SPECIAL BISERIAL ALGEBRAS WITH NO OUTER DERIVATIONS

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ABSTRACT. Let A be a special biserial algebra over an algebraically closed field. We show that the first Hohchshild cohomology group of A with coefficients in the bimodule A vanishes if and only if A is representation-finite and simply connected (in the sense of Bongartz and Gabriel), if and only if the Euler characteristic of Q equals the number of indecomposable non-uniserial projective-injective A-modules (up to isomorphism). Moreover, if this is the case, then all the higher Hochschild cohomology groups of A vanish.

INTRODUCTION

Let k be an algebraically closed field and A a finite-dimensional k−algebra. It is a reasonable question to try to relate the Hochschild cohomology groups of A with the representation theory of A, that is, with properties of the category $\mathsf{mod}\, A$ of finitely generated right A−modules.

We are here interested in the vanishing of the first Hochschild cohomology group $\mathsf{HH}^1(A)$ of A with coefficients in the bimodule $_AA_A$. In [22], Skowroński raised the question for which triangular algebras A do we have $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$ if and only if A has no proper Galois covering.

Since then, this problem has been investigated by several authors due to its connection with the notion of simple connectedness. In [9], Bongartz and Gabriel define a representation-finite algebra to be simply connected if its Auslander–Reiten quiver is simply connected as a two-dimensional simplicial complex. In [6] the first author and Skowroński call a triangular algebra simply connected if for every presentation $\mathsf{k}Q/I \simeq A$ of A as a bound quiver algebra, the fundamental group of (Q, I) is trivial, see [18]. This definition restricts to that of Bongartz and Gabriel in the representation-finite case. In [21], Skowroński proved that a triangular algebra (or even a triangular locally bounded category) is simply connected if and only if it has no proper Galois covering. Skowroński's question (Problem 1 in [22]) was originally stated as follows : Let A be a tame triangular algebra, is it true that A is simply connected if and only if $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$? This statement was shown to hold true for several classes of algebras, in particular for representation-finite algebras [11], but there are known examples of simply connected algebras A with $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) \neq 0$ (see [22, 3.4], for instance). Note also that another definition of simple connectedness, which does not assume triangularity is used in [1, 17]. Our objective in this paper is to study this problem in case A is special biserial (not necessarily triangular). Throughout, we use *simply connected* only for representation-finite algebras, that is, in the sense of Bongartz and Gabriel.

The class of special biserial algebras, which are always tame, was introduced by Skowroński and Waschbüsch in [23]. It has played an important rôle in the study of self-injective algebras. Special biserial algebras have a well-understood representation theory. In fact, if A is special biserial, then

it has a two-sided ideal S such that the quotient A/S is a monomial algebra, and actually a string algebra in the sense of Butler and Ringel [13]. In this paper, we prove the following theorem.

Theorem. *Let $A \simeq \mathsf{k}Q/I$ be a special biserial algebra. The following conditions are equivalent:*
(a) *The fundamental group of the bound quiver (Q, I) is trivial,*
(b) *A is representation-finite and simply connected,*
(c) *$\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$,*
(d) *$\mathsf{HH}^j(A) = 0$, for every $j \geqslant 1$,*
(e) *$\chi(Q) = \dim_{\mathsf{k}} S$.*

Thus, in particular, if A satisfies the equivalent conditions of the theorem then it is necessarily triangular. Moreover, it is constrained in the sense of Bardzell and Marcos [7], therefore, the fundamental group of any bound quiver presentation of A is trivial, or, equivalently, A has no proper Galois covering.

The paper is organised as follows. In section 1, we briefly recall the necessary definitions. Sections 2 and 3 are technical: in section 2 we study the cycles involved in binomial relations for special biserial bound quivers (Q, I), and in section 3 we relate the number of projective - injective indecomposable non-uniserial $\mathsf{k}Q/I-$modules to the Euler characteristic of Q, then we prove the key Proposition 3.3. Section 4 studies the relations between simple connectedness, triangularity and derivations. In it, we prove some lemmata used in the proof of the main Theorem, in section 5.

1. ALGEBRAS AND QUIVERS

Throughout this paper, k denotes an algebraically closed field and all algebras are finite-dimensional associative k-algebras with identity.

Given a finite quiver $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, s, t)$, we denote by $\mathsf{k}Q$ its path algebra. Two paths sharing source and target are *parallel*. A *bypass* is a pair (α, p), where α is an arrow, and $p \neq \alpha$ is a path parallel to α. Given two points $x, y \in Q_0$, a *relation* from x to y is a linear combination $\sum_{i=1}^{r} \lambda_i w_i$, where $\lambda_i \in \mathsf{k}\backslash\{0\}$, and the w_i are distinct paths from x to y. If $r = 1$, the relation is *monomial*, whereas if $r = 2$ the relation is *binomial*. Let $\mathsf{k}Q^+$ be the two-sided ideal of $\mathsf{k}Q$ generated by Q_1. An ideal I of $\mathsf{k}Q$ is *admissible* if there exists an integer $m \geqslant 2$ such that $(\mathsf{k}Q^+)^m \subseteq I \subseteq (\mathsf{k}Q^+)^2$. In this case, the pair (Q, I) is called a *bound quiver*. The algebra $\mathsf{k}Q/I$ is basic, connected if so is Q, and finite-dimensional since Q is finite. Given a path u in Q, its class modulo I is denoted by $\overline{u}$.

Conversely, for every finite-dimensional, connected and basic algebra A over an algebraically closed field k, there exists a unique connected quiver Q and at least one surjective map $\nu \colon \mathsf{k}Q \to A$ with $I = \mathsf{Ker}\,\nu$ admissible, see [9]. The pair (Q, I) is called a *presentation* of A by a *bound quiver*.

