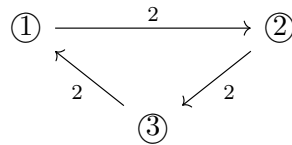


Lecture 3: main exercises

Exercise 3.1. Consider the quiver $\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \boxed{2}$ where the vertex 1 is mutable and the vertex 2 is frozen.

- (a) Prove that the corresponding cluster algebra is of finite type, that is, there are finitely many seeds. Describe all the seeds and all the cluster variables in them.
- (b) Describe the cluster algebra by generators and relations.
- (c) Describe the corresponding cluster variety and prove that it is isomorphic to the braid variety $X(1, 1, 1)$.

Exercise 3.2. Consider the *Markov quiver*:



In the problems below you can use without proof that there are infinitely many seeds in the corresponding cluster algebra \mathcal{A} .

- (a) Prove that this quiver stays the same under mutations. (The cluster variables do change though!)
- (b) Prove that \mathcal{A} is non-negatively graded with all cluster variables (in all seeds) of degree 1.
- (c) Use (b) to prove that \mathcal{A} is non-Noetherian and not finitely generated.
- (d) Suppose that x, y, z are cluster variables in some seed and x' is obtained from x by mutation. Prove that

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{xyz} = \frac{(x')^2 + y^2 + z^2}{x'yz}.$$

- (e) Use part (d) to prove that the Laurent polynomial $m = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{xyz}$ belongs to the upper cluster algebra \mathcal{U} . Prove that it does not belong to \mathcal{A} and hence $\mathcal{A} \neq \mathcal{U}$. *Hint: what is the degree of m ?*

Lecture 3: additional exercises

Exercise 3.3. Given a quiver with m mutable and f frozen vertices, consider the $m \times (m+f)$ matrix $B = (b_{ij})$ where b_{ij} is the (signed) number of arrows from a mutable vertex i to a vertex j . Prove that the rank of B does not change under mutations.

Exercise 3.4. Continuing with the Markov quiver, suppose that x_s, y_s, z_s are cluster variables in some seed s written as Laurent polynomials in the initial cluster variables x, y, z . Prove that the specializations of x_s, y_s, z_s at $x = y = z = 1$ give an integer solution of the Markov equation

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3abc.$$