



On Extensions for Gentle Algebras

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Abstract. We give a complete description of a basis of the extension spaces between indecomposable string and quasi-simple band modules in the module category of a gentle algebra.

Introduction

The representation theory of finite-dimensional algebras plays an important role in many different areas of mathematics, such as in Lie theory, in number theory in connection with the Langlands program and automorphic forms, in geometry ranging from invariant theory to non-commutative resolutions of singularities, and as far afield as harmonic analysis where the representation theory of S^1 appears in the guise of Fourier analysis.

Most finite-dimensional algebras are of wild representation type; that is, their representation theory is at least as complicated as that of the free associative algebras in two generators. An algebra that is not wild is of tame representation type. One particular class of tame algebras, the so-called *gentle algebras*, appear in a surprising number of different contexts. For example, in the context of Fukaya categories related to Kontsevich's homological mirror symmetry program [14, 21, 23], of dimer models [6], of the enveloping algebras of Lie algebras [16], and in the context of cluster theory as (m -)cluster tilted and m -Calabi Yau tilted algebras and also as Jacobian algebras associated with unpunctured surfaces [2, 4, 13, 20]. Furthermore, the class of derived-discrete algebras consists of gentle algebras [27].

But there are many other reasons why gentle algebras have been studied extensively. One of the main reasons being that they are string algebras and that their indecomposable representations are classified by string and band modules [28]; see also [8]. The associated string combinatorics governs the representation theory of gentle algebras; examples of this are the classification of morphisms between string and band modules [12, 19] and a characterisation of almost split sequences in terms of string combinatorics [8]. Over the last few years, interest in gentle algebras has intensified with many new results appearing; an example of this is the recent work [24], where string combinatorics is used to classify support τ -tilting modules.

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Another reason for the extensive investigation of gentle algebras is the fact that they are derived tame, and the indecomposable objects in the derived category of a gentle algebra have been classified. They are given by the so-called homotopy strings and bands [5]. In [1], the morphisms between string and band complexes in the derived category of a gentle algebra were characterised in terms of homotopy string combinatorics and in [9, 10] a graphical mapping cone calculus based on the morphisms described in [1] was developed.

Extensions between modules are one of the fundamental cohomological tools. Not only do they play an essential role in the definition of, for example, the Yoneda algebra or Hochschild cohomology, they are also essential in many of the newer developments in representation theory such as cluster tilting in cluster theory.

The projective resolutions of indecomposable modules over gentle algebras are well understood; see, for example, [18]. So it is surprising that up to now, in general, no complete combinatorial description of the extensions between indecomposable modules over a gentle algebra is known. A description of certain combinatorially defined extensions between string modules was given in [25]; we will refer to these extensions as *arrow and overlap extensions*. In [29], it was shown that the existence of such extensions is a necessary and sufficient condition for the non-vanishing of the Ext^1 -space.

However, it has remained an open problem for almost twenty years whether these extensions form a basis of the Ext^1 -space between string modules and what the extensions involving band modules are. In fact, it has become apparent that string combinatorics in the module category of a gentle algebra might not be enough to answer this question. This has been confirmed further by the recent results in [11], where, based on arguments using the associated cluster category, it was shown that in the context of gentle Jacobian algebras of quivers with potential, the extensions between string modules described in [25] do indeed give a basis.

In this paper, we answer this open question by giving, for any gentle algebra, a basis of the extension space between indecomposable modules. More precisely, we explicitly determine the cohomology of the indecomposable objects in the bounded derived category of a gentle algebra given in terms of homotopy strings and bands. Building on this we give a complete description of the extension space between string and quasi-simple band modules by giving a combinatorial description of a basis. We do this by working not in the module category of a gentle algebra, but we transfer the problem into the derived category, where we are able to use the graphical mapping cone calculus developed in [9, 10]. We now state our main results; for the relevant definitions and details on notation, see Section 1 and Definition 3.1. Throughout the sequel, \mathbf{k} will be an algebraically closed field and $\Lambda = \mathbf{k}Q/I$ will be a gentle algebra.

Theorem A *Let Λ be a gentle algebra and let v and w be strings with $M(v)$ and $M(w)$ the corresponding string modules over Λ . The collection of arrow and overlap extensions of $M(v)$ by $M(w)$ form a basis of $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^1(M(v), M(w))$.*

In Figure 1, we give a graphical representation of the strings in an arrow and overlap extension.

We note that in concurrent work [7], which builds on [22], a basis for extensions between string modules over a gentle algebra is also given using different techniques.

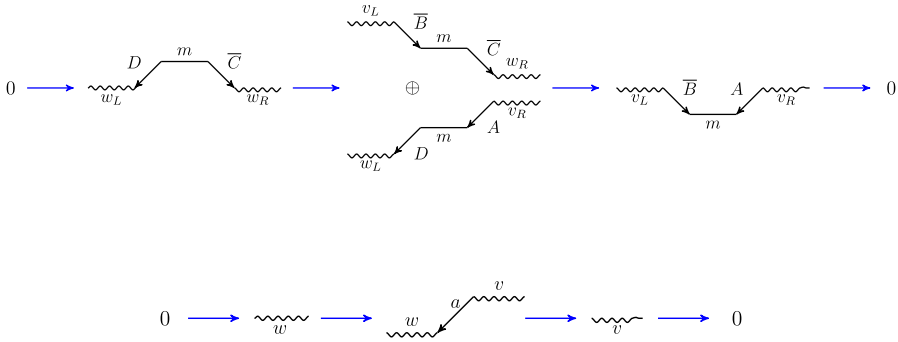


Figure 1: Presentation in terms of strings of an overlap extension (top picture) and an arrow extension (bottom picture) where for an arrow $a \in Q_1$, we denote its formal inverse by \bar{a} .

When a band is involved, there are no arrow extensions, only overlap extensions. An extension involving both a string module and a band module has only one indecomposable module as its middle term. An extension involving two band modules can have as its middle term the direct sum of many indecomposable band modules. The following theorems describe the situation involving band modules more precisely. Given a band b and a scalar $\mu \in \mathbf{k}^*$, we denote the associated quasi-simple band module by $B(b, \mu)$. A useful comparison for the following statements is the corresponding statements for mapping cones of quasi-graph maps involving a band complex given in [10]. In the following, for a band b , denote by ${}^\infty b$ (resp. ${}^\infty b$, resp. b^∞) the string obtained from b by repeatedly concatenating b with itself both on the left and on the right (resp. on the left, resp. on the right).

Theorem B Let Λ be a gentle algebra, let v be a string, and let (b, μ) be a band with $\mu \in \mathbf{k}^*$. Suppose that v and ${}^\infty b$ admit decompositions

$$v = v_L \bar{B} m A v_R \text{ and } {}^\infty b^\infty = {}^\infty b b_L D m \bar{C} b_R b^\infty,$$

where $A, B, C, D \in Q_1$ with $C \neq \emptyset \neq D$ and v_L, v_R, m, b_L and b_R are (possibly trivial) strings satisfying the conditions of Definition 3.1(ii).

- (i) If, after suitable rotation of b , m is a proper subword of b , then there is a non-split overlap extension

$$0 \rightarrow B(b, \mu) \rightarrow M(u) \rightarrow M(v) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $u = v_L \bar{B} m \bar{C} b_R b_L D m A v_R$ is a string.

- (ii) If b is a subword of m , then after suitable rotation of b , there is a decomposition $b = b_2 b_1$ such that $m = b^k b_2$ for some $k \geq 1$, and there is a non-split overlap extension

$$0 \rightarrow B(b, \mu) \rightarrow M(u) \rightarrow M(v) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $u = v_L \bar{B} b^{k+1} b_2 A v_R$ is a string.

Moreover, the collection of such extensions forms a basis of $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), B(b, \mu))$.

Theorem C Let Λ be a gentle algebra, (c, λ) be a band with $\lambda \in \mathbf{k}^*$ and w be a string. Suppose that ${}^\infty c^\infty$ and w admit decompositions

$${}^\infty c^\infty = {}^\infty c c_L \bar{B} m A c_R c^\infty \quad \text{and} \quad w = w_L D m \bar{C} w_R,$$

where $A, B, C, D \in Q_1$ with $A \neq \emptyset \neq B$ and c_L, c_R, m, w_L and w_R are (possibly trivial) strings satisfying the conditions of Definition 3.1(ii).

- (i) If, after suitable rotation of c , m is a proper subword of c , then there is a non-split overlap extension

$$0 \longrightarrow M(w) \longrightarrow M(u) \longrightarrow B(c, \lambda) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $u = w_L D m A c_R c_L \bar{B} m \bar{C} w_R$ is a string.

- (ii) If c is a subword of m , then after suitable rotation of c there is a decomposition $c = c_2 c_1$ such that $m = c^\ell c_2$ for some $\ell \geq 1$, and there is a non-split overlap extension

$$0 \longrightarrow M(w) \longrightarrow M(u) \longrightarrow B(c, \lambda) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $u = w_L D c^{\ell+1} c_2 \bar{C} w_R$ is a string.

Moreover, the collection of such extensions forms a basis of $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(B(c, \lambda), M(w))$.

Theorem D Let Λ be a gentle algebra and let $(b, \mu) \neq (c, \lambda)$ be bands with $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbf{k}^*$. Suppose that ${}^\infty c^\infty$ and ${}^\infty b^\infty$ admit decompositions

$${}^\infty c^\infty = {}^\infty c c_L \bar{B} m A c_R c^\infty \quad \text{and} \quad {}^\infty b^\infty = {}^\infty b b_L D m \bar{C} b_R b^\infty,$$

where $A, B, C, D \in Q_1$ are each nonempty and c_L, c_R, m, b_L , and b_R are (possibly trivial) strings satisfying the conditions of Definition 3.1(ii). Then either

- (i) m is a proper subword of b , i.e., after suitable rotation of b there is a decomposition $b = mv$; or,
- (ii) b is a subword of m ; i.e., after suitable rotation there is a decomposition $b = b_2 b_1$ such that $m = b^k b_2$,

and, either,

- (iii) m is a proper subword of c ; i.e., after suitable rotation of c there is a decomposition $c = mw$; or,
- (iv) c is a subword of m , i.e., after suitable rotation there is a decomposition $c = c_2 c_1$ such that $m = c^\ell c_2$.

Then there is a band d and an integer $t \geq 1$ such that

$$d^t = \begin{cases} mvmw & \text{if (a) and (c),} \\ mvc_2c_1 & \text{if (a) and (d),} \\ b_2b_1mw & \text{if (b) and (c),} \\ b_2b_1c_2c_1 & \text{if (b) and (d),} \end{cases}$$

and a non-split overlap extension

$$0 \longrightarrow B(b, \mu) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^t B(d, \omega^i \sqrt{\pm \lambda \mu^{-1}}) \longrightarrow B(c, \lambda) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where ω is a primitive t -th root of unity. Moreover, the collection of such extensions forms a basis of $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(B(c, \lambda), B(b, \mu))$.

Theorem E Let Λ be a gentle algebra and let (b, μ) be a band with $\mu \in \mathbf{k}^*$. The collection of extensions in Theorem D in which $m \neq b$ together with the Auslander–Reiten sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow B(b, \mu) \longrightarrow B(b, \mu, \mathbf{k}^2) \longrightarrow B(b, \mu) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $B(b, \mu, \mathbf{k}^2)$ denotes the 2-dimensional band module with Jordan block whose eigenvalue is μ , form a basis of $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(B(b, \mu), B(b, \mu))$.

Remark In Theorem D, each of the words defining d^t is, after suitable rotation of b and c , just the concatenation of the two bands, bc . However, different possibilities for d arise from the precise decompositions of b and c : for different m , concatenations bc with respect to different decompositions need not be equivalent up to inverting the word or cyclic permutation.

We now briefly outline the content of the paper, including the general strategy of the proofs of Theorems A, B, C, D, and E. Let Λ be a gentle algebra. We begin by recalling the basic notions of string and homotopy string combinatorics for gentle algebras in Section 1. In Section 2, we determine the homotopy string or band of the minimal projective resolution of a string or band module over Λ and the cohomology of a string or band complex in $\mathcal{K}^{b,-}(\text{proj}(\Lambda))$.

In order to describe the content of Sections 3 and 4 more precisely, fix the following notation. Let v and w be strings or bands and let $M(v)$ and $M(w)$ be the corresponding string or quasi-simple band modules. We denote the homotopy strings or bands of their projective resolutions by $\pi(v)$ and $\pi(w)$ and the corresponding string or band complexes by $Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet$ and $Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$. The standard basis of homomorphisms between string and/or band complexes is recalled from [1] in Section 1.4, enabling us to give an explicit description of a basis of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^{b,-}(\text{proj}(\Lambda))}(Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet, \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet)$.

In the first step in the proof, we show in Section 3 that the image of every element of the standard basis under the canonical isomorphism

$$(0.1) \quad \Phi: \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^{b,-}(\text{proj}(\Lambda))}(Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet, \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w))$$

is either an overlap or an arrow extension. In particular, this shows that the set of overlap and arrow extensions form a generating set for $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w))$.

The second step of the proof, comprising Section 4, shows that the set of overlap and arrow extensions forms a basis of $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w))$. To see this, we show that Φ restricts to a surjection from the standard basis of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^{b,-}(\text{proj}(\Lambda))}(Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet, \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet)$ to the set of arrow and overlap extensions in $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w))$.

We emphasise that, with the exception of the case highlighted in the remark above, the methods apply equally to (homotopy or classical) strings and bands. Furthermore, for ease of the already somewhat heavy notation, in the proofs in Section 3 and 4, whenever we have a map between two band complexes or an extension between two band modules, implicitly and without loss of generality, we assume that the parameters of the corresponding band complexes or band modules are equal to one; see [9, §2.3] for more details on the placement of parameters with respect to mapping cones.

1 Background

In this section, we briefly recall the definition of gentle algebras, background on string and band modules, string and band complexes, and the standard basis of the morphism spaces between string and band complexes that will be needed in the article.

1.1 Gentle Algebras

Throughout, \mathbf{k} will be an algebraically closed field. We recall the following definition from [3].

Definition 1.1 A finite-dimensional \mathbf{k} -algebra Λ is *gentle* if it is Morita equivalent to a bound path algebra $\mathbf{k}Q/I$, where Q is a quiver and I an admissible ideal in $\mathbf{k}Q$ such that

- (i) for each vertex $i \in Q_0$, there are at most two arrows starting at i and at most two arrows ending at i ;
- (ii) for each arrow $a \in Q_1$, there is at most one arrow b with $e(a) = s(b)$ and such that $ba \notin I$ and at most one arrow c with $e(c) = s(a)$ and such that $ac \notin I$;
- (iii) for each arrow $a \in Q_1$, there is at most one arrow b with $e(a) = s(b)$ and such that $ba \in I$ and at most one arrow c with $e(c) = s(a)$ and such that $ac \in I$;
- (iv) the ideal I is generated by length-two monomial relations.