For more details concerning the use of bound quivers in the representation theory of algebras we refer to [5], for instance.

A bound quiver (Q, I) is *special biserial* [23] if it satisfies the following conditions:

(i) Every point in Q is the source of at most two arrows and the target of at most two arrows;
(ii) Given an arrow $\alpha \colon x \to y$ in Q, there is at most one arrow β starting from y such that $\alpha\beta \notin I$ and there is at most one arrow γ arriving at x such that $\gamma\alpha \notin I$.

If, moreover, the ideal I is monomial, that is, I is generated by monomial relations, then (Q, I) is a *string bound quiver* [13].

A *special biserial* algebra (or a *string* algebra) is an algebra admitting a presentation by a special biserial bound quiver (or a string bound quiver, respectively). If (Q, I) is special biserial, then I is generated by a collection of paths and a collection $\mathcal{R}$ of binomial relations (that is relations of the

form $u - \lambda v$, with u, v parallel paths not in I, $\lambda \in \mathsf{k}\backslash\{0\}$) in bijection with the isomorphism classes of non-uniserial indecomposable projective-injective modules. For every such module, we arbitrarily fix a path u in Q such that there is a binomial relation $u - \lambda v$ (the relation is fixed once the path u is fixed). It can be seen that a non-trivial path cannot be prefix nor suffix of more than one path appearing in a binomial relation in $\mathcal{R}$, and that two binomial relations associated to non-isomorphic projective-injective modules have distinct starting points and distinct ending points. In the sequel, $A = \mathsf{k}Q/I$ denotes a special biserial algebra, unless otherwise specified.

We recall some basic facts on special biserial algebras (see [24, 13]).

Let $A = \mathsf{k}Q/I$ be special biserial. Let S be the socle of the direct sum of the indecomposable non-uniserial projective - injective A modules. Hence, as subspace of A (considered as a vector space) S is generated by the classes $\overline{u}$ $(= \lambda\overline{v})$ of paths appearing in a binomial relation $u - \lambda v \in \mathcal{R}$. Since $(\mathsf{rad}A) S = S(\mathsf{rad}\, A) = 0$, S is a two-sided ideal of A and, in fact, a semisimple subbimodule of $_A A_A$. In particular, given points x, y in Q, we have $e_x S e_y \neq 0$ if and only if there is a binomial relation $u - \lambda v$ from x to y. Moreover, in this case, we have $e_x S e_y = \mathsf{k}\overline{u} = \mathsf{k}\overline{v}$. Note that $\mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k}S$ equals the cardinality $|\mathcal{R}|$ of $\mathcal{R}$.

Given a special biserial algebra A, the quotient algebra A/S is a string algebra. If $A = \mathsf{k}Q/I$ with (Q, I) special biserial, then $A/S \simeq \mathsf{k}Q/J$ where J is the two-sided monomial ideal of $\mathsf{k}Q$ generated by $I \cup \{u, v \mid u - \lambda v \text{ a binomial relation}\}$.

2. CYCLES IN BINOMIAL RELATIONS

A *cycle* in Q is a path a from a point x to itself, and it is a *simple cycle* if x occurs only at the beginning and at the end of a. Given an arrow $\alpha\colon x \to y$, its formal inverse is the arrow $\alpha^{-1}\colon y \to x$. A *walk* in Q is a composition of arrows and formal inverses of arrows of Q, $w = \alpha_1^{\varepsilon_1}\alpha_2^{\varepsilon_2}\cdots\alpha_r^{\varepsilon_r}$, $\varepsilon_i \in \{\pm 1\}$, such that $s(\alpha_i^{\varepsilon_i}) = t(\alpha_{i-1}^{\varepsilon_{i-1}})$. The walk w is *reduced* if contains no subwalk of the form $\alpha\alpha^{-1}$ or $\alpha^{-1}\alpha$, with $\alpha \in Q_1$, and it is *closed* if the source of the first arrow coincides with the target of the last one. A closed walk is *simple* if each point appears at most once in it, except of course its starting and ending point. In the sequel by closed walk we mean closed reduced walk.

The conditions in the definition of a special biserial bound quiver impose that binomial relations involving oriented cycles are very particular, and can be described precisely, as follows:

2.1. **Lemma.** *Let $u - \lambda v$ be a binomial relation from x to y. If u starts with a simple cycle $a = \alpha_1\cdots\alpha_r$ at x then:*

(a) *If $x \neq y$, then*
  (1) *If u and v share at least an arrow, then there exists a path p from x to y and a cycle b at y such that $u = ap$ and $v = pb$,*
  (2) *If u and v have no arrow in common, then there exists a decomposition $a = a_1a_2$ with a_1, a_2 non-trivial paths such that $u = a^n a_1$, for some natural number $n \geqslant 1$.*
(b) *If $x = y$, then there exists a simple cycle $b = \beta_1\cdots\beta_s$ at x such that the relations involving the simple cycles a and b, and the arrows incident to x are of one of the following forms:*
  (3) *$a^n - \lambda b^m$, $\alpha_r\beta_1$, $\beta_s\alpha_1$, for some natural numbers n, m, and a scalar $\lambda \in \mathsf{k}\backslash\{0\}$,*
  (4) *$(ab)^m - \lambda(ba)^m$, $\alpha_r\alpha_1$, $\beta_s\beta_1$, for some natural number m, and a scalar $\lambda \in \mathsf{k}\backslash\{0\}$,*
  (5) *$(ab)^m a - \lambda(ba)^m b$, $\alpha_r\alpha_1$, $\beta_s\beta_1$, for some natural number m, and a scalar $\lambda \in \mathsf{k}\backslash\{0\}$.*

Proof. Let $u = ap$, with $a : x\overset{\alpha_1}{\longrightarrow}x_1\overset{\alpha_2}{\longrightarrow}\cdots\overset{\alpha_r}{\longrightarrow}x$ a simple cycle at x, and p be a path such that $u = ap$.

