},$$

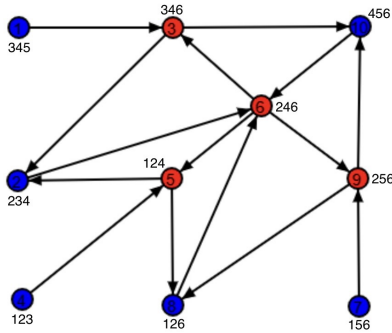
where we follow convention that determinant of an empty minor  $\det_{\emptyset,\emptyset}(A) = 1$ . Describe explicitly subset  $I$  in terms of sets  $P$  and  $Q$  given by the above correspondence.

- (b) Consider a set  $\mathbf{T}$  of minors  $\det(A_{[a_1,b_1],[a_2,b_2]})$  indexed by pairs of intervals, at least one of which contains 1. Show that  $\mathbf{T}$  correspond to a maximal weakly-separated set of Plücker coordinates of  $\bar{A}$ .
- (c) Prove that to ascertain total positivity of  $A$  it suffices to verify the positivity of the minors in  $\mathbf{T}$ .
- (d) Compare the size of the set  $\mathbf{T}$  with the total number of minors in matrix  $A$ .

3. Below you can see quiver of initial seed of cluster algebra of  $\text{Gr}(3, 6)$ , where mutable variables are red and frozen variables are blue. Notice that Plücker coordinates in the seed are weakly-separated as it should be in any cluster consisting of Plücker coordinates.



- (a) Show that the quiver above  $Q_1$  can be transformed to the quiver below  $Q_2$  by a sequence of mutations.



Notice that the mutable part of  $Q_2$  above is an orientation of the Dynkin diagram  $D_4$ . Cluster algebra of  $\text{Gr}(3, 6)$  contains two variables which are not Plücker coordinates:

$$x_1 = [134][256] - [234][156] \quad x_2 = [245][136] - [126][345].$$

- (b) Verify that the exchange relation of the mutation at vertex 246 of the  $Q_2$  involves cluster variable  $x_1$ .
- (c) Prove that for any  $3 \times 3$  totally positive matrix the following inequalities hold:
- i.  $\det A_{13,23} \det A_{2,1} - \det A_{12,23} \det A_{3,1} \geq 0$
  - ii.  $\det A_{13,12} \det A_{2,3} - \det A_{23,12} \det A_{1,3} \geq 0$

Similar observations can be done for  $\text{Gr}(3, 7)$  and  $\text{Gr}(3, 8)$ . Their cluster algebras are of finite type and correspond to  $E_6$  and  $E_8$ . Beyond cases  $\text{Gr}(2, n)$ ,  $\text{Gr}(3, 6)$ ,  $\text{Gr}(3, 7)$ ,  $\text{Gr}(3, 8)$  cluster algebras of Grassmannians have infinitely many cluster variables.

In general, the initial standard cluster of  $\text{Gr}(m, n)$  looks similar to  $Q_1$ . See J. Scott Grassmannians and Cluster Algebras for more details.

Observe that the minimal subsets of minor which are enough to test for positivity of matrix  $A$  in the very first exercise correspond to seeds of cluster algebras of  $M_{2 \times 2}$  and  $M_{2 \times 3}$ . Such cluster algebras have same combinatorics as those for  $\text{Gr}(2, 4)$  and  $\text{Gr}(2, 5)$ . The standard initial quiver is almost the same as for Grassmannian cases except the vertices with frozen variables 34 and 456 are removed.