From now on, $\Lambda = \mathbf{k}Q/I$ will be a gentle algebra.

1.2 String and Band Modules

We now describe strings and bands, which parametrise the indecomposable Λ -modules. The reference for this material is [8, 28]. Note that in this paper all modules will be finitely generated left modules, and therefore, paths in the quiver will be read from right to left.

For each arrow $a \in Q_1$, we introduce a formal inverse arrow $\bar{a} = a^{-1}$ with $s(\bar{a}) = e(a)$ and $e(\bar{a}) = s(a)$. We write \bar{Q}_1 for the set of formal inverse arrows. Similarly for a path $p = a_n \cdots a_1$, the inverse path is $\bar{p} = \bar{a}_1 \cdots \bar{a}_n$. Sometimes we will assert the nonexistence of an arrow or inverse arrow a , and in this case, we write $a = \emptyset$.

Definitions 1.2 We recall the following notions.

- (i) A *walk* of length $l > 0$ in (Q, I) is a sequence $w = w_l \cdots w_1$ satisfying $s(w_{i+1}) = e(w_i)$, where each w_i is either an arrow or an inverse arrow, and where the sequence does not contain any subsequence of the form $a\bar{a}$ or $\bar{a}a$ for an arrow $a \in Q_1$. We will call each arrow or inverse arrow w_i in w a *letter* of w .
- (ii) A *string* is a walk that does not contain subwalks v such that $v \in I$ or $\bar{v} \in I$. In addition, there are *trivial strings* 1_x for each vertex $x \in Q_0$.
- (iii) A *band* is a string $b = b_n \cdots b_1$ such that $e(b_n) = s(b_1)$, $b_1 \neq \bar{b}_n$, $b_1 b_n$ is defined as a string, and $b \neq v^m$ for some substring v and $m > 1$.

Modulo the equivalence relation $w \sim \bar{w}$, the strings form an indexing set for the so-called *string modules*. Given a string w , we write $M(w)$ for the corresponding

string module. Note that if $w = 1_x$ is a trivial string, then $M(w) = S(x)$ is the simple module at x . We refer to [8, 28] for more details on how to construct string modules from strings.

Modulo the equivalence relation given by inversion and cyclic permutation (rotation), the bands together with scalars $\mu \in \mathbf{k}^*$ form an indexing set for the so-called *band modules*, $B(b, \mu)$, where by convention we place μ on a direct arrow. By abuse of notation, we will usually drop the scalar and write simply $B(b)$ for the corresponding band module. Again we refer the reader to [8] for the actual construction of the band modules.

In order to deal with the word combinatorics involving bands effectively, we will need to consider infinite periodic words corresponding to bands. Let b a band; we write

$$\begin{aligned} \infty b^\infty &= \dots \underbrace{b_n \cdots b_1}_b \underbrace{b_n \cdots b_1}_b \underbrace{b_n \cdots b_1}_b \dots, \\ \infty b &= \dots \underbrace{b_n \cdots b_1}_b \underbrace{b_n \cdots b_1}_b, \quad \text{and,} \\ b^\infty &= \underbrace{b_n \cdots b_1}_b \underbrace{b_n \cdots b_1}_b \dots. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, let (b, μ) and (c, λ) be bands; then $(b, \mu) = (c, \lambda)$ if and only if $\infty b^\infty = \infty c^\infty$ or $\infty b^\infty = \infty (c^{-1})^\infty$ and $\lambda = \mu$ with both λ and μ placed on a direct arrow in the infinite words that are equal.

By [28, Prop. 2.3], the string and band modules form a complete set of isomorphism classes of indecomposable Λ -modules.

The band modules given by representations in which each vertex is replaced by a 1-dimensional vector space all lie at the mouth of homogeneous tubes and are referred to as quasi-simple (band) modules. They can be characterised as those band modules B such that there exists an almost split sequence of the form $0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow \tau^{-1}B \rightarrow 0$, where E is indecomposable; see, for example, [26]. In the following, by abuse of notation, whenever we use the term band module, we will be referring to a quasi-simple band module.

1.3 String and Band Complexes

We now describe homotopy strings and bands, which parametrise the indecomposable complexes in the derived category $D^b(\Lambda)$. We will use the notation and terminology employed in [1, 9] and the references therein. However, for the sake of brevity, we drop some of the formality of [1, 9] regarding the degrees.

Definitions 1.3 The original reference for the following definitions is [5].

- (i) A (*finite*) *homotopy string* is a walk of finite length in (Q, I) . In addition, there are *trivial homotopy strings* for each vertex $x \in Q_0$.

- (ii) A subwalk $p = w_j \cdots w_i$ of a homotopy string $\sigma = w_l \cdots w_1$ is a *homotopy letter* if
 - (a) p or \bar{p} is a path of length at least one in (Q, I) ;
 - (b) $w_i \in Q_1$ and $w_{i-1} \in \overline{Q_1}$ or vice versa, or $w_i w_{i-1} \in I$, or $\overline{w_{i-1} w_i} \in I$;
 - (c) $w_j \in Q_1$ and $w_{j+1} \in \overline{Q_1}$ or vice versa, or $w_{j+1} w_j \in I$, or $\overline{w_j w_{j+1}} \in I$.
 We say that p is a *direct homotopy letter* if it is a path in (Q, I) and an *inverse homotopy letter* if \bar{p} is a path in (Q, I) . In this way, we partition a homotopy string σ into homotopy letters and write $\sigma = \sigma_n \cdots \sigma_1$ for this decomposition. A *homotopy subletter* of p is a subwalk of p of length at least one.
- (iii) A homotopy letter $p = w_l \cdots w_1$, with $w_i \in Q_1$ for $i = 1, \dots, l$ or $\bar{w}_i \in Q_1$ for $i = 1, \dots, l$, is said to have *length* l , and we write $\text{length}(p) = l$. The length can be zero, in which case $p = 1_x$ for some $x \in Q_0$, and p is called a *trivial homotopy letter*. Sometimes we shall assert the nonexistence of homotopy letters, and in this case, we write $p = \emptyset$.
- (iv) Let $\sigma = \sigma_n \cdots \sigma_1$ be a homotopy string decomposed into its homotopy letters. A subwalk $\tau = \sigma_j \cdots \sigma_i$ with $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$ is called a *homotopy substring* of σ .
- (v) A *homotopy band* is a homotopy string $\sigma = \sigma_n \cdots \sigma_1$ with $s(\sigma) = e(\sigma)$, $\sigma_1 \neq \bar{\sigma}_n$, $\sigma \neq \tau^m$ for some homotopy substring τ and $m > 1$, and σ has equal numbers of direct and inverse homotopy letters.

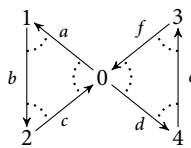
Remark 1.4 Throughout the article, whenever we write a walk using Greek letters, such as $\sigma = \sigma_n \cdots \sigma_1$, we will always mean its decomposition into homotopy letters; whereas, in general, we reserve Roman letters for (classical) strings and bands.

Modulo the equivalence relation $\sigma \sim \bar{\sigma}$ the homotopy strings form an indexing set for the so-called *string complexes*. Given a homotopy string σ , we write P_σ^\bullet for the corresponding string complex. Note that if $\sigma = 1_x$ is a trivial homotopy, string $P_\sigma^\bullet = P(x)$ is the stalk complex of the projective module at x . We refer to [1, 5] for more details on how to construct string complexes from homotopy strings; for a sketch of the constructions, see Example 1.5.

Modulo the equivalence relation given by inversion and cyclic permutation, the homotopy bands together with scalars $\lambda \in \mathbf{k}^*$ form an indexing set for the so-called *band complexes* $B_{\sigma, \lambda}^\bullet$. Again, we refer the reader to [1, 5] for the actual construction of the band complexes.

By [5, Thm. 3], the string and band complexes form a complete set of indecomposable perfect complexes in $D^b(\Lambda)$. For the remaining objects of $D^b(\Lambda)$, we need some further terminology.

Example 1.5 ([1, Running Example]) Let $\Lambda = \mathbf{k}Q/I$ be given by the following bound quiver:



Consider the following indecomposable complex in $D^b(\Lambda)$, where we assume the left-most nonzero term is in cohomological degree zero.

$$0 \longrightarrow P(0) \xrightarrow{[c \ f]} P(2) \oplus P(3) \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & e \end{bmatrix}} P(1) \oplus P(4) \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} af \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}} P(3) \longrightarrow 0.$$

This complex can be “unfolded” to give the following diagram:

$$P(4) \xleftarrow{\bar{e}} P(3) \xleftarrow{\bar{f}} P(0) \xrightarrow{c} P(2) \xrightarrow{b} P(1) \xrightarrow{af} P(3).$$

The indecomposable projective modules appearing are uniquely determined by the endpoints of the maps, so all information in this complex is contained in the diagram

$$(1.1) \quad \bullet \xleftarrow{\bar{e}} \bullet \xleftarrow{\bar{f}} \bullet \xrightarrow{c} \bullet \xrightarrow{b} \bullet \xrightarrow{af} \bullet.$$

Here, the homotopy string $\sigma = \bar{e}\bar{f}cbaf$, and we refer to (1.1) as the “unfolded diagram” of σ . For more details, we refer the reader to [1, §2].

Definitions 1.6 In the following, walks can now be infinite (on both sides).

- (i) A walk w is called a *direct antipath* if it is direct and in its decomposition into homotopy letters, each homotopy letter has length 1; it is called an *inverse antipath* if it is inverse and in its decomposition into homotopy letters, each homotopy letter has length 1.
- (ii) A left infinite walk $w = \cdots w_n \cdots w_2 w_1$ is a *left infinite homotopy string* if there exists $m \geq 1$ such that $v = \cdots w_n \cdots w_{m+1} w_m$ is a direct antipath.
- (iii) A right infinite walk $w = w_{-1} w_{-2} \cdots w_{-n} \cdots$ is a *right infinite homotopy string* if there exists $m \geq 1$ such that $v = w_{-m} w_{-m-1} \cdots w_{-n} \cdots$ is an inverse antipath.
- (iv) A two sided infinite walk $w = \cdots w_2 w_1 w_0 w_{-1} \cdots$ is called a *two-sided infinite homotopy string* if there exist integers $n > m$ such that $\cdots v_{n+1} v_n$ is a direct antipath and $v_m v_{m-1} \cdots$ is an inverse antipath.
- (v) By a *one-sided infinite homotopy string*, we mean either a left infinite homotopy string or a right infinite homotopy string.

By [5, Thm. 3], the indecomposable non-perfect complexes in $D^b(\Lambda)$ are parametrised by the one-sided and two-sided infinite homotopy strings; they are again called *string complexes*. In the following, we write

$$Q_\sigma^\bullet = \begin{cases} P_\sigma^\bullet & \text{if } \sigma \text{ is a (possibly infinite) homotopy string;} \\ B_{\sigma,\lambda}^\bullet & \text{if } \sigma \text{ is a homotopy band.} \end{cases}$$

From now on, by abuse of terminology, we say homotopy string for a (possibly infinite) homotopy string.

1.4 The Standard Basis

A basis for the morphism space between indecomposable complexes in $D^b(\Lambda)$ was determined in [1]. Here, we briefly recall this basis, which we will refer to as the *standard basis*. As observed in Example 1.5, homotopy strings and bands correspond to an unfolding of the corresponding string and band complexes. Throughout the paper, we

will freely make use of the *unfolded diagram* notation for string and band complexes from [1, 9].

Theorem 1.7 ([1, Theorem 3.15]) *Let σ and τ be homotopy strings or bands. Then there is a canonical basis of $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{D}^b(\Lambda)}(Q_\sigma^\bullet, Q_\tau^\bullet)$ given by:*

- graph maps $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$;
- singleton single maps $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$;
- singleton double maps $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$;
- quasi-graph maps $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow \Sigma^{-1}Q_\tau^\bullet$.

We note that a quasi-graph map is not a map, but in fact determines classes of homotopy equivalent single and double maps, which is why we denote it by \rightsquigarrow and not \rightarrow .

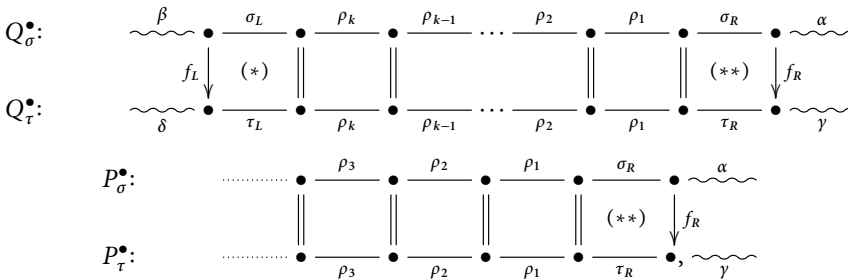
Throughout the following description of the maps listed above, σ and τ will be homotopy strings or bands.

1.4.1 Graph Maps

Suppose σ and τ are, up to inversion, of the form:

- (a) $\sigma = \beta\sigma_L\rho\sigma_R\alpha$ and $\tau = \delta\tau_L\rho\tau_R\gamma$; or
- (b) $\sigma = \rho\sigma_R\alpha$ and $\tau = \rho\tau_R\gamma$,

where α, β, γ , and δ are homotopy substrings; $\sigma_L, \sigma_R, \tau_L$, and τ_R are (possibly trivial) homotopy letters, and ρ is a (possibly trivial) maximal common homotopy substring, and in the second case, an infinite homotopy substring of σ and τ . We assume that ρ occurs in the same cohomological degrees in both homotopy strings. Then the corresponding graph maps can be represented by the following unfolded diagrams:



where we require the squares marked $(*)$ and $(**)$ to commute; these are explicitly written down in [1, §3.2]. The maximality of ρ as a common homotopy substring of σ and τ necessarily means that $\sigma_L \neq \tau_L$ and $\sigma_R \neq \tau_R$. Note that in the case of Section 1.4.1(b), ρ is an antipath, and we say that the graph map f^\bullet is *incident with ρ* .