(a) Assume first that $x \neq y$, and that u and v share an arrow. Since (Q, I) is special biserial, no path can be a common prefix (nor suffix) of two paths appearing in a binomial relation. Thus, v does not start with α_1. If p starts with α_1, then since $ap \notin I$, the point y must lie in the support of the cycle a, so that $p = a^n a_1$ for some n and some suffix a_1 of a. But then, since v does not start with α_1, it cannot have a common arrow with u. Thus we must have that p starts with the first arrow of v (and $\alpha_r \alpha_1 \in I$), so that $v = pb$ with b a cycle at y. If the cycle b were stationary, we would have a relation of the form $ap - \lambda p$, but this would contradict the fact that a is nilpotent.

Now, if u and v do not share an arrow, then p must start with α_1, and, as before, $p = a^n a_1$ for some n and some suffix a_1 of a.
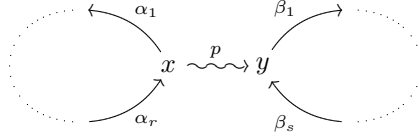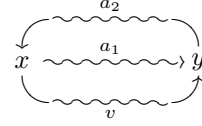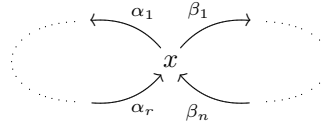

case (1): $ap - \lambda pb$, $\alpha_r \alpha_1$, $\beta_s \beta_1 \in I$ case (2): $a^n a_1 - \lambda v \in I$

(b) Assume that $a = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_r$ and $b = \beta_1 \cdots \beta_s$ are simple cycles at x, such that u begins with a, and v begins with b. Note that the cycles a and b have no arrow in common. We distinguish two cases, according to whether $\alpha_r \alpha_1$ belongs to I or not.

cases $(3) - (4) - (5)$

Assume first that $\alpha_r \alpha_1 \notin I$. Then we must have $\alpha_r \beta_1 \in I$, so that $u = a^m$ for some natural number m. Using the same argument, we see that $v = b^n$, and thus the relation is of the form $a^m - \lambda b^n$. Of course, we must also have $\beta_s \beta_1 \notin I$, whereas $\beta_s \alpha_1 \in I$.

Assume now that $a_r \alpha_1 \in I$. Then $\alpha_r \beta_1 \notin I$, $\beta_s \beta_1 \in I$, and $\beta_s \alpha_1 \notin I$. Thus, there are natural numbers n, m such that either $u = (ab)^n$ and $v = (ba)^m$, or $u = (ab)^n b$ and $v = (ba)^n b$. Assume the first case. If $m > n$ then there exists $\epsilon \geqslant 0$ such that $m - 1 = n + \epsilon$ we would have $(ba)^m = b(ab)^{m-1}a = b(ab)^{n+\epsilon}a = b(ab)^n(ab)^\epsilon a = \lambda b(ba)^m(ab)^\epsilon a \in I$, a contradiction. Thus $m \leqslant n$, and using the same argument we obtain that in fact $n = m$, and the relation is of the form $(ab)^m - \lambda (ba)^m$. The second case is treated in the same way.

$\square$

Given a cycle $a = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_r$, define $\sigma(a)$ to be the cycle $\alpha_2 \alpha_3 \cdots \alpha_r \alpha_1$. A *cyclic permutation* of a is a cycle of the form $\sigma^j(a)$ with j a positive integer, and $\tilde{a}$ will denote the set of all cyclic permutations of a. Note that two simple cycles not in I have a common arrow if and only if they are equal up to cyclic permutation. The following remarks will be useful.

2.2. **Remarks.**

(a) Note that in case 2.1, (1) above, there can be a path q from y to a point z (which might be x) at which there is a cycle c (which must be a in case $z = x$), and a minimal relation of the form

$bq - \lambda qc$. However, since any cyclic permutation of a and b belongs to I, no other cycle of $\tilde{a}$ nor $\tilde{b}$ can be involved in any other binomial relation.

(b) If there is a relation of types 2.1 (4) or (5) involving two cycles a and b, then any cyclic permutation of these cycles belongs to the ideal I. Therefore, there cannot exist another binomial relation involving cycles of $\tilde{a}$ and $\tilde{b}$.

(c) In case 2.1, (2), the path v may contain a subpath that is a non-trivial cycle, say b. There can be relations of type (2) involving other cycles of $\tilde{a}$ or $\tilde{b}$. Moreover, if v starts with a cycle, then it also ends with a cycle b at y and there exists a decomposition $b = b_1 b_2$ such that $v = b_1 b^m$ for some natural number m. A cyclic permutation of b may itself be involved in another minimal relation, necessarily of type (2) (see example 2.3, (b)).

(d) In case 2.1, (3), cyclic permutations of a or b can be involved in several other minimal relations, either between them, or involving another cycle (see example 2.3, (a)). All such relations must be of type (3).

2.3. **Example.** Consider the following quiver:
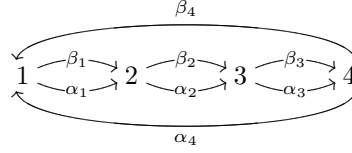
Define $a = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4$ and $b = \beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 \beta_4$.

(a) Let I be the ideal generated by $\sigma^i(a) - \sigma^i(b)$, $\alpha_i \beta_{i+1}, \beta_i \alpha_{i+1}$, where $1 \leqslant i \leqslant 4$, and indices are to be read modulo 4. In this case the supports of the cycles a and b are involved in 4 minimal relations of type (3).

(b) Let I_1 be the ideal generated by $\sigma^i(a) \alpha_{i+1} - \sigma^i(b) \beta_{i+1}$, $\alpha_i \beta_{i+1}, \beta_i \alpha_{i+1}$, where $1 \leqslant i \leqslant 4$ and indices are to be read modulo 4. In this case, the cycles a and b are involved in 4 relations of type (2).

It follows from the preceding lemma that the set $\mathcal{R}$ can be partitioned as $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_1 \coprod \mathcal{R}_2$, where $\mathcal{R}_1$ is the set of binomial relations $u - \lambda v$ such that one of the paths starts or ends with a cycle, and $\mathcal{R}_2 = \mathcal{R} \backslash \mathcal{R}_1$.

The following section is technical. We establish the key result 3.3.

3. THE CYCLE GRAPH OF (Q, I)

Following [16], given a quiver Q, with N connected components, the Euler characteristic of Q is $\chi(Q) = |Q_1| - |Q_0| + N$. This number equals the rank of the first homology group $\mathsf{H}_1(Q)$ of the underlying graph of Q, which is free abelian. In order to compare $\dim_k S$ and $\chi(Q)$ we introduce an auxiliary graph Γ, defined as follows:

- Γ_0 is the set of simple oriented cycles in Q, considered up to cyclic permutation, which are prefix or suffix of a path appearing in a binomial relation in $\mathcal{R}_1$.
- Given two points $\tilde{a}$ and $\tilde{b}$ in Γ, we attach edges between them according to the following rules (see 2.1):
    · For each relation $ap - \lambda pb$ of type (1), we attach an edge p: $\tilde{a}$ — $\tilde{b}$.
    · For each relation $a^n a_1 - \lambda b_1 b^m$ of type (2), we attach an edge p': $\tilde{a}$ — $\tilde{b}$.
    · In case the cycles a and b share a point x and are involved in a relation of one of the forms (3), (4), or (5) we attach an edge x: $\tilde{a}$ — $\tilde{b}$.

3.1. Remarks.

(a) Note that we may have $\Gamma_0 = \emptyset$, but still have oriented cycles in Q. However, this would mean that $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_2$.

(b) By construction $|\Gamma_1| = |\mathcal{R}_1|$, this will be very useful later. Also, note that Γ can have multiple edges, but no loops: in case there are two (classes of) cycles a and b in Q having n common points with relations of the type (3) there are exactly n arrows between them. For instance, the quiver Γ corresponding to the bound quiver given in 2.3 is:

$$\tilde{a} \mathrel{\substack{\frown \\ =\!=\!= \\ \smile}} \tilde{b}$$

(c) The set of simple oriented cycles of Q (up to cyclic permutation) which are prefixes or suffixes of a path appearing in a binomial relation gives rise to a linearly independent set in $\mathsf{H}_1(Q)$. Thus, we have a map $\varphi_0 \colon \Gamma_0 \to \mathsf{H}_1(Q)$ whose image is linearly independent. Note however that this does not mean that we have a natural map $\mathcal{R}_1 \to \mathsf{H}_1(Q)$ with the same property. Indeed we may have several binomial relations involving different cycles of a class $\tilde{a}$ (see example 2.3). Denote by $\mathcal{C}_0$ the the subgroup of $\mathsf{H}_1(Q)$ generated by $\mathsf{Im}\ \varphi_0$.

(d) In general Γ is disconnected. In light of 2.2 it has 5 types of edges, each given by the type of relation that gives rise to it. Moreover, the type of an edge is an invariant for all the edges in the same connected component of Γ. The latter can be described as follows.

  - If two cycles $a = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_r$ and $b = \beta_1 \cdots \beta_s$ are linked by a relation of type 2.1, (4) or (5), then since $\alpha_r \alpha_1$, $\beta_s \beta_1 \in I$, no cyclic permutation of a or b can be involved in another binomial relation. Thus, points corresponding to relations of type 2.1 (4) and (5) determine a connected component of the form $\tilde{a}\!-\!\!-\!\tilde{b}$,
  - Each point corresponding to binomial relations of type 2.1 (1) gives rise to a connected component of type $\mathbb{A}$ or $\tilde{\mathbb{A}}$,
  - Edges corresponding to relations of types 2.1 (2), appear in a separate component with no loops. The same holds for edges coming from relations of type 2.1 (3). See 2.2.

3.2. Lemma. *There exists an injective homomorphism of groups $\varphi_1 \colon \mathsf{H}_1(\Gamma) \to \mathsf{H}_1(Q)$ whose image $\mathcal{C}_1$ satisfies $\mathcal{C}_1 \cap \mathcal{C}_0 = 0$.*

Proof. First of all, note that each edge p of Γ determines a point of Q, that is the starting point of the binomial relation in Q giving rise to the edge p. We now proceed by induction on $\chi(\Gamma)$.

Assume $\chi(\Gamma) = 1$ so that there is a simple closed walk $w = \tilde{c}_1 \xrightarrow{p_1} \tilde{c}_2 \xrightarrow{p_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{p_r} \tilde{c}_1$ in Γ.

  – Assume first that this cycle lies in a component of type (1). That means that there are relations of type (1) in Q: $a_1 p_1 - p_1 a_2, \ a_2 p_2 - p_2 a_3, \ldots, a_r p_r - p_r a_1$. Set $\varphi_1(w) = \sum_{j=1}^{r} p_j$, as element of $\mathsf{H}_1(Q)$.

  – In light of 3.1, (d) we can assume that w lies in a component given by relations of type (2) or else by relations of type (3). Let x_i be the point determined by the edge $\tilde{c}_i \!-\!\!-\! \widetilde{c_{i+1}}$ of w, see 2.2, (c) and (d). We build a simple cycle at x_1 as follows. Start at x_1, then:
    . If the edge in Γ comes from a relation of type (3), go to x_2 following c_2,
    . If the edge in Γ comes from a relation (2), go from x to the ending point of the binomial relation following c_1, then go to to x_2 following c_2.
  and continue in that way. The obtained cycle is not necessarily simple, but by eliminating each proper subpath which is a non trivial cycle, we obtain a simple cycle.

The constructed cycle does not lie in $\mathcal{C}_0$ because it does not contain all the arrows of any cycle of Q it passes through.

Assume now that the statement holds true for bound quivers such that $\chi(\Gamma) = k - 1$, and let (Q, I) be such that $\chi(\Gamma) = k \geqslant 2$. Since $\chi(\Gamma) > 0$, there exists an edge p in Γ such that the graph Γ' obtained from G by deleting p has the same number of connected components of Γ, and hence $\chi(\Gamma') = \chi(\Gamma) - 1$. The graph Γ' corresponds to the bound quiver (Q, I') where I' is generated by one less binomial relation than I. Note that the vertices of Γ coincide with those of Γ', so that $\varphi_0 = \varphi_0'$. In addition, $\mathsf{H}_1(\Gamma')$ can be regarded as a subgroup of $\mathsf{H}_1(\Gamma)$, and by the induction hypothesis there exists an injective map $\varphi_1' \colon \mathsf{H}_1(\Gamma') \to \mathsf{H}_1(Q)$ whose image $\mathcal{C}_1'$ does not intersect $\mathcal{C}_0$.

We now extend φ_1' to $\mathsf{H}_1(\Gamma)$. There exists a cycle in Γ involving the edge p, thus, not belonging to $\mathsf{H}_1(\Gamma')$. We construct a cycle in Q in the same way as we did, and it only remains to show that no integer multiple of this cycle belongs to $\mathcal{C}_0 + \mathcal{C}_1'$. Using the edge p in Γ corresponds to changing from one cycle to another in Q, say from a to b, at a point x which is uniquely determined by p. Let α_1 and α_2, (respectively β_1, and β_2) be the arrows of a (respectively of b) entering and leaving x.
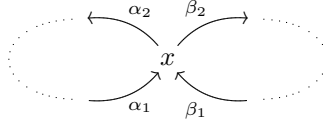
These arrows may have appeared in a previously constructed cycle of Q. However, since we have never before used the point x to change from a to b, each time α_1 appeared in the cycles of $\mathcal{C}_0 + \mathcal{C}_1'$, the arrow α_2 also appeared. Thus, in every element of $\mathcal{C}_0 + \mathcal{C}_1'$, the coefficient of α_1 is the same as that of α_2, and this is not the case for the cycle we have just constructed. $\qquad\square$

3.3. **Proposition.** *Let (Q, I) be a special biserial bound quiver. Then $\dim_k S \leqslant \chi(Q)$. Moreover, if equality holds, then Q is acyclic.*

Proof. Let $u - \lambda v \in \mathcal{R}_2$ be a relation from x to y. Note that neither u nor v starts with a cycle, and they have at least the point y in common. Let z be the first point which is common to u and v and different from x, thus $u = u'u''$ and $v = v'v''$, where u' and v' go from x to z. Moreover, let u_1 be the path constructed from u' by deleting every occurrence of a cycle, if there is one, and v_1 constructed in an analogous way. Since $u - \lambda v \in \mathcal{R}_2$ we have that $u_1 v_1^{-1}$ is a reduced non-oriented cycle of Q. Define $\varphi_2 \colon \mathcal{R}_2 \to \mathsf{H}_1(Q)$ by $\varphi_2(u - \lambda v) = u_1 - v_1$. The paths u and u_1 have their first arrow in common, and since no path in Q can be a prefix (nor a suffix) of more than one path appearing in some binomial relation, the image of this map is a linearly independent set. Let $\mathcal{C}_2$ be subgroup of $\mathsf{H}_1(Q)$ generated by $\mathsf{Im}\ \varphi_2$.

In 3.2 we constructed an injection $\varphi_1 \colon \mathsf{H}_1(\Gamma) \to \mathsf{H}_1(Q)$, whose image $\mathcal{C}_1$ satisfies $\mathcal{C}_1 \cap \mathcal{C}_0 = 0$. By construction, any cycle $\mathcal{C}_0 + \mathcal{C}_1$ has only arrows belonging to cycles which are prefixes or sufixes of paths appearing in binomial relations. Since the first arrow of a path of a relation from $\mathcal{R}_2$ cannot appear in any such cycle, we have $\mathcal{C}_2 \cap (\mathcal{C}_0 + \mathcal{C}_1) = 0$. Thus $\mathcal{C}_0 + \mathcal{C}_1 + \mathcal{C}_2 = \mathcal{C}_0 \oplus \mathcal{C}_1 \oplus \mathcal{C}_2$ is a subgroup of $\mathsf{H}_1(Q)$, and thus

$$
\begin{aligned}
\dim_{\mathsf{k}} S \;&=\; |\mathcal{R}| \\
&=\; |\mathcal{R}_1| + |\mathcal{R}_2| \\
&=\; |\Gamma_1| + \mathsf{rk}\,\mathcal{C}_2 \\
&\leqslant\; N + |\Gamma_1| + \mathsf{rk}\,\mathcal{C}_2 \\
&=\; \chi(\Gamma) + |\Gamma_0| + \mathsf{rk}\,\mathcal{C}_2 \\
&=\; \mathsf{rk}\,\mathcal{C}_0 + \mathsf{rk}\,\mathcal{C}_1 + \mathsf{rk}\,\mathcal{C}_2 \\
&\leqslant\; \mathsf{rk}\,\mathsf{H}_1(Q) \\
&=\; \chi(Q).
\end{aligned}
$$

Assume now that $\chi(Q) = \dim_{\mathsf{k}} S$. Then all the inequalities must be equalities, in particular $N = 0$. Therefore Γ is empty, and so is $\mathcal{R}_1$. Moreover, we must have that $\mathcal{C}_2 = \mathsf{H}_1(Q)$, which is only formed by non-oriented cycles. $\qquad\square$

3.4. Corollary. *Let (Q, I) be a special biserial bound quiver such that $\dim_{\mathsf{k}} S = \chi(Q)$. If u, v are distinct parallel paths, then $\overline{u}$ and $\overline{v}$ are proportional. In particular, Q has no bypasses.*

Proof. The hypothesis $\dim_{\mathsf{k}} S = \chi(Q)$ implies that Q has no oriented cycles and $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_2$.

Let u, v be parallel paths. Consider the shortest non-trivial prefixes $u'\,v'$ of u and v, respectively, such that u' and v' are parallel. Then $u'v'^{-1}$ is a simple closed walk in Q. Therefore, u' and v' are bound by a binomial relation. Moreover, if we write $u = u'u''$ and $v = v'v''$, then u'' is trivial if and only if v'' is trivial, because Q has no oriented cycles. Thus, u and v are bound by a binomial relation or both lie in I according to whether u'' and v'' are both trivial or both non-trivial, respectively.

The second statement follows directly, since I is admissible. $\qquad\square$

We refer the reader to [18] for the definition of the fundamental group of a bound quiver. See also [22, 3, 15] for relations with Hochschild cohomology. Recall from [7] that an algebra $A \simeq \mathsf{k}Q/I$ is called *constrained* if for each arrow $\alpha\colon x \to y$ in Q we have $\dim_{\mathsf{k}} e_x A e_y \leqslant 1$. It is shown in [7] that if A is constrained, then the fundamental groups of any two presentations of A are isomorphic.

3.5. Corollary. *Let (Q, I) be a special biserial bound quiver with $\chi(Q) = \dim_{\mathsf{k}} S$. If $\mathsf{k}Q/I \simeq \mathsf{k}Q/I'$, then $\pi_1(Q, I) \simeq \pi_1(Q, I')$,*

Proof. This follows from [7], and the absence of bypasses in Q. $\qquad\square$

4. Derivations, triangularity and fundamental groups

4.1. Lemma. *Let (Q, I) be a special biserial bound quiver. If $\mathsf{Hom}(\pi_1(Q, I), \mathsf{k}^+) = 0$, then $\dim_{\mathsf{k}} S = \chi(Q)$. In particular, Q is acyclic.*

Proof. Recall from the description of $\pi_1(Q, I)$ given in [18] for instance, that this group is generated by $\chi(Q)$ elements satisfying $\dim_{\mathsf{k}} S$ relations. Therefore, $\mathsf{Hom}(\pi_1(Q, I), \mathsf{k}^+)$ is isomorphic, as a k-vector space, to a subspace of $\mathsf{k}^{\chi(Q)}$ given by $\dim_{\mathsf{k}} S$ relations. Therefore, $\mathsf{Hom}(\pi_1(Q, I), \mathsf{k}^+) = 0$ implies that $\dim_{\mathsf{k}} S \geqslant \chi(Q)$. The conclusion then follows from 3.3. $\qquad\square$

4.2. Proposition. *Let A be a special biserial algebra such that $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$ or else such that there exists a special biserial presentation $A \simeq \mathsf{k}Q/I$ such that $\pi_1(Q, I) = 1$. Then $\dim_{\mathsf{k}} S = \chi(Q)$. In particular, Q is acyclic.*

Proof. If $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$, then it follows from [3, 3.2] that $\mathsf{Hom}(\pi_1(Q, I), \mathsf{k}^+) = 0$. Similarly, if $\pi_1(Q, I) = 1$, then $\mathsf{Hom}(\pi_1(Q, I), \mathsf{k}^+) = 0$. We conclude using 4.1. $\qquad\square$

Recall that string algebras are tame, and have two kinds of indecomposable modules, the so-called *band* modules and the *string* modules. Moreover, with our notations every A-module is either projective-injective or an A/S-module. See [24, 13], for more details.

4.3. Lemma. *If* $\chi(Q) = \mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k} S$, *then the string algebra A/S has no band module. Therefore, A and A/S are representation-finite.*

Proof. Let $A \simeq \mathsf{k}Q/I$ be a special biserial presentation and let J be the ideal of $\mathsf{k}Q$ generated by I and the paths in Q appearing in a binomial relation in I. Hence, $A/S \simeq \mathsf{k}Q/J$. It follows from 3.4 that every simple cycle in Q contains a path or a formal inverse of a path in Q that lies in J. Thus, there is no band in (Q, J) and, therefore, no band module over A/S. This shows that A/S and, therefore, A are both representation-finite. $\qquad\square$

We now need to give a precise description of the fundamental group $\pi_1(Q, I)$, in case (Q, I) is a triangular special biserial bound quiver. In order to do so, we recall some terminology and results from [3, 14].

Following [14], given a presentation $\nu\colon \mathsf{k}Q \to A$, the algebra A is said to be *of the first kind* with respect to ν if for every point x and associated indecomposable projective A module P_x, every indecomposable summand of $\mathsf{rad}P_x$ is of the first kind with respect to the universal Galois covering associated to ν. The main result of [14] states that if A is a triangular algebra of the first kind with respect to a presentation $\nu\colon \mathsf{k}Q \to A$, then the fundamental group $\pi_1(Q, \mathsf{Ker}\ \nu)$ is free.

Now, following [3], let (Q, I) be a bound quiver with Q acyclic, $\nu\colon \mathsf{k}Q \to A$ a presentation of A, with kernel I, and x be a source in Q. Let x^+ be the set of arrows starting at x, and let $\approx$ be the smallest equivalence relation on x^+ such that $\alpha \approx \beta$ whenever there exist $y \in Q_0$ and a minimal relation $\sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i w_i \in I$, from x to y, such that $w_1 = \alpha w_1'$ and $w_2 = \beta w_2'$. Further, denote by $t_x(\nu) = t(\nu)$ the number of equivalence classes of $\approx$. Let Q' be the quiver obtained from Q by deleting x, $I' = I \cap \mathsf{k}Q'$, and $A' = \mathsf{k}Q'/I'$, so that A is a one-point extension of A'. Then [14, 2.2] asserts that $\pi_1(Q, I)$ is the free product of the fundamental groups of the connected components of (Q', I') and the free group in $t(\nu) - 1$ generators.

4.4. Lemma. *Let (Q, I) be a triangular special biserial bound quiver. Then $\pi_1(Q, I)$ is free of rank $\chi(Q) - \mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k} S$.*

Proof. First, note that if $p\colon (\tilde{Q}, \tilde{I}) \to (Q, I)$ is a Galois covering, then $(\tilde{Q}, \tilde{I})$ is also special biserial. In addition, if w is a string (or a band) in (Q, I), then there exists a string $\tilde{w}$ in $(\tilde{Q}, \tilde{I})$ such that $p(\tilde{w}) = w$. Furthermore, if $M(w)$ denotes the string module corresponding to w, then $M(w) = p_\lambda M(\tilde{w})$, where p_λ denotes the push-down functor associated to p (see [10]). Because indecomposable summands of the radicals of indecomposable projectives are string modules, special biserial algebras are of the first kind. In light of the main Theorem of [14] cited above, this shows that $\pi_1(Q, I)$ is free.

Now, if x is a source in Q, then $t(\nu)$ is 1 or 2, according to whether the projective P_x is also injective or not. The result then follows by induction on the number of points in Q, using [14, 2.2]. $\qquad\square$

The following example shows that the statement does not hold true if one drops the triangularity hypothesis.

4.5. **Example.** Let A be the algebra given by the quiver
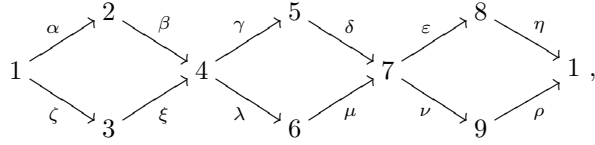
where the two copies of the point 1 are identified, bound by the relations

$$\beta\lambda = \xi\gamma = \delta\nu = \mu\varepsilon = \eta\zeta = \rho\alpha = 0, \ \alpha\beta\gamma\delta = \zeta\xi\lambda\mu, \ \gamma\delta\varepsilon\eta = \lambda\mu\nu\rho, \ \varepsilon\eta\alpha\beta = \nu\rho\zeta\xi \ .$$

Then A is a non-triangular special biserial algebra and $\pi_1(Q, I) \simeq \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$.

5. The main result

We recall that a representation-finite algebra A is called simply connected if its Auslander - Reiten quiver is simply connected as a two-dimensional simplicial complex, see [9]. For triangular algebras this is equivalent to saying that A has no proper Galois covering, see [6, 21]. As promised, we now establish a relationship between the simple connectedness of a special biserial algebra, the vanishing of its Hochschild cohomology groups and the dimension of S. Note that, by definition, simple connectedness implies representation - finiteness.

5.1. **Theorem.** *Let $A = \mathsf{k}Q/I$ be a special biserial algebra. Then, the following conditions are equivalent:*

(a) $\pi_1(Q, I) = 1$,
(b) A simply connected,
(c) $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$,
(d) $\mathsf{HH}^j(A) = 0$, for every $j \geqslant 1$,
(e) $\chi(Q) = \mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k} S$.

Proof.

(a) implies (b) : If $\pi_1(Q, I) = 1$ then 4.2 implies that Q is acyclic, and that $\chi(Q) = \mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k} S$. Then 3.5 implies that the fundamental group of every presentation of A is trivial. Finally, 4.3 gives the remaining part.

(b) implies (c) : If $\pi_1(Q, I) = 1$ then 4.2 implies that Q is acyclic, and, since A is representation-finite, Theorem (4.3) in [11] gives $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$.

(c) and (d) are equivalent : If $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$, then by 4.3 the algebra A is representation-finite. Corollary 4.4 in [11] then yields that $\mathsf{HH}^i(A) = 0$ for $i \geqslant 2$. It is trivial that (d) implies (c).

(d) implies (e) : Since $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$, then 4.2 implies that Q is acyclic and $\chi(Q) = \mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k} S$. The result follows from 4.4.

(d) implies (e) : This follows from 3.3 and 4.4.

$\square$

Notice that the fact that all the Hochschild cohomology groups of positive degree of a simply connected representation-finite algebra vanish has been established by Happel, see [16, 5.4, 5.5].

Also, because of 3.5, and the fact that an algebra A has no proper Galois covering if and only if the fundamental group of any presentation is trivial, it follows from 5.1 (a) that the conditions of the theorem are further equivalent to saying that A is representation-finite and has no proper Galois covering.

We now derive some consequences, the first of which deals with the Lie algebra structure of $\mathsf{HH}^1(A)$.

5.2. Theorem. *Let $A = \mathsf{k}Q/I$ be a special biserial algebra without bypass. Then there is a short exact sequence of k-vector spaces*

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathsf{HH}^1(A) \overset{p^*}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{HH}^1(A/S) \longrightarrow \mathsf{k}^{\mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k} S} \longrightarrow 0$$

where the map p^* is a morphism of Lie algebras.

Proof. Recall that $A/S \simeq \mathsf{k}Q/J$, and that J is a monomial ideal, so that $\pi_1(Q, J)$ is the free group on $\chi(Q)$ generators. Thus, there is a natural surjective group homomorphism $p \colon \pi_1(Q, J) \to \pi_1(Q, I)$ obtained by factoring out the binomial relations. Since Q has no bypasses, we have, from [15], that $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) \simeq \mathsf{Hom}(\pi_1(Q, I), \mathsf{k}^+)$ and $\mathsf{HH}^1(A/S) \simeq \mathsf{Hom}(\pi_1(Q, J), \mathsf{k}^+)$. Moreover, the derivations of A and those of A/S are diagonalisable, see [3, 15], that is, for every arrow α, and every derivation ∂ of A or A/S, the image of $\overline{\alpha}$ under ∂ is a scalar multiple of itself. The morphism p^* is obtained from p upon applying the functor $\mathsf{Hom}(-, \mathsf{k}^+)$. Finally, from 4.4, we obtain $\mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k}\mathsf{HH}^1(A/S) = \chi(Q)$, and $\mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k}\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = \chi(Q) - \mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k} S$ and the dimension of the cokernel of p^* follows. Finally, since the derivations are diagonalisable, the Lie algebras $\mathsf{HH}^1(A/S)$ and $\mathsf{HH}^1(A)$ are abelian, and the map p^* is thus trivially a Lie algebra homomorphism. □

We refer to [22], for instance, for the definition of separated, coseparated, or strongly simply connected algebras. We now easily deduce conditions equivalent to those of our theorem 5.1 for special biserial representation - finite algebras.

5.3. Corollary. *Let A be a special biserial algebra. The following conditions are equivalent:*

(a) *A simply connected (thus, by definition, representation-finite),*
(b) *There exists a string bound quiver presentation (Q, I') of A/S such that $\pi_1(Q, I')$ is the free group of rank $\mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k} S$,*
(c) *Q has no bypass and $\mathsf{HH}^1(A/S) \simeq \mathsf{k}^{\mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k} S}$.*

Proof.

(a) implies (c) : From 5.1, if A is simply connected, then $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$, and then from 3.3 and 3.4, Q has no bypasses. Finally, the exact sequence of 5.2 gives the result.

(c) implies (b) : The exact sequence of 5.2 gives $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$, and then 5.1 gives that $\mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k} S = \chi(Q)$. On the other hand, since I' is monomial, the group $\pi_1(Q, I')$ is free in $\chi(Q)$ generators.

(b) implies (a) : The hypothesis implies that $\mathsf{dim}_\mathsf{k} S = \chi(Q)$, and the result follows from 5.1. □

5.4. Remarks.

(1) We have further equivalent conditions, namely if A is special biserial and representation - finite, then the following are equivalent:
  (a) A is simply connected,
  (b) A is separated,
  (c) A is co-separated,
  (d) A is strongly simply connected.
  Indeed, because of [22, 2.3, 4.1] condition (d) implies (b) and (c), which imply (a). Finally, (a) implies (d) follows from [10].

(2) Let A be a simply connected triangular special biserial algebra. Then it follows from 5.4, (a), and [8] that the Auslander-Reiten quiver of A admits both a postprojective and a preinjective component.

(3) Let A be a simply connected special biserial algebra. By [4], there exists a poset Σ and an a ideal J of the incidence algebra $\mathsf{k}\Sigma$ which is generated by classes of paths in the quiver of Σ, such that $A \simeq \mathsf{k}\Sigma/J$. In particular, A is schurian.

(4) In [2] criteria are given for the strong simple connectedness of quotients of incidence algebras.

Recall that for schurian algebras, or, more generally for algebras A having a semi-normed basis, the simplicial homology $\mathsf{SH}_*(A)$ and cohomology groups $\mathsf{SH}^*(A; \mathsf{k}^+)$ of A (with coefficients in k^+) are defined, see [10, 2.1] and [19]. Moreover, following [12], these groups have a clear interpretation as the homology or cohomology groups of a CW-complex.

5.5. Corollary. *Let A be a schurian special biserial algebra. The following are equivalent:*

(a) $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$,

(b) $\mathsf{SH}_1(A) = 0$,

(c) $\mathsf{SH}^1(A; \mathsf{k}^+) = 0$.

Proof. Since A is schurian, its quiver has no bypasses. From the previous results, if $\mathsf{HH}^1(A) = 0$, then $\pi_1(Q, I)$ is trivial, and hence so is its abelianisation, $\mathsf{SH}_1(A)$. Then we have, for every presentation (Q, I) of A:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{HH}^1(A) &\simeq \mathsf{Hom}(\pi_1(Q, I), \mathsf{k}^+) \\
&\simeq \mathsf{Hom}(\mathsf{SH}_1(A), \mathsf{k}^+) \\
&\simeq \mathsf{SH}^1(A; \mathsf{k}^+)
\end{aligned}
$$

where the first isomorphism comes from [15], the second is the Hurewicz Theorem (see [20, 4.29], and the third is given by the Dual Universal Coefficients Theorem (see [20, 12.11]). □

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