1.4.2 Single Maps

The unfolded diagram of a single map $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ is given by

$$(1.4) \quad \begin{array}{c} Q_\sigma^\bullet: \\ f^\bullet \downarrow \\ Q_\tau^\bullet: \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \beta \quad \sigma_L \quad \sigma_R \quad \alpha \\ \sim \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \sim \\ \downarrow f \\ \delta \quad \tau_L \quad \tau_R \quad \gamma \\ \sim \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \sim \end{array}$$

where f is a nontrivial path in (Q, I) , and satisfying the following conditions.

- (L1) If $\sigma_L \neq \emptyset$, then σ_L is either inverse or is direct and $\sigma_L f$ has a subpath in I .
- (L2) If $\tau_L \neq \emptyset$, then τ_L is either direct or is inverse and $f\bar{\tau}_L$ has a subpath in I .
- (R1) If $\sigma_R \neq \emptyset$, then σ_R is either direct or is inverse and $\bar{\sigma}_R f$ has a subpath in I .
- (R2) If $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$, then τ_R is either inverse or is direct and $f\tau_R$ has a subpath in I .

A single map $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ is called a *singleton single map* if its unfolded diagram, up to inversion of one of the homotopy strings/bands, is

$$(1.5) \quad \begin{array}{c} Q_\sigma^\bullet: \\ f^\bullet \downarrow \\ Q_\tau^\bullet: \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \beta \quad \sigma_L \quad \sigma_R = f f_R \quad \alpha \\ \sim \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \sim \\ \downarrow f \\ \delta \quad \tau_L \quad \tau_R = f f_L \quad \gamma \\ \sim \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \sim \end{array}$$

where σ_L and τ_L never contain f as a subletter, and whenever σ_L is inverse or τ_L is direct, f does not contain σ_L or τ_L as a subletter, and any of $\sigma_L, \sigma_R, \tau_L$ and τ_R are permitted to be the empty homotopy letter \emptyset .

1.4.3 Double Maps

The unfolded diagram of a double map $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ is

$$(1.6) \quad \begin{array}{c} Q_\sigma^\bullet: \\ f_L \downarrow \\ Q_\tau^\bullet: \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \beta \quad \sigma_L \quad \sigma_C \quad \sigma_R \quad \alpha \\ \sim \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \sim \\ \downarrow f_L \quad \downarrow f_R \\ \delta \quad \tau_L \quad \tau_C \quad \tau_R \quad \gamma \\ \sim \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \sim \end{array}$$

where f_L and f_R are nontrivial paths in (Q, I) such that $f_L \tau_C = \sigma_C f_R$ has no subpath in I , conditions (L1) and (L2) hold for f_L , and (R1) and (R2) hold for f_R .

A double map, as above, is called *singleton* if there is a nontrivial path f' in (Q, I) such that $\sigma_C = f_L f'$ and $\tau_C = f' f_R$.

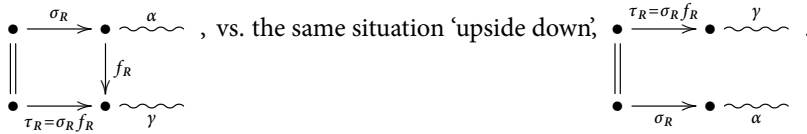
1.4.4 Quasi-graph Maps

If, in the situation of Section 1.4.1, the squares marked $(*)$ and $(**)$ of diagrams (1.2) and (1.3) do not commute, then such diagrams determine a *quasi-graph map* $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$. The non-commuting endpoint conditions are explicitly spelled out in [9, §1.4.4]. Note that while a quasi-graph map $Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ does not define a map, a quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow \Sigma^{-1}Q_\tau^\bullet$ determines a family of homotopy equivalent single

and/or double maps. Indeed, all single and double maps that are not singleton arise in this way.

The following observation will be useful in the proofs in Section 4.

Remark 1.8 Suppose, in the unfolded diagram (1.2) above, that ρ_1 is not the start of both σ and τ and ρ_k is not the end of both σ and τ . In this case, the diagram defines a graph map $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ if and only if the same diagram, when read upside down, i.e., from bottom to top, defines a quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_\tau^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\sigma^\bullet$. Note that we do not read f_L and f_R upside down; they occur as homotopy subletters of σ_L or τ_L (resp. σ_R or τ_R). For example, consider the following case:



Here, the fact that $\tau_R = \sigma_R f_R$ is the obstacle to the commuting of the right endpoint when the “graph map” is read upside down, giving a (non-null-homotopic) quasi-graph map endpoint condition; see [9, §1.4.4].

1.5 Morphisms vs. Extensions

For background on derived and homotopy categories we refer the reader to [15]. One of the powerful features of the derived category is that it reformulates extensions in the module category in terms of morphisms. In particular, for any algebra Λ and any Λ -modules M and N , we have

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}}(P_M^\bullet, \Sigma P_N^\bullet) \simeq \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{K}}^1(P_M^\bullet, P_N^\bullet) \simeq \text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^1(M, N),$$

$$P_M^\bullet \xrightarrow{f^\bullet} \Sigma P_N^\bullet \mapsto P_N^\bullet \longrightarrow C_{f^\bullet} \longrightarrow P_M^\bullet \xrightarrow{f^\bullet} \Sigma P_N^\bullet \mapsto 0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow H^0(C_{f^\bullet}) \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}^{b,-}(\text{proj}(\Lambda))$, P_M^\bullet , and P_N^\bullet are projective resolutions of M and N , respectively, and C_{f^\bullet} is the (negative shift of the) mapping cone of f^\bullet . In particular, computation of a basis of the Ext-space $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda}^1(M, N)$ reduces to the computation of a basis of the Hom-space $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^{b,-}(\text{proj}(\Lambda))}(P_M^\bullet, \Sigma P_N^\bullet)$.

2 Cohomology of String and Band Complexes

Throughout, σ will be a (possibly infinite) homotopy string or band, unless one is specified explicitly. When we wish to specify that σ is finite on the right, we will write $\sigma = \cdots \sigma_2 \sigma_1$, finite on the left: $\sigma = \sigma_n \sigma_{n-1} \cdots$, and finite on both sides: $\sigma = \sigma_n \cdots \sigma_1$.

Given a homotopy string or band σ , we will describe how to compute the cohomology of the string or band complex Q_σ^\bullet . The strategy is to divide σ up into various homotopy substrings each corresponding to appropriately chosen two-term complexes. We start with an important technical definition.

Definition 2.1 Let σ be a homotopy string or band. A homotopy substring $\tau = \sigma_j \cdots \sigma_i$ with $i < j$ is a *maximal alternating homotopy substring* if

- (i) for each $i \leq k < j$, if σ_k is direct (resp. inverse), then σ_{k+1} is inverse (resp. direct);

- (ii) if σ_i is direct (resp. inverse), then σ_{i-1} is direct (resp. inverse) and $\sigma_i\sigma_{i-1} \in I$ (resp. $\overline{\sigma_{i-1}\sigma_i} \in I$) or is \emptyset ;
- (iii) if σ_j is direct (resp. inverse), then σ_{j+1} is direct (resp. inverse) and $\sigma_j\sigma_{j+1} \in I$ (resp. $\overline{\sigma_{j+1}\sigma_j} \in I$) or is \emptyset .

If only condition (i) holds, then τ is called an *alternating homotopy substring*.

Remark 2.2 Let σ be a homotopy string or band and let $\tau = \sigma_j \cdots \sigma_i$ with $i < j$ be a maximal alternating homotopy substring of σ .

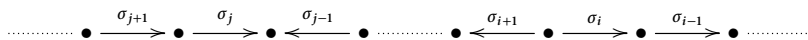
- (i) The homotopy string τ has at least two homotopy letters.
- (ii) The string complex P_τ^\bullet is concentrated in precisely two cohomological degrees, namely, $\deg P(s(\sigma_i))$ and $\deg P(e(\sigma_i))$; i.e., it is a “two-term complex”.
- (iii) A maximal alternating homotopy substring of a homotopy string or band cannot be infinite: all infinite homotopy strings have antipaths to the left and/or to the right.
- (iv) Since no two consecutive homotopy letters of τ “pass through a relation”, the underlying walk of τ also determines a string. In the case that $\sigma = \sigma_n \cdots \sigma_1$ is a homotopy band and $\tau = \sigma$; then the underlying walk of τ also determines a band.

Lemma 2.3 (Maximal alternating homotopy substring rule) *Let σ be a homotopy string or band. Suppose $\tau = \sigma_j \cdots \sigma_i$ is a maximal alternating homotopy substring. Decompose the homotopy letters $\sigma_j = b_1 \cdots b_l$ and $\sigma_i = a_k \cdots a_1$ into paths or inverse paths in (Q, I) and set*

$$w := \begin{cases} b_{l-1} \cdots b_1 \sigma_{j-1} \cdots \sigma_{i+1} a_k \cdots a_2 & \text{if } \tau \neq \sigma \text{ or } \tau = \sigma \text{ and} \\ & \sigma \text{ is a homotopy string} \\ & \text{with } \sigma_1 \text{ inverse and } \sigma_n \text{ direct;} \\ \sigma & \text{if } \tau = \sigma \text{ and } \sigma \text{ is a homotopy band.} \end{cases}$$

Then the string module $M(w)$ (resp. band module $B(w)$) is an indecomposable summand of the cohomology module $H^d(Q_\sigma^\bullet)$, where $d = \max\{\deg P(s(\sigma_i)), \deg P(e(\sigma_i))\}$.

Proof Suppose σ is a homotopy string and $(Q_\sigma^\bullet, \partial^\bullet)$ is the corresponding string complex. We treat the case that the maximal alternating homotopy substring τ has unfolded diagram of the form below; the other cases, and the case that σ is a homotopy band, are similar.



Note that in this case, $d = \deg P(s(\sigma_i))$ and the homotopy letters $\sigma_i, \dots, \sigma_j$ are components of the differential ∂^{d-1} . In particular, we can wrap τ back up into

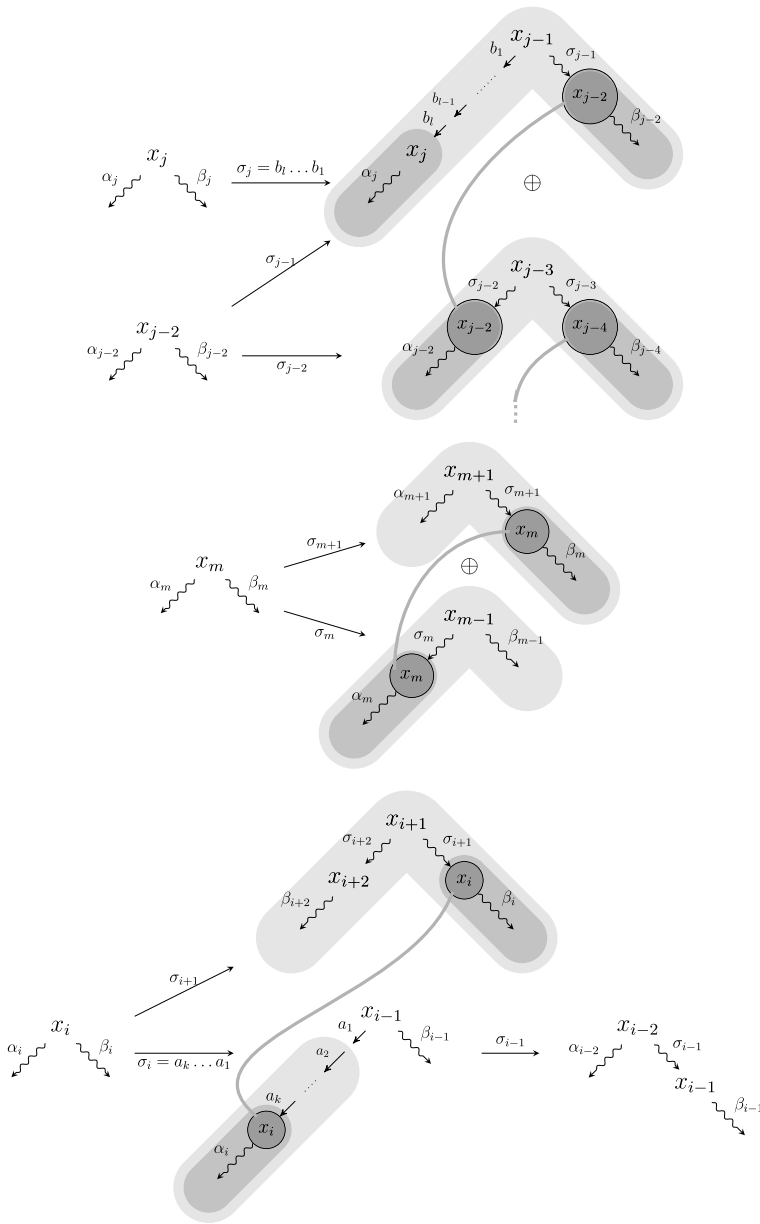


Figure 2: Schematic showing the computation of the cohomology: $\ker \partial$ is shown in light grey, $\text{im } \partial$ in mid-grey, and basis vectors identified by quotienting by the image of the diagonal map shown in dark grey and joined by a dark grey line. Here, $x_m = e(\sigma_m)$, i.e., is the end of the homotopy letter σ_m . Top left: illustration of the situation at the left end of the maximal alternating homotopy string τ . Top right: a generic situation midway in τ . Bottom: the situation at the right hand end of τ .

that is, corresponds to the string $w = b_{l-1} \cdots b_1 \sigma_{j-1} \cdots \sigma_{i+1} a_k \cdots a_2$. ■

The following lemmas are computations analogous to that in Lemma 2.3. Thus, we provide only their statements and leave the proofs to the reader.

Lemma 2.4 (Cokernel rule) *Let $\sigma = \cdots \sigma_2 \sigma_1$ be a homotopy string in which $\sigma_1 = a_k \cdots a_1$ and σ_2 are direct homotopy letters. If there exists c with $c \in \overline{Q}_1$ such that $\sigma_1 c$ is defined as a string, then take $u = c_m \cdots c_1$ to be the maximal inverse string ending with $c_m = c$. Set*

$$w := \begin{cases} a_{k-1} \cdots a_1 u & \text{if there is such a } c; \\ a_{k-1} \cdots a_1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then the string module $M(w)$ is an indecomposable summand of the cohomology module $H^d(P_\sigma^\bullet)$, where $d = \deg P(s(\sigma_1))$.

For a homotopy string $\sigma = \cdots \sigma_2 \sigma_1$ with σ_1 direct, it is possible that σ_2 is not direct, in which case σ_1 is part of a maximal alternating homotopy substring $\tau = \sigma_j \cdots \sigma_1$. In this case, we combine the cokernel rule with the maximal alternating homotopy substring rule.

Lemma 2.5 (Combined rule) *Let $\sigma = \cdots \sigma_2 \sigma_1$ be a homotopy string in which $\sigma_1 = a_k \cdots a_1$ is a direct homotopy letter and $\tau = \sigma_j \cdots \sigma_1$ is a maximal alternating homotopy substring. Decompose the homotopy letter $\sigma_j = b_1 \cdots b_l$ into a path or inverse path in (Q, I) and set*

$$w := \begin{cases} b_{l-1} \cdots b_1 \sigma_{j-1} \cdots \sigma_1 u & \text{if there exist } c \text{ and } u \text{ as in Lemma 2.4,} \\ b_{l-1} \cdots b_1 \sigma_{j-1} \cdots \sigma_2 a_k \cdots a_1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then the string module $M(w)$ is an indecomposable summand of the cohomology module $H^d(P_\sigma^\bullet)$, where $d = \deg P(s(\sigma_1))$.

There are obvious dual statements if $\sigma = \sigma_n \sigma_{n-1} \cdots$ with σ_n inverse. If $\tau = \sigma$ with σ_n inverse and σ_1 direct, then we must combine Lemma 2.5 with its dual.

Lemma 2.6 (Kernel rule) *Let $\sigma = \sigma_n \sigma_{n-1} \cdots$ be a homotopy string in which $\sigma_n = b_1 \cdots b_l$ is a direct homotopy letter. If there exists $c \in Q_1$ and $cb_l = 0$, then take $c_m \cdots c_1$ to be the maximal direct string starting with $c_1 = c$. Set*

$$v := \begin{cases} c_m \cdots c_2 & \text{if there exists such a } c, \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then the string module $M(v)$ is an indecomposable summand of the cohomology module $H^d(P_\sigma^\bullet)$, where $d = \deg P(e(\sigma_n))$. If $m = 1$, then $v = 1_{e(c)}$ is the trivial string corresponding to the simple module $S(e(c))$.

Consider the following homotopy strings where the top line indicates the cohomological degree of the corresponding projective indecomposable:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & -1 \\
 \sigma: & 7 \xrightarrow{i} 8 \xleftarrow{\overline{k\bar{c}\bar{b}}} 2 \xleftarrow{\overline{f}} 6 \xleftarrow{\overline{g}} 3 \xleftarrow{\overline{b\bar{h}}} 7 \xrightarrow{il} 5 \xrightarrow{d} 4
 \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
 \tau: & 14 \xrightarrow{r} 13 \xrightarrow{qp^o} 9 \xrightarrow{m} 7.
 \end{array}$$

Examining the homotopy string σ , we see that there are four indecomposable summands of $H^\bullet(P_\sigma^\bullet)$. We list them below in order of ascending cohomological degree.

- We have $H^{-2}(P_\sigma^\bullet) = M(w_1)$, where $w_1 = \overline{hi}$ coming from the maximal alternating homotopy substring rule (Lemma 2.3) applied to $3 \xleftarrow{\overline{b\bar{h}}} 7 \xrightarrow{il} 5$.
- We have $H^{-1}(P_\sigma^\bullet) = M(w_2)$, where $w_2 = \overline{c\bar{b}\bar{h}\bar{m}\bar{n}}$ coming from the cokernel rule (Lemma 2.4) applied to $5 \xrightarrow{d} 4$.
- We have $H^0(P_\sigma^\bullet) = M(w_3)$, where $w_3 = n$ coming from the kernel rule (Lemma 2.6) applied to $7 \xrightarrow{i} 8$.
- We have $H^1(P_\sigma^\bullet) = M(w_4)$, where $w_4 = \overline{k\bar{c}}$ coming from the maximal alternating homotopy substring rule (Lemma 2.3) applied to $7 \xrightarrow{i} 8 \xleftarrow{\overline{k\bar{c}\bar{b}}} 2$.
- By Lemma 2.7, all remaining parts of the homotopy string σ contribute zero to the cohomology $H^\bullet(P_\sigma^\bullet)$.

Examining the homotopy string τ , in a similar fashion we obtain the following for $H^\bullet(P_\tau^\bullet)$.

- We have $H^1(P_\tau) = M(w_1)$ where $w_1 = p$ coming from the nontrivial homotopy letter rule (Lemma 2.7) applied to $13 \xrightarrow{qp^o} 9 \xrightarrow{m} 7$.
- We have $H^2(P_\tau) = M(w_2)$ where $w_2 = j$ coming from the cokernel rule (Lemma 2.4) applied to $9 \xrightarrow{m} 7$.
- There is no non-zero contribution to the cohomology coming from the nontrivial homotopy letter rule (Lemma 2.7) applied to $14 \xrightarrow{r} 13 \xrightarrow{qp^o} 9$ or from the kernel rule (Lemma 2.6) applied to $14 \xrightarrow{r} 13$.

We end this section by giving the homotopy string or band of the minimal projective resolution of a string or quasi-simple band module, which will be heavily used in the next sections. We note that gentle algebras are string algebras and that there is a large body of work on string algebras. In particular, projective resolutions and syzygies, have been considered before; see, for example, [17, 18]. In [28], minimal projective presentations of string and band modules were given in terms of string combinatorics, which in the case of gentle algebras can be formulated in terms of homotopy string combinatorics. These projective presentations correspond to maximal

alternating homotopy substrings sitting between degrees -1 and 0 . Before stating the result, we set up some notation.

Definition 2.11 Let a and b be such that $\bar{a}, b \in Q_1$. Define

- $\text{inv}(a) := \sigma_{-1}\sigma_{-2}\cdots$ to be maximal inverse antipath ending with $\sigma_{-1} = a$;
- $\text{dir}(b) := \cdots\sigma_2\sigma_1$ to be the maximal direct antipath starting with $\sigma_1 = b$.

Corollary 2.12 Let $w = w_n \cdots w_1$ be a string. Define a homotopy string $\pi(w)$ as follows:

- (i) $\pi(w) = \text{dir}(b)w'\text{inv}(a)$ if there are a and b such that $\bar{a}, b \in Q_1$, and bwa is defined as a string and where $w' = w$.
- (ii) $\pi(w) = w'\text{inv}(a)$ if there is an a with $\bar{a} \in Q_1$ such that wa is defined as a string but no $b \in Q_1$ with bw defined as a string, where $w' = w_j \cdots w_1$ after removing a maximal direct substring $w_n \cdots w_{j+1}$ of w .
- (iii) $\pi(w) = \text{dir}(b)w'$ if there is $b \in Q_1$ with bw defined as a string but no a with $\bar{a} \in Q_1$ such that wa is defined as a string, where $w' = w_n \cdots w_i$ after removing a maximal inverse substring $w_{i-1} \cdots w_1$ of w .
- (iv) $\pi(w) = w'$ if there are no a and b such that $\bar{a}, b \in Q_1$ and bwa is defined as a string, where $w' = w_j \cdots w_i$ after removing a maximal direct substring $w_n \cdots w_{j+1}$ and a maximal inverse substring $w_{i-1} \cdots w_1$.
- (v) $\pi(w) = w$ if w is a band.

Then $P_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ (resp. $B_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ when w is a band) is a projective resolution of $M(w)$ (resp. $B(w)$).

Proof The computation of the cohomology of $P_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ (resp. $B_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$) in Theorem 2.8 gives $M(w)$ (resp. $B(w)$) in cohomological degree zero and zero in all other degrees. ■

Corollary 2.13 Let Λ be a gentle algebra. Then any quasi-simple band module has projective dimension one.

The maximal direct substring $w_n \cdots w_{j+1}$ removed from w in Corollary 2.12(ii) will be called a *maximal direct suffix*. Likewise, the maximal inverse substring $w_{i-1} \cdots w_1$ removed from w in Corollary 2.12(iii) will be called a *maximal inverse prefix*.

Definition 2.14 For the homotopy string $\sigma = \pi(w)$ defined in Corollary 2.12 above, we call the homotopy substrings $\text{inv}(a)$ and $\text{dir}(b)$ the *antipath part* of $\pi(w)$. By abuse of notation, we write $\text{inv}(w) = \text{inv}(a)$ and $\text{dir}(w) = \text{dir}(b)$. In the notation of Corollary 2.12, we will call w' the *module part* of $\pi(w)$.

An inverse homotopy letter $\sigma_i = \bar{a}_1 \cdots \bar{a}_k$ of σ is *incident with* $\text{inv}(a)$ if $\bar{a}_k = \bar{a}$. Likewise, a direct homotopy letter $\sigma_j = b_l \cdots b_1$ of σ is *incident with* $\text{dir}(b)$ if $b_1 = b$.

In the following, as usual, we write $Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ when we do not wish to specify whether w is a string or a band.

Remark 2.15 We make the following straightforward observations regarding the forms of the homotopy strings occurring in Corollary 2.12.

- (i) If there is no a such that wa is defined as a string, then the homotopy string $\pi(w)$ starts with a direct homotopy letter whose target lies in degree 0.
- (ii) If there is no b such that bw is defined as a string, then the homotopy string $\pi(w)$ ends with an inverse homotopy letter whose target lies in degree 0.
- (iii) If $\sigma_{i+1}\sigma_i$ are consecutive homotopy letters with the same orientation, then at least one of them lies in the antipath part, and the other either lies in the antipath part or else is incident with $\text{dir}(w)$ or $\text{inv}(w)$.
- (iv) Owing to being a projective resolution of a module, the string/band complex $Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ attains its maximal cohomological degree in degree 0. Moreover, homotopy letters occurring in the module part of $\pi(w)$ provide components of the differential in $Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ from degree -1 to degree 0. Indeed, together with those homotopy letters incident with $\text{dir}(w)$ and $\text{inv}(w)$ these provide all components of the differential in $Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ from degree -1 to degree 0.
- (v) Suppose σ_k is a homotopy letter of $\pi(w)$. If $\text{length}(\sigma_k) > 1$, then $\text{deg}(P(e(\sigma_k))) \in \{0, -1\}$ and $\text{deg}(P(s(\sigma_k))) \in \{-1, 0\}$, where $\text{deg}(P(x))$ denotes the cohomological degree in which $P(x)$ occurs.

3 Determining Extensions in the Module Category

Recall that in [25] extensions for string modules are given in terms of string combinatorics.

Definition 3.1 Let v be a string or band and w be a string or band.

- (i) (*Arrow extension*) If there exists $a \in Q_1$ such that $u = wav$ is a string, then there is a non-split short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow M(w) \longrightarrow M(u) \longrightarrow M(v) \longrightarrow 0.$$

- (ii) (*Overlap extension*) Suppose that $v = v_L \bar{B}mAv_R$ and $w = w_L Dm\bar{C}w_R$ with $A, B, C, D \in Q_1$ and m, v_L, v_R, w_L, w_R (possibly trivial) strings such that
 - (a) if $A = \emptyset$, then $C \neq \emptyset$;
 - (b) if $B = \emptyset$, then $D \neq \emptyset$; and,
 - (c) if $m = 1_x$ for some $x \in Q_0$, i.e., a trivial string, then $CA \in I$ and $BD \in I$ (whenever they exist, subject to the constraints above).

Then there is a non-split short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow M(w) \longrightarrow M(u) \oplus M(u') \longrightarrow M(v) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $u = w_L DmAv_R$ and $u' = v_L \bar{B}m\bar{C}w_R$.

Remark 3.2 Condition (ii.c) is a “compatibly oriented” condition corresponding to [9, Def 2.1]. We remark that this condition is missing in the definition of overlap extension in [11], but it is used implicitly in the arguments therein.

Recall the canonical isomorphism (0.1) from the introduction:

$$\Phi: \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{K}^{b,-}(\text{proj}(\Lambda))}(Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet, \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w)).$$

Theorem 3.3 *With the notation above, let $M(v)$ and $M(w)$ be indecomposable Λ -modules with strings or bands w and v , respectively and let Q_σ^\bullet and Q_τ^\bullet with $\sigma = \pi(v)$ and $\tau = \pi(w)$ be their projective resolutions. Then for any standard basis element f^\bullet in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^{b,-}(\text{proj}(\Lambda))}(Q_\sigma^\bullet, \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet)$, the corresponding extension $\Phi(f^\bullet)$ in $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w))$ is given by an arrow or an overlap extension. In particular, the set of overlap and arrow extensions form a generating set for $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w))$.*

In the rest of this section, we prove Theorem 3.3 by considering each type of map of the standard basis of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^{b,-}(\text{proj}(\Lambda))}(Q_\sigma^\bullet, \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet)$ as defined in [1]. We start by showing that Theorem 3.3 holds for graph maps.

3.1 Graph Maps

Throughout this subsection, we fix the following setup.

Setup 3.4 Let v and w be strings or bands and let $M(v)$ and $M(w)$ be the corresponding string or band modules. Let $\sigma = \pi(v)$ and $\tau = \pi(w)$ be the homotopy strings or bands corresponding to the projective resolutions Q_σ^\bullet and Q_τ^\bullet of $M(v)$ and $M(w)$ as given in Corollary 2.12, respectively.

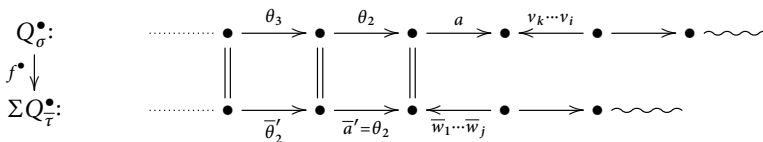
Lemma 3.5 *Let $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet$ be a graph map incident with an antipath in Q_σ^\bullet and an antipath in ΣQ_τ^\bullet . Then $\Phi(f^\bullet)$ is an arrow extension in $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w))$.*

Proof Recall that $\pi(v) = \sigma$ and $\pi(w) = \tau$. We treat the case $\pi(v) = \text{dir}(a)v\varphi$ and $\pi(w) = \varphi'w \text{inv}(a')$ in detail, where $a, \bar{a}' \in Q_1$, φ is an inverse antipath and φ' is a direct antipath, putting $\pi(v)$ and $\pi(w)$ both in case (i) of Corollary 2.12. If one of $\varphi = \emptyset$ or $\varphi' = \emptyset$, i.e., if $\pi(v) = \text{dir}(a)v'$ or $\pi(w) = w' \text{inv}(a')$, then the calculations below remain essentially the same, even in the case where v is inverse and w is direct.

To simplify the notation, set $\text{dir}(a) = \theta = \dots \theta_2 \theta_1$ and $\text{inv}(a') = \theta' = \theta'_1 \theta'_2 \dots$ with $\theta_i, \bar{\theta}'_i \in Q_1$ and $\theta_1 = a$ and $\theta'_1 = a'$. Suppose that f^\bullet induces an isomorphism of projective modules lying in θ and θ' and suppose this isomorphism is in degree $-n$. Then as homotopy letters in antipaths are of length 1 and since Λ is gentle, there exists an isomorphism $\theta_n \simeq \bar{\theta}'_{n-1}$, and we obtain an isomorphism in degree $-n - 1$. We now continue inductively to the left and right; we only need to take care about what happens in degree -1 , which we analyse in the cases below. Write $v = v_k \dots v_1$ and $w = w_l \dots w_1$.

Case 1: v_k is inverse and w_1 is direct.

We have the following unfolded diagram



where $1 \leq i \leq k$ and $1 \leq j \leq l$. Then by [9, Thm. 2.2], the homotopy string of the (shift of the) mapping cone of f^\bullet is given by $\alpha = \varphi' w a v \varphi$. By the form of $\pi(w)$ and

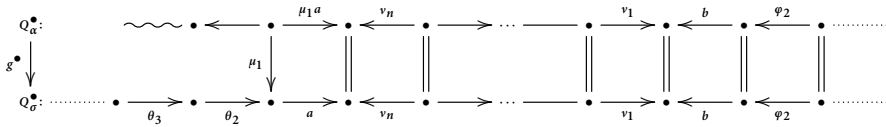
$\pi(v)$, it follows from Corollary 2.12 that there exist $\bar{b}, b' \in Q_1$ such that $\varphi = b\rho$ and $\varphi' = \rho'b'$ and $b'wavb$ is a string. Then by Lemma 2.3, $M(wav)$ is the cohomology (in cohomological degree zero) of Q_α^\bullet .

The shift of the mapping cone, Q_α^\bullet , by definition sits in a distinguished triangle

$$(3.1) \quad Q_\tau^\bullet \xrightarrow{h^\bullet} Q_\alpha^\bullet \xrightarrow{g^\bullet} Q_\sigma^\bullet \xrightarrow{f^\bullet} \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet.$$

We now observe that $H^0(g^\bullet) := g: M(wav) \rightarrow M(v)$ is the canonical map in the arrow extension, showing that the corresponding graph map does indeed induce the claimed arrow extension.

Decompose $v = v_n \cdots v_1$ and $w = \mu_m \cdots \mu_1$ into homotopy letters so that $\sigma = \theta v_n \cdots v_1 b\rho$ and $\alpha = \varphi' \mu_m \cdots \mu_1 a v_n \cdots v_1 b\rho$. We assume that v_1 is direct so that b is a homotopy letter; the case v_1 is inverse is similar. The map $g^\bullet: Q_\alpha^\bullet \rightarrow Q_\sigma^\bullet$ is given by the following unfolded diagram



which is supported in cohomological degree -1 at the left endpoint. Wrapping α and σ back up into complexes as in the proof of Lemma 2.3, where we have taken a “mirror image” of σ in order to more easily match up the cohomological degree 0 parts, we get the following diagram:

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} P(e(\mu_1 a)) & \xrightarrow{\omega a} & P(e(v_n)) & \xlongequal{\quad} & P(e(v_n)) & \xleftarrow{a} & P(e(a)) \\ \oplus & \nearrow v_n & \oplus & & \oplus & \nwarrow v_n & \oplus \\ P(s(v_n)) & \xrightarrow{v_{n-1}} & P(s(v_{n-1})) & \xlongequal{\quad} & P(s(v_{n-1})) & \xleftarrow{v_{n-1}} & P(s(v_n)) \\ \oplus & \nearrow v_{n-2} & \oplus & & \oplus & \nwarrow v_{n-2} & \oplus \\ P(s(v_{n-2})) & \xrightarrow{v_{n-3}} & \vdots & & \vdots & \xleftarrow{v_{n-3}} & P(s(v_{n-2})) \\ \oplus & & \oplus & & \oplus & & \oplus \\ \vdots & \nearrow v_1 & \vdots & & \vdots & \nwarrow v_1 & \vdots \\ \oplus & \nearrow b & \oplus & & \oplus & \nwarrow b & \oplus \\ P(s(\varphi_2)) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} & P(s(b)) & & P(s(b)) & \xleftarrow{\varphi_2} & P(s(\varphi_2)) \end{array}$$

In Figure 3, we rewrite diagram (3.2) as in Figure 2. Here, we see immediately that $H^0(g^\bullet)$ is the canonical factor map $M(wav) \rightarrow M(v)$. Taking the long exact cohomology sequence associated with the triangle (3.1) gives a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M(w) \xrightarrow{H^0(h^\bullet)} M(wav) \xrightarrow{H^0(g^\bullet)} M(v) \rightarrow 0,$$

in which $H^0(g^\bullet)$ is the canonical map, whence it follows immediately that $H^0(h^\bullet)$ is also the canonical map associated with the obvious substring/factor string decomposition.

It now follows that f^\bullet induces an arrow extension corresponding to that induced by the arrow a , where the middle term of the extension is given by the string module $M(wav)$.

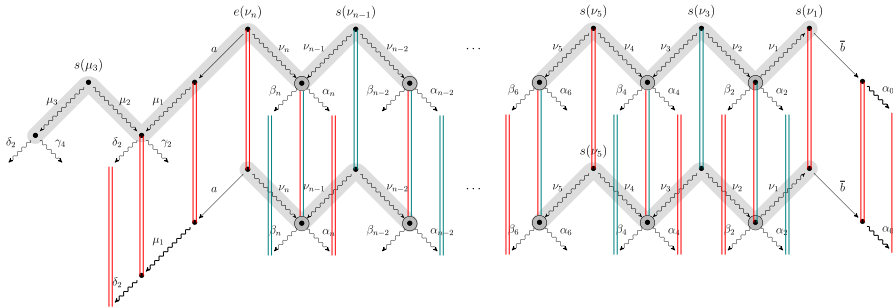
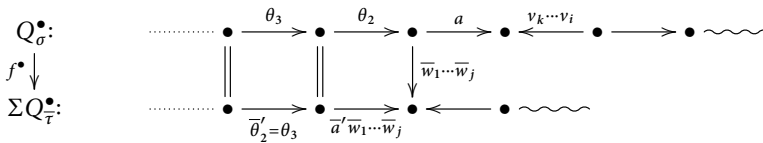


Figure 3: The strings shaded in grey are the cohomology of Q_α^\bullet and Q_σ^\bullet in degree 0. The identity maps between projective modules are indicated in alternating red and green colour. The induced map between cohomology modules is the canonical factor map $M(wav) \rightarrow M(v)$. Colour online.

Case 2: Both v_k and w_1 are inverse.

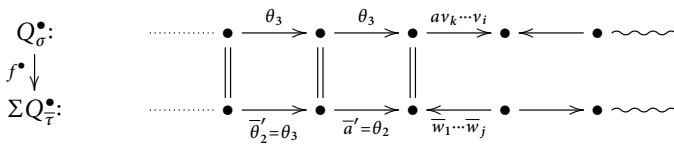
We have the following unfolded diagram



where $1 \leq i \leq k$ and $1 \leq j \leq l$. Then $a' = \theta_1$ and by [9, Thm. 2.2] the homotopy string of the mapping cone of f^\bullet is given by $\alpha = \rho' b' w a v b \rho$ where $\varphi = b \rho$ and $\varphi' = \rho' b'$ with $\overline{b}, b' \in Q_1$ such that $b' w a v b$ is a string. As in Case 1 above, one can check that the map $H^0(g^\bullet): M(wav) \rightarrow M(v)$ is the canonical map given by the obvious substring/factor string decomposition. It then follows that, taking cohomology, f^\bullet induces an arrow extension, corresponding to the arrow a , whose middle term is $M(wav)$.

Case 3: Both v_k and w_1 are direct.

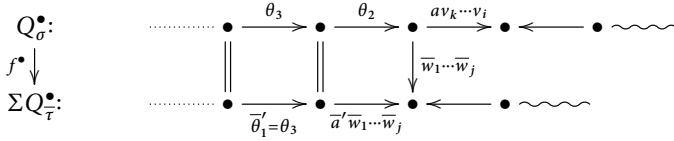
This case is similar to Case 1. We have the following unfolded diagram



where $1 \leq i \leq k$ and $1 \leq j \leq l$. Then as above the cohomology of the mapping cone induces an arrow extension corresponding to the arrow a .

Case 4: v_k is direct and w_1 is inverse.

This case is similar to Case 2. We have the following unfolded diagram



where $1 \leq i \leq k$ and $1 \leq j \leq l$. Then as above the cohomology of the mapping cone induces an arrow extension corresponding to the arrow a .

Case 5: v or w or both are trivial.

If v is trivial but w is not, this is a degenerate case of Case 1 or 2. If v is not trivial but w is, this is a degenerate case of Case 1 or 3. If both v and w are trivial, this is a degenerate case of Case 1. ■

Lemma 3.6 *Let $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet$ be a graph map and let v in σ and ω in τ be the maximal alternating homotopy substrings corresponding to the module parts of σ and τ respectively. Suppose that f^\bullet is supported in projective modules lying in v and ω . Then f^\bullet is supported in a single indecomposable projective Λ -module P in degree -1 unless it is incident with antipaths in both Q_σ^\bullet and ΣQ_τ^\bullet .*

Furthermore, $\Phi(f^\bullet)$ gives rise to either an arrow extension or an overlap extension where the overlap is given by the simple Λ -module $P/\text{rad}(P)$.

Proof There are three cases to be considered.

Case 1: f^\bullet is supported in v , and f^\bullet is not incident with any antipath of σ .

In this case, we must have at least one isomorphism between projective modules in degree -1 as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (3.3) & & & 0 & & -1 & & 0 \\
 & & & \cdots & & \bullet & \xleftarrow{v_i} x & \xrightarrow{v_{i-1}} \bullet \cdots \\
 & & & & & \parallel & & \\
 & & & \cdots & & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\omega_j} x & \xleftarrow{\omega_{j-1}} \bullet \cdots \\
 & & & -2 & & -1 & & -2
 \end{array}$$

where $x \in Q_0$. Since the projectives in v as a substring of σ are in cohomological degrees 0 and -1 and the projectives in ω as a substring of the homotopy string corresponding to ΣQ_τ^\bullet are in degrees -1 and -2 , the graph map f^\bullet can only be supported in a single degree, as shown. By reversing the orientation on τ if necessary, we can assume that σ and τ are compatibly oriented in the sense of [9, Def 2.1].

Now, the homotopy letters $v_{i-1}, v_i, \omega_{j-1}$, and ω_j have the form $v_{i-1} = Av'_{i-1}$, $v_i = v'_i \overline{B}$, $\omega_{j-1} = \overline{D} \omega'_{j-1}$, and $\omega_j = \omega'_j C$, where $A, B, C, D \in Q_1$ and the primed symbols are homotopy subletters. Then $v = v_L \overline{B} A v_R$ and $w = w_L D \overline{C} w_R$ where v_L, v_R are (possibly trivial) subwords of v and w_L, w_R are (possibly trivial) subwords of w . Set $x = e(A)$

(= $e(\overline{B}) = s(\overline{C}) = s(D)$). We wish to verify that we have an overlap extension in which $m = 1_x$ in the sense of Definition 3.1(ii).

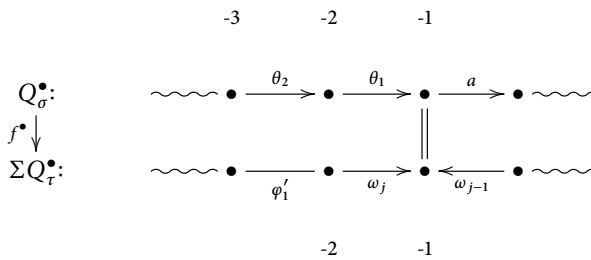
First, observe that whenever A, B, C, D exist, the fact that diagram (3.3) is compatibly oriented means that $CA \in I$ and $BD \in I$. We now need to check that if $A = \emptyset$, then $C \neq \emptyset$ and if $B = \emptyset$, then $D \neq \emptyset$. We check the first condition; the second is analogous.

Suppose that $C = \emptyset$, i.e., $w = w_L D$. If $A = \emptyset$, then $v = v_L \overline{B}$. There must be an arrow $a \in Q_1$ such that $v\overline{a}$ is defined as a string; otherwise, by Corollary 2.12, \overline{B} would be removed as a maximal inverse prefix and the situation depicted in the unfolded diagram (3.3) would not occur. However, in this case, the homotopy letters $v_i = v_i \overline{B} \overline{a}$ and v_{i-1} must be inverse or empty, again taking us outside the situation occurring in diagram (3.3). Hence, we must have $A \neq \emptyset$, as required. A similar argument shows that if $B = \emptyset$, then $D \neq \emptyset$. We have thus verified that the conditions for an overlap extension in Definition 3.1(ii) hold.

Finally, by [9, §2], the mapping cone of f^\bullet is a direct sum of the projective resolutions of the Λ -modules $M(u)$ and $M(u')$ where $u = w_L D 1_x A v_R$ and $u' = v_L \overline{B} 1_x \overline{C} w_R$. Taking cohomology and checking the maps in the corresponding triangle as in the proof of Lemma 3.5 then shows that f^\bullet gives rise to an overlap extension in the simple Λ -module $S(x)$.

Case 2: f^\bullet is incident with an antipath in Q_σ^\bullet and the module part in ΣQ_τ^\bullet .

In this case, we obtain the following diagram for f^\bullet :



Since θ_1 is a homotopy letter of length 1, in order to obtain a graph map supported in more than one degree, we must have $\theta_1 = \omega_j$. If φ'_1 is inverse or empty, then we reach a non-commuting endpoint condition as defined in Section 1.4.4; see also [9, §1.4.4] for more details on non-commuting endpoint conditions. This contradicts the fact that f^\bullet is a graph map. Thus, φ'_1 must be direct and $\varphi'_1 = \theta_2$. We are therefore in the setup of Lemma 3.5, and the corresponding extension in the module category is an arrow extension.

Case 3: f^\bullet is incident with the module part in Q_σ^\bullet and an antipath in ΣQ_τ^\bullet

This case cannot happen for degree reasons. ■

Remark 3.7 Suppose one of v or w is a band, in which case σ or τ is a homotopy band. A priori, one might expect that there may be a graph map $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet$ determined by an overlap that is longer than σ or τ . However, Lemmas 3.5 and 3.6 ensure that this situation can never occur. This makes sense; in [10, §1], such a situation corresponds to a “shortening” of the homotopy string or homotopy band determining

the mapping cone relative to those occurring in the domain and target of the map. This would correspond to having a middle term of an extension of smaller dimension than the sum of the outer terms.

3.2 Quasi-graph Maps

In this section, we consider a quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$, corresponding to a homotopic family of single and double maps in the basis of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^{b,-(\text{proj}(\Lambda))}}(Q_\sigma^\bullet, \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet)$; see [1, Def. 3.12].

We start by placing a restriction on the cohomological degrees in which a quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ can be supported.

Lemma 3.8 *Under the hypotheses of Setup 3.4, a quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ is supported in cohomological degrees -1 and 0 only.*

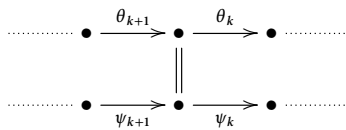
Proof If one of Q_σ^\bullet or Q_τ^\bullet is a band complex, then, by Corollary 2.13, it is supported in cohomological degrees -1 and 0 only, and therefore any quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ is trivially supported in only those cohomological degrees. Therefore we assume that $Q_\sigma^\bullet = P_\sigma^\bullet$ and $Q_\tau^\bullet = P_\tau^\bullet$ are string complexes.

Suppose, for a contradiction, that $\varphi: P_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow P_\tau^\bullet$ is supported in cohomological degree $-k \leq -2$. By Remark 2.15(iv), any component of φ supported in degrees $-k \leq -2$ occurs in antipath parts of P_σ^\bullet and P_τ^\bullet . Without loss of generality, we can assume, up to inversion if necessary, that $\sigma = \text{dir}(b)w'\sigma_R$ and $\tau = \text{dir}(d)v'\tau_R$, where σ_R is either an inverse antipath or empty; likewise for τ_R . Thus, the antipath parts have the form

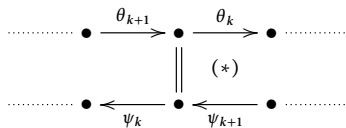
$$\text{dir}(b) = \cdots \theta_n \cdots \theta_2 \theta_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{dir}(d) = \cdots \psi_n \cdots \psi_2 \psi_1,$$

where $\theta_1 = b$ and $\psi_1 = d$ and $b, d \in Q_1$ are such that bw and dv are defined as strings.

Since $\varphi: P_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow P_\tau^\bullet$ is supported in cohomological degree $-k \leq -2$, we have the following subdiagram of the unfolded diagram for φ :

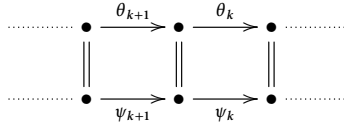


We first show that φ is supported in degrees $-k-1$ and $-k+1$. Suppose that φ was not supported in cohomological degree $-k+1$; then inverting τ the unfolded diagram of φ would have the form



where $(*)$ corresponds to the graph map right endpoint condition (RG3) in [9, §1.4.1], whence by [1, Rem. 4.9] corresponds to a family of null-homotopic maps. Similarly, one can show that φ is supported in cohomological degree $-k-1$. This means that we

can extend the subdiagram of the unfolded diagram of φ to the following:

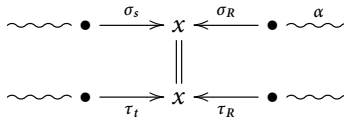


showing that $\theta_k = \psi_k$ for each $k \geq 2$. But this means that the unfolded diagram of φ satisfies (LG3) or (LG ∞) (cf. [9, §1.4.1]), and, therefore, invoking [1, Rem. 4.9] again, we see that φ corresponds to a null-homotopic family of single and double maps. This contradicts our assumption that φ is a quasi-graph map; therefore, φ cannot be supported in cohomological degrees smaller than -2 , as claimed. ■

We now consider the endpoints of a quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$. Lemma 3.8 says that they must occur in degrees -1 or 0 . Recall the definition of homotopy strings or bands σ and τ being *compatibly oriented* for a quasi-graph map φ from [9, Def. 3.1]; note that if a quasi-graph map is supported in more than one degree, it is automatically compatibly oriented in its unfolded form.

Lemma 3.9 Suppose the quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ has right endpoint in degree 0.

- (i) The compatibly oriented unfolded diagram for φ has the following form at the right endpoint of φ :



such that $\sigma_s, \sigma_R \neq \emptyset$, $\tau_t = \emptyset$ or $\tau_t = \sigma'_s \sigma_s$ for some (possibly nontrivial) σ'_s , and $\tau_R = \emptyset$ or $\tau_R = \sigma_R \sigma'_R$ for some nontrivial σ'_R .

- (ii) Write $\sigma_R = \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_1$ and $\sigma_s = b_1 \cdots b_l$ for $k, l \geq 1$ and $a_i, b_j \in Q_1$. Then
 - (a) v has a substring of the form

$$\tilde{v} = \begin{cases} b_{l-1} \cdots b_1 \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_2 & \text{if } \sigma_R \text{ is incident with } \text{inv}(v), \\ b_{l-1} \cdots b_1 \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_1 a & \text{for some } a \in Q_1 \text{ otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

- (b) w has a substring of the form

$$\tilde{w} = \begin{cases} b_{l-1} \cdots b_1 \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}' & \text{for some } a' \in Q_1 \text{ if } \tau_R \neq \emptyset, \\ b_{l-1} \cdots b_1 \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof (i) Since $P(x)$ sits in degree zero it must be a sink for any differential incident with it, because Q_σ^\bullet and Q_τ^\bullet are projective resolutions. If $\sigma_s = \emptyset$ or $\sigma_R = \emptyset$, then the diagram indicates a graph map endpoint, and $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ is not a quasi-graph map. Therefore, $\sigma_s, \sigma_R \neq \emptyset$. If $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$, the orientation of the differentials means that φ must satisfy the quasi-graph map right endpoint condition (RQ2), whence $\tau_R = \sigma_R \sigma'_R$ for some nontrivial σ'_R . The statement regarding τ_t just lists the possible cases that may occur with the given orientation.

(ii)(a) First note that $b_{l-1} \cdots b_1$ is a substring of v by Corollary 2.12. If σ_R is incident with $\text{inv}(v)$, then the first statement is clear. By Remark 2.15(i), σ cannot start with the inverse homotopy letter σ_R unless it is incident with $\text{inv}(v)$. Thus, if σ_R is not incident with $\text{inv}(v)$, then α must end with a direct homotopy letter, whose last arrow we denote by $a \in Q_1$, say, giving the required form for \tilde{v} .

(ii)(b) We treat this in cases. First, if $\tau_t, \tau_R = \emptyset$, then Q_τ^\bullet is the stalk complex $P(x)$ concentrated in degree zero. Using the form of σ_s and σ_R , we see that $P(x) \cong M(u)$ for some string $u = qb_l \cdots b_1 \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_1 \bar{p}$, where q is a maximal direct string and \bar{p} a maximal inverse string composable with b_l and \bar{a}_k , respectively, as strings. The claim is now clear in this case.

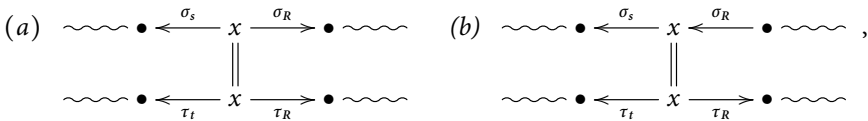
Now assume that $\tau_t \neq \emptyset$ and $\tau_R = \emptyset$. By (i), $\tau_t = \sigma'_s \sigma_s$, where σ'_s is possibly trivial. Since $\tau_R = \emptyset$, w either starts with b_1 (a direct arrow) or else w has had a maximal inverse prefix removed. The former case cannot occur, because $b_1 \bar{a}_k$ is defined as a string, which by Corollary 2.12 would make $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$. Thus, by gentleness, $w = u \bar{a}_1 w_R$ for some (possibly trivial) inverse string w_R . If $\bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_1$ is a (possibly equal) substring of $\bar{a}_k w_R$, then w contains the substring \tilde{w} , as claimed. So suppose $\bar{a}_k w_R = \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_i$ for some $1 < i \leq k$. Then $\bar{a}_k w_R \bar{a}_{i-1}$ is defined as a string, again rendering $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$ by Corollary 2.12, a contradiction.

Suppose now that $\tau_t = \emptyset$ and $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$. Since $\tau_t = \emptyset$, w ends with a direct substring that has been removed by Remark 2.15(ii). By gentleness, the maximal direct suffix that has been removed is $pb_l \cdots b_1$, where again p is the maximal direct path composable with b_l as a string. Now since $\tau_R = \sigma_R \sigma'_R$ is a strictly longer inverse homotopy letter than σ_R , it follows that \tilde{w} is a substring of w , where $\sigma'_R = \bar{a}' \sigma''_R$ for some $\bar{a}' \in Q_1$ and σ''_R is possibly trivial.

Finally, if $\tau_t, \tau_R \neq \emptyset$, then arguing as above shows that \tilde{w} is a substring of w . ■

Lemma 3.10 *Suppose the quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ has right endpoint in degree -1 .*

(i) *The compatibly oriented unfolded diagram for φ has the following form at the right endpoint of φ :*



where $\tau_t \neq \emptyset$. In case (a), $\sigma_s = \emptyset$ or $\sigma_s = \tau'_t \tau_t$ for some τ'_t and we require $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$ and $\sigma_R = \emptyset$ or else $\sigma_R = \tau_R \tau'_R$ for some nontrivial τ'_R . In case (b), $\sigma_s = \tau'_t \tau_t$ for some τ'_t , and we require one of $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$ or $\sigma_R \neq \emptyset$, and if both are not empty letters, then $\bar{\sigma}_R \tau_R \neq \emptyset$. In both cases, τ'_t can be trivial.

(ii) Write $\tau_t = \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_1$ and $\tau_R = c_p \cdots c_1$ for $k, l \geq 1$ and $c_i, d_j \in Q_1$. Then

(a) v has a substring of the form

$$\tilde{v} = \begin{cases} \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_2 & \text{if } \sigma_s \text{ is incident with } \text{inv}(v), \\ c_{p-1} \cdots c_1 c & \text{for some } c \in Q_1 \text{ if } \sigma_s = \emptyset \text{ and } \sigma_R \text{ is incident with } \text{dir}(v), \\ \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_1 c_p \cdots c_1 c & \text{for some } c \in Q_1 \text{ if } \sigma_s \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \sigma_R \neq \emptyset \text{ is direct;} \end{cases}$$

(b) w has a substring of the form

$$\tilde{w} = \begin{cases} \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_1 c_p \cdots c_1 & \tau_R \neq \emptyset, \\ \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_2 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof (i) There are three possible orientations for the homotopy strings σ and τ with right endpoint in degree -1 , where in the following diagrams x sits in degree -1 :

$$(I) \bullet \longleftarrow x \longrightarrow \bullet \quad (II) \bullet \longleftarrow x \longleftarrow \bullet \quad (III) \bullet \longrightarrow x \longrightarrow \bullet .$$

Note that the fourth possible orientation does not occur, because the corresponding string or band complex would then have maximal cohomological degree -1 , contradicting Remark 2.15(iv). One can check that if σ has orientation (I), then so does τ ; the other orientations produce graph map endpoint conditions (and hence null-homotopies; see [1, Rem. 4.9]), this gives case (a) above. Observe that in case (a), $\tau_t \neq \emptyset$ and $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$, for otherwise, we would have a graph map endpoint condition.

If σ has orientation (II), then τ cannot have orientation (III), because this again gives a graph map endpoint condition. If τ has orientation (II), then we can assume $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$ (the case $\tau_R = \emptyset$ is trivial can be considered as a subcase of τ having orientation (I)), in which case, $\text{length}(\tau_R) \geq 1$. However, for degree reasons, it must be incident with $\text{inv}(w)$ and hence $\text{length}(\tau_R) = 1$. Therefore, τ cannot have orientation (II). This gives us case (b). Note in this case that since x sits in degree -1 , $\sigma_s \neq \emptyset$ by Remark 2.15(ii); as above, $\tau_s \neq \emptyset$; otherwise, we have a graph map endpoint condition.

When σ has orientation (III), the unfolded diagrams are those for the dual left endpoint conditions and can be properly stated in the dual of this lemma.

(ii)(a) First observe that, in both cases, either $\sigma_s \neq \emptyset$ or $\sigma_R \neq \emptyset$ (or both) for degree reasons: if both were empty homotopy letters, Q_σ^* would be a stalk complex concentrated in degree -1 , contradicting Remark 2.15(iv).

Suppose we are in case (a) of part (i). Suppose $\sigma_s = \emptyset$, but $\sigma_R \neq \emptyset$. Then $\sigma_R = \tau_R \tau'_R$ for some nontrivial τ'_R by the (RQ1) endpoint condition. By Remark 2.15(ii), σ cannot end with a direct homotopy letter unless it is incident with $\text{dir}(v)$. Let $c \in Q_1$ be the final arrow of the homotopy (sub)letter τ'_R . Then since σ_R is incident with $\text{dir}(v)$, we have that $\tilde{v} = c_{p-1} \cdots c_1 c$ is a substring of v .

If $\sigma_s \neq \emptyset$ but $\sigma_R = \emptyset$, then Remark 2.15(i) shows that σ_s is incident with $\text{inv}(v)$, giving $\tilde{v} = \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_2$ as a substring of v .

If $\sigma_1, \sigma_R \neq \emptyset$, then neither is incident with $\text{dir}(v)$ or $\text{inv}(v)$, in which case $\tilde{v} = \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_1 c_p \cdots c_1 c$, where $c \in Q_1$ is as above, is a substring of v .

Now suppose we are in case (b) of part (i). If $\sigma_R = \emptyset$, then using Remark 2.15(i) again, we have that σ_s is incident with $\text{inv}(v)$, and $\tilde{v} = \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_2$ is a substring of v . If $\sigma_R \neq \emptyset$, then by Remark 2.15(v), $\text{length}(\sigma_R) = 1$ and σ_R is incident with $\text{inv}(v)$, in which case $\tilde{v} = \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_2$ is again a substring of v .

(ii)(b) Suppose we are in case (a) of part (i). Since $\tau_t, \tau_R \neq \emptyset$, the homotopy substring $\tau_1 \tau_R$ cannot be incident with $\text{dir}(w)$ nor $\text{inv}(w)$ for degree reasons. Thus, $\tilde{w} = \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_1 c_p \cdots c_1$ is a substring of w .

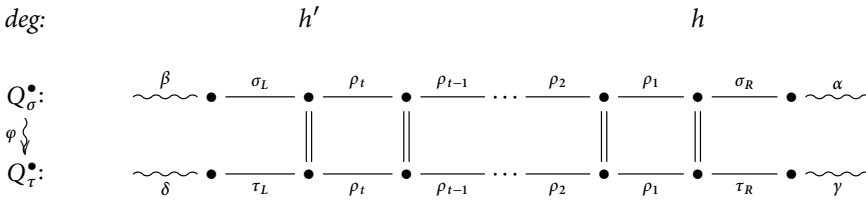
Finally, suppose we are in case (b) of (i). If $\tau_R = \emptyset$, then Remark 2.15(i) shows that τ_1 is incident with $\text{inv}(w)$, giving $\tilde{w} = \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_2$ as a substring of w . If $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$, then,

as above, the homotopy substring $\tau_1\tau_R$ cannot be incident with $\text{dir}(w)$ nor $\text{inv}(w)$. Thus, $\tilde{w} = \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_1 c_p \cdots c_1$ is a substring of w . ■

Lemmas 3.9 and 3.10 admit obvious duals for the left endpoints of quasi-graph maps.

Now applying the graphical calculus for the mapping cones of the homotopy set determined by a quasi-graph map [9, Prop. 5.2] and [10, §2] determines the middle term of the extension $Q_\tau^\bullet \rightarrow E^\bullet \rightarrow Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet$ in $K^{b,-}(\text{proj}(\Lambda))$. Lemmas 3.9 and 3.10 and their duals, Theorem 2.8, together with a calculation as in the proof of Lemma 3.5 allows us to take cohomology to determine the extension $0 \rightarrow M(w) \rightarrow H^0(E^\bullet) \rightarrow M(v) \rightarrow 0$. We summarise this computation in the next proposition.

Proposition 3.11 *Suppose $\varphi: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_\tau^\bullet$ is a quasi-graph map with the following unfolded diagram, with $t \geq 0$, and, when $t = 0$, we mean a quasi-graph map supported in precisely one degree, and we replace ρ_1 by σ_L and τ_L as appropriate:*



Let $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet$ be any representative of φ ; then $\Phi(f^\bullet)$ is an overlap extension with overlap $m = m_L \rho_{t-1} \cdots \rho_2 m_R$, where

$$m_R = \begin{cases} \tilde{\rho}_1 \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_2 & \text{if } h = 0 \text{ and } \sigma_R = \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_2 \text{ is incident with } \text{inv}(v); \\ \tilde{\rho}_1 \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_1 & \text{if } h = 0 \text{ and } \sigma_R = \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_1 \text{ is not incident with } \text{inv}(v); \\ \bar{d}_q \cdots \bar{d}_2 & \text{if } h = -1 \text{ and } \rho_1 \neq \emptyset \text{ is incident with } \text{inv}(v); \\ \tilde{\rho}_1 c_p \cdots c_2 & \text{if } h = -1, \rho_1 \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \sigma_R = c_p \cdots c_1 \text{ with } p > 0; \end{cases}$$

$$m = c_{p-1} \cdots c_1 \quad \text{if } \rho_1 = \emptyset \text{ and } \sigma_R = c_p \cdots c_1 \text{ is incident with } \text{dir}(v),$$

where $a_i, d_i, c_i \in Q_1$, m_L is defined dually, and

$$\tilde{\rho}_1 = \begin{cases} \rho_1 & \text{if } t \geq 1, \\ \text{the last homotopy letter of } m_L & \text{if } t = 0. \end{cases}$$

Remark 3.12 The analysis concerning quasi-graph maps above leading to Proposition 3.11 only concerns the endpoints of the overlap defining a quasi-graph map in the unfolded diagram. As such, the length of the overlap is not relevant for the argument. In particular, this means that when one (or both) of v or w is a band, and thus σ or τ is a homotopy band, we are able to get quasi-graph maps whose overlaps are longer than at least one of the bands, but this does not affect the computation carried out in Proposition 3.11.

3.3 Singleton Maps

As before, throughout this subsection, $\sigma = \pi(v)$ and $\tau = \pi(w)$ for some strings or bands v and w . We now examine the kinds of extensions that arise from singleton (single and double) maps $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet$. We first note that singleton double maps never occur as morphisms between projective resolutions of modules.

Lemma 3.13 *There are no singleton double maps $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet$.*

Proof By definition, the unfolded diagram of a singleton double map has the form

$$\begin{array}{c}
 Q_\sigma^\bullet : \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \beta & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\sigma_L} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\sigma_C = f_L f'} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\sigma_R} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\alpha} \\
 & & & \downarrow f_L & & \downarrow f_R & & & \\
 \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet : \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \delta & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\tau_L} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\tau_C = f' f_R} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\tau_R} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\gamma}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

where f_L , f' , and f_R are nontrivial. By Remark 2.15(v), $\text{length}(\sigma_C) > 1$ and $\text{length}(\tau_C) > 1$. In particular, since σ is a homotopy string or band corresponding to a projective resolution, σ_C is a homotopy letter occurring between degrees -1 and 0 . On the other hand, τ is also a homotopy string or band corresponding to a projective resolution, but ΣQ_τ^\bullet has been shifted, whence τ_C must be a homotopy letter occurring between degrees -2 and -1 . Hence, there are no such maps. ■

Recall the notation and unfolded diagram for a singleton single map $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet$ from Section 1.4.2(1.5). Throughout this section, whenever $\sigma_R \neq \emptyset$ or $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$ in (1.5), then since f_R and f_L are direct strings, we can assume, without loss of generality, that $f_R \in Q_1$ and $f_L \in Q_1$, respectively.

Lemma 3.14 *Suppose $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet$ as a singleton single map with single component $f = f_n \cdots f_1$. Then the component f occurs in cohomological degree -1 .*

Proof Suppose f^\bullet is supported in cohomological degree d . Since Q_τ^\bullet is a projective resolution, ΣQ_τ^\bullet attains its maximal degree in degree -1 , thus $d \leq -1$. By Remark 2.15(v), if in (1.5) either $\sigma_R \neq \emptyset$ or $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$, then $d = -1$. So assume that $\sigma_R, \tau_R = \emptyset$ and $d < -1$. By Corollary 2.12, since τ_L is the endpoint of a homotopy string occurring in degree d , it must be inverse (otherwise there would be nontrivial cohomology in degree d , contradicting the fact that ΣQ_τ^\bullet is a (shifted) projective resolution). Moreover, for degree reasons, τ_L must be the first homotopy letter of $\text{inv}(w)$. Writing $\tau_L = \bar{b}_l \cdots \bar{b}_1$ for some $b_i \in Q_1, i = 1, \dots, l$, the definition of single maps gives us that $\bar{b}_1 \bar{f}_1 = 0$. This contradicts the fact that $\text{inv}(w)$ is the longest inverse antipath incident with w' (see Corollary 2.12). Therefore, $d = -1$, as claimed. ■

Corollary 3.15 *Suppose $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet$ is a singleton single map. In the unfolded diagram (1.5) in Section 1.4.2, τ_L must be a direct homotopy letter or $\tau_L = \emptyset$.*

Proof Since ΣQ_τ^\bullet attains its maximal cohomological degree in degree -1 and f^\bullet is supported in degree -1 by Lemma 3.14, τ_L cannot be inverse. ■

Corollary 3.15 allows us to further specialise the setup in Section 1.4.2(1.5) in the statement of the next proposition.

Proposition 3.16 *Suppose $f^\bullet: Q_\sigma^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_\tau^\bullet$ is a singleton single map with single component $f = f_n \cdots f_1$. Write $\tau_L = b_l \cdots b_1$ with $b_i \in Q_1$ for $i = 1, \dots, l$. Whenever σ_L is an inverse homotopy letter, we will write $\sigma_L = \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_1$, where $a_i \in Q_1$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$ with $k \geq 1$.*

- (i) *If $\sigma_R = \emptyset$, then $\tau_R = \emptyset$ and σ_L is inverse. The corresponding extension $\Phi(f^\bullet) \in \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(\bar{v}), M(w))$ is an arrow extension given by a_1 , i.e., $\Phi(f^\bullet)$ gives rise to an extension of $M(w)$ by $M(\bar{v})$ with middle term $M(u)$ where $u = wa_1\bar{v}$.*

Suppose $\sigma_R \neq \emptyset$. If σ_R is not incident with $\text{dir}(v)$ then σ_L is inverse and we have:

- (ii) *If $\tau_R = \emptyset$, then the corresponding extension $\Phi(f^\bullet) \in \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(\bar{v}), M(w))$ is an overlap extension whose middle term is given by*

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_{n-1}, \quad A = \emptyset, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = f_n, \quad \text{and} \quad D = b_1 \\
 &\quad \text{if } \sigma_R \text{ is incident with } \text{dir}(v); \\
 m &= \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_n, \quad A = a_1, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = \emptyset, \quad \text{and} \quad D = b_1 \\
 &\quad \text{otherwise.}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (iii) *If $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$, then the corresponding extension $\Phi(f^\bullet) \in \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(\bar{v}), M(w))$ is an overlap extension, which, when σ_R is incident with $\text{dir}(v)$, has its middle term given by*

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_{n-1}, \quad A = \emptyset, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = f_n \quad \text{and} \quad D = c_1 \quad \text{if } \tau_L = \emptyset; \\
 m &= \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_{n-1}, \quad A = \emptyset, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = f_n \quad \text{and} \quad D = b_1 \quad \text{if } \tau_L \neq \emptyset,
 \end{aligned}$$

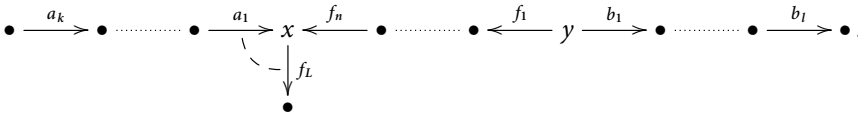
and is an overlap extension, which, when σ_R is not incident with $\text{dir}(v)$, has its middle term given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_n, \quad A = a_1, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = \emptyset \quad \text{and} \quad D = c_1 \quad \text{if } \tau_L = \emptyset; \\
 m &= \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_n, \quad A = a_1, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = \emptyset \quad \text{and} \quad D = b_1 \quad \text{if } \tau_L \neq \emptyset.
 \end{aligned}$$

In case (iii) of the proof below, we do an example of a computation as in Lemma 3.5 for an overlap extension. An example computation for an arrow extension is done in the proof of Lemma 3.5, and we refer the reader to Figure 3 for a schematic of such a computation.

Proof (i) First note that σ_L is inverse, since if it were direct or empty, Q_σ^\bullet would have nontrivial cohomology in degree -1 , contradicting the fact that it is a projective resolution. Therefore, $\sigma_L = \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_1$ with $a_i \in Q_1$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$ for some $k \geq 1$. Moreover, σ_L is the start of $\text{inv}(v)$, for otherwise, σ would start in degree 0 after the removal of a maximal inverse prefix. It follows that v starts with the inverse substring $\bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_2$, whence \bar{v} ends with the direct substring $a_2 \cdots a_k$.

Consider the local subquiver of Q , where, without loss of generality, we assume that $f_L \in Q_1$,



If $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$, then $\bar{a}_1 \bar{f}_L = 0$, contradicting the fact that σ_L is the start of $\text{inv}(v)$. Thus, $\tau_R = \emptyset$.

Since f is not a subletter of τ_L or vice versa, we must have $f_1 \neq b_1$ and $b_1 \bar{f}_1$ is defined as a string. This means that a maximal inverse prefix, whose last (inverse) arrow is \bar{f}_1 , has been removed from w in the computation of $\tau = \pi(w)$, for otherwise, $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$. We claim that \bar{f} is precisely the maximal inverse prefix that has been removed. Clearly, the maximal inverse prefix cannot be a proper substring of \bar{f} , because the computation of $\tau = \pi(w)$ in Corollary 2.12 would require us to compose this with w giving $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$. However, if \bar{f} were a proper substring of the maximal inverse prefix, then there would be an arrow $f_{n+1} \in Q_1$ such that $\bar{a}_1 \bar{f}_{n+1} = 0$ giving us a contradiction as above. Therefore, w starts with the substring $\tau_L \bar{f}$. Applying [9, Thm. 3.2], Theorem 2.8, and a computation as in Lemma 3.5 shows that $\Phi(f^\bullet)$ gives an arrow extension corresponding to the arrow a_1 with middle term $M(u)$, where $u = wa_1 \bar{v}$.

Suppose that $\sigma_R \neq \emptyset$. If σ_R is not incident with $\text{dir}(v)$, then by Remark 2.15(i), $\sigma_L \neq \emptyset$ and is inverse, and we write $\sigma_L = \bar{a}_k \cdots \bar{a}_1$, where $a_i \in Q_1$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$ with $k \geq 1$.

(ii) Suppose that $\tau_R = \emptyset$. First observe that, by Corollary 2.12, w has a substring of the form $b_{l-1} \cdots b_1 \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_n$. If σ_R is incident with $\text{dir}(v)$ (in which case so is σ_L regardless of whether it is empty), then v ends with a substring $f_{n-1} \cdots f_1 f_R$, i.e., \bar{v} starts with a substring $\bar{f}_R \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_{n-1}$, by Corollary 2.12. Applying [9, Thm. 3.2], taking cohomology using Theorem 2.8 and a calculation as in Lemma 3.5 then gives us an overlap extension between $M(w)$ and $M(\bar{v})$:

$$m = \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_{n-1}, \quad A = \emptyset, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = f_n \quad \text{and} \quad D = b_1.$$

Now suppose σ_R is not incident with $\text{dir}(v)$. By Corollary 2.12, v has a substring $\sigma_L f_n \cdots f_1 f_R$; i.e., \bar{v} has a substring $\bar{f}_R \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_n \bar{\sigma}_L$. Again applying [9, Thm. 3.2], Theorem 2.8, and a calculation as in Lemma 3.5 gives us the following overlap extension between $M(w)$ and $M(\bar{v})$:

$$m = \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_n, \quad A = a_1, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = \emptyset \quad \text{and} \quad D = b_1.$$

(iii) Suppose that $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$. First, we assume σ_R is incident with $\text{dir}(v)$, whence \bar{v} starts with the substring $\bar{f}_R \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_{n-1}$ as above. If $\tau_L = \emptyset$, then, by Corollary 2.12, w ends with a substring $c_t \cdots c_1 \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_n \bar{f}_L$, where $c_i \in Q_1$ for $i = 1, \dots, t$ and $t \geq 0$. In this case, the application of [9, Thm. 3.2], Theorem 2.8, and a calculation as in Lemma 3.5, which we sketch below, gives us the following overlap extension between $M(w)$ and $M(\bar{v})$:

$$m = \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_{n-1}, \quad A = \emptyset, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = f_n, \quad \text{and} \quad D = c_1.$$

We now sketch the calculation as in Lemma 3.5 for this case. The unfolded diagrams of the morphisms occurring in the mapping cone triangle of [9, Thm. 3.2] are:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 Q_\tau^\bullet: \\
 \downarrow g_1^\bullet \\
 E_1^\bullet: \\
 \downarrow h_1^\bullet \\
 Q_\sigma^\bullet:
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \bar{\gamma} & \xrightarrow{f_L f} & & \\
 & \downarrow f_L & & \downarrow f & \\
 \beta & \xrightarrow{\sigma_L} & & \xrightarrow{f} & \\
 \parallel & & \parallel & & \downarrow f_R \\
 \beta & \xrightarrow{\sigma_L} & & \xrightarrow{f f_R} & \alpha
 \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{c}
 Q_\tau^\bullet: \\
 \downarrow g_2^\bullet \\
 E_2^\bullet: \\
 \downarrow h_2^\bullet \\
 Q_\sigma^\bullet:
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \bar{\gamma} & \xrightarrow{f_L f} & & \\
 \parallel & \downarrow f_L & & \downarrow f_R & \\
 \bar{\gamma} & \xrightarrow{f_L f f_R} & & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \\
 \beta & \xrightarrow{\sigma_L} & & \xrightarrow{f f_R} & \alpha \\
 & & & \parallel & \parallel
 \end{array}$$

Figure 4 below shows the calculation of the induced maps in cohomology; it is clear that they are the canonical maps in the resulting overlap extension. If $\tau_L \neq \emptyset$, then w

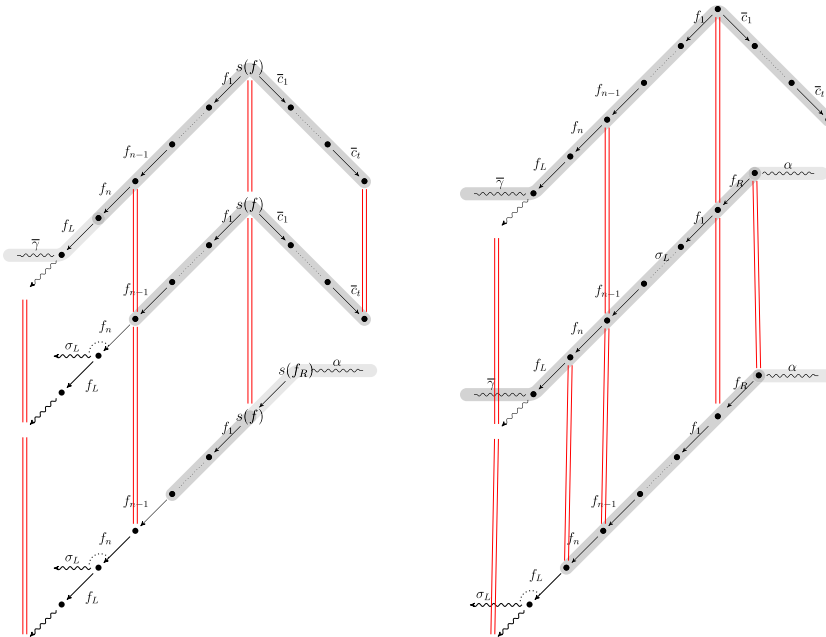


Figure 4: The diagram on the left shows the calculation of $g_1^\bullet: Q_\tau^\bullet \rightarrow E_1^\bullet$ and $h_1^\bullet: E_1^\bullet \rightarrow Q_\sigma^\bullet$; the one on the right shows the calculation of $g_2^\bullet: Q_\tau^\bullet \rightarrow E_2^\bullet$ and $h_2^\bullet: E_2^\bullet \rightarrow Q_\sigma^\bullet$ in case (iii) of the proof of Proposition 3.16.

has a substring $b_{l-1} \cdots b_1 \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_n \bar{f}_L$. Applying [9, Thm. 3.2] and Theorem 2.8 gives us the following overlap extension between $M(w)$ and $M(\bar{v})$:

$$m = \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_{n-1}, \quad A = \emptyset, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = f_n \quad \text{and} \quad D = b_1.$$

Now assume that σ_R is not incident with $\text{dir}(v)$, whence \bar{v} has a substring $\bar{f}_R \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_n \bar{\sigma}_L$ as above. Using the calculations of substrings of w for $\tau_L = \emptyset$ and $\tau_L \neq \emptyset$ above, respectively, and the application of [9, Thm. 3.2], Theorem 2.8 and a calculation as in Lemma 3.5 gives us the following overlap extensions between $M(w)$ and $M(\bar{v})$:

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_n, \quad A = a_1, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = \emptyset, \quad \text{and} \quad D = c_1 \quad \text{if } \tau_L = \emptyset; \\ m &= \bar{f}_1 \cdots \bar{f}_n, \quad A = a_1, \quad B = f_R, \quad C = \emptyset, \quad \text{and} \quad D = b_1 \quad \text{if } \tau_L \neq \emptyset. \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

4 Surjectivity of Φ onto Overlap and Arrow Extensions

In this section, we use the combinatorics of an overlap or arrow extension to show that the isomorphism $\Phi: \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^{b,-(\text{proj}(\Lambda))}}(Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet, \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w))$ restricts to a surjection,

$$\Phi: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{standard basis elements of} \\ \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}^{b,-(\text{proj}(\Lambda))}}(Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet, \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet) \end{array} \right\} \twoheadrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{overlap and arrow extensions} \\ \eta \in \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w)) \end{array} \right\}.$$

4.1 Overlap Extensions

Throughout this section we will have the following setup.

Setup 4.1 Let v and w be strings or bands and let $\pi(v)$ and $\pi(w)$ be the corresponding homotopy strings or bands of their projective resolutions.

Suppose $0 \neq \eta \in \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w))$ is an overlap extension corresponding to the decompositions $v = v_L \bar{B} m A v_R$ and $w = w_L D m \bar{C} w_R$. We consider m and decompose it into its homotopy letters $m = \mu_l \cdots \mu_1$ with $l \geq 0$. When $l = 0$, m is a trivial string, i.e., $m = 1_x$ for some $x \in Q_0$, and we call it a *trivial overlap*. If $l = 1$, we say m is a *direct or inverse overlap*. If $l > 1$, we say that m is a *zigzag overlap*.

4.1.1 Zigzag Overlaps

We start with the zigzag overlap case.

Lemma 4.2 Suppose in Setup 4.1, the string m is a zigzag overlap. Then the map $f: M(w) \rightarrow M(v)$ associated with this decomposition induces a graph map $f^\bullet: Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet \rightarrow Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet$ of homotopy string or band complexes such that $H^0(f^\bullet) = f$.

Proof We first show that the given decomposition induces a graph map $Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet \rightarrow Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet$. It is sufficient to consider only the endpoints of the map, as determined by the decomposition. We consider only the right endpoints; the analysis for left endpoints is analogous.

Before breaking the argument up into a case analysis, first note that one of A and \overline{C} must exist (i.e., be nonempty), since η is a non-split extension. By gentleness, if both A and \overline{C} exist we must have $CA = 0$.

Case: μ_1 is a direct homotopy letter.

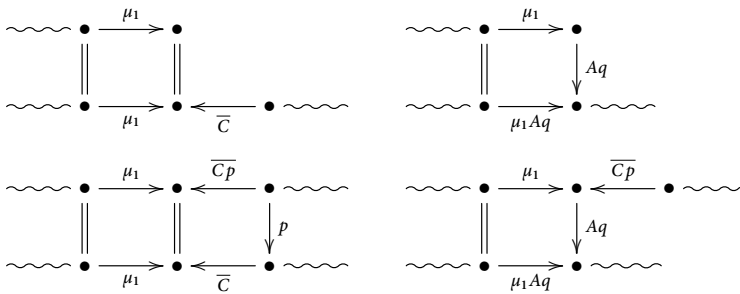
By Corollary 2.12, the homotopy string or band $\pi(w)$ has the following form:

$$\pi(w) = \begin{cases} \begin{array}{c} \text{~~~~~} \bullet \xrightarrow{\mu_1} \bullet \\ \text{~~~~~} \bullet \xrightarrow{\mu_1} \bullet \xleftarrow{\overline{C}p} \bullet \text{~~~~~} \end{array} & \text{if } \overline{C}w_R = \emptyset \text{ or is removed;} \\ & \text{for some path } p \text{ in } (Q, I) \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Similarly, the homotopy string or band $\pi(v)$ has the following form:

$$\pi(v) = \begin{cases} \begin{array}{c} \text{~~~~~} \bullet \xrightarrow{\mu_1} \bullet \xleftarrow{\overline{C}} \bullet \text{~~~~~} \\ \text{~~~~~} \bullet \xrightarrow{\mu_1 Aq} \bullet \text{~~~~~} \end{array} & \text{if } A = \emptyset; \\ & \text{for some path } q \text{ in } (Q, I) \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Combining these, we get the following unfolded diagrams of graph map right endpoint conditions, showing the claim in this case.



Case: μ_1 is an inverse homotopy letter.

$$\pi(w) = \begin{cases} \begin{array}{c} \text{~~~~~} \bullet \\ \text{~~~~~} \bullet \xleftarrow{\mu_1 \overline{a}} \bullet \text{~~~~~} \end{array} & \text{if } \overline{C} = \emptyset \text{ or } \overline{C}w_R \text{ is inverse, and there is no} \\ & a \in Q_1 \text{ with } w\overline{a} \text{ defined as a string;} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{~~~~~} \bullet \xleftarrow{\mu_1 \overline{C}p} \bullet \text{~~~~~} \end{array} & \text{if } \overline{C} = \emptyset \text{ and there exists } a \in Q_1 \text{ with } \mu_1 \overline{a} \text{ a} \\ & \text{string;} \\ & \text{for some (possibly trivial) path } p \text{ in } (Q, I), \\ & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where the homotopy string in the first case starts with μ_2 if it exists, or a single projective or the start of an antipath, otherwise. Similarly, the homotopy string or band $\pi(v)$ has the following form:

$$\pi(v) = \begin{cases} \begin{array}{c} \text{~~~~~} \bullet \xleftarrow{\mu_1} \bullet \xrightarrow{Aq} \bullet \text{~~~~~} \\ \text{~~~~~} \bullet \xleftarrow{\mu_1 \overline{C}} \bullet \text{~~~~~} \end{array} & \text{for some path } q \text{ in } (Q, I) \text{ if } A \neq \emptyset; \\ & \text{if } A = \emptyset. \end{cases}$$

We leave it to the reader to match up the various forms of the projective resolutions and confirm that they give rise to graph map right endpoint conditions as above.

Now examining the components of $f^\bullet: Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet \rightarrow Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet$ consisting of identity maps between indecomposable projective modules and following these maps through a calculation of the kind in Lemma 3.5 shows that the $H^0(f^\bullet) = f: M(w) \rightarrow M(v)$, i.e., f^\bullet is indeed induced from f . ■

Applying Remark 1.8, we get the following corollary.

Corollary 4.3 *Keep the setup as in Lemma 4.2. The map $f: M(w) \rightarrow M(v)$ induces a quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ of homotopy string or band complexes, and hence a homotopy family of maps $Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$.*

Let $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ be a representative of the homotopy family of single or double maps defined by the quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ obtained in Corollary 4.3. Then, by Proposition 3.11, one obtains $\Phi(g^\bullet) = \eta$.

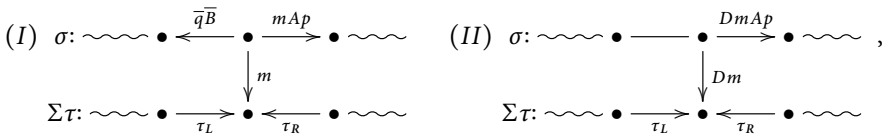
4.1.2 Direct or Inverse Overlaps

Here we consider the case of Setup 4.1 in which m is a direct overlap; the case that m is an inverse overlap is analogous. As in previous sections, $\sigma = \pi(v)$ and $\tau = \pi(w)$. Again, we use the combinatorics of the overlap to define a map $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ such that $\Phi(g^\bullet) = \eta$. In this case, g^\bullet is either a singleton single map or a representative of a homotopy family of maps defined by a quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$.

In the following, we do a detailed analysis of the different types of standard basis maps that are induced by the different possible forms the strings v and w can take. We present the results by grouping the different cases giving rise to the same type of standard basis element in $\text{Hom}_{K^{b,-(\text{proj}(\Lambda))}}(Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet, \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet)$.

Case: $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ is a singleton single map.

The unfolded diagram of the singleton single map is one of the diagrams below; we explain in which cases they arise. In each case, the precise description of τ_R is irrelevant; we note only that in each case it is necessarily empty or an inverse homotopy letter not containing m as a substring, or vice versa.



where p and q are (possibly trivial) paths in (Q, I) . Diagram (I) occurs precisely when both $A \neq \emptyset$ and $\overline{B} \neq \emptyset$; the pertinent part of the projective resolution of $M(v)$ has this form by Corollary 2.12. Now, applying Corollary 2.12 to w , we see that

$$\tau_L = \begin{cases} dm & \text{if } D = \emptyset \text{ but there exists } d \in Q_1 \text{ with } dm \text{ defined as a string;} \\ q'Dm & \text{for some (possibly trivial) path } q' \text{ in } (Q, I) \text{ if } D \neq \emptyset \text{ and } w_L \text{ is not} \\ & \text{direct or } w_LD \text{ is direct and there exists } d \in Q_1 \text{ with } dw \text{ defined as a} \\ & \text{string;} \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Diagram (II) occurs in the case where $A \neq \emptyset$ but $\bar{B} = \emptyset$; in this case, to avoid η being a split extension, we must have $D \neq \emptyset$. In this case, we have

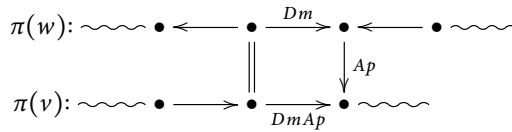
$$\tau_L = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } w_L D \text{ is direct and there exists no } d \in Q_1 \\ & \text{with } dw \text{ defined as a string;} \\ q'Dm & \text{for some nontrivial path } q' \text{ in } (Q, I) \text{ if the first letter of } w_L \text{ is not} \\ & \text{inverse and we are not in the case above.} \end{cases}$$

Note that in the case above, when the first letter of w_L is inverse, we do not get a singleton single map; hence, this case is included in this argument but is treated in the next case below. In each case, it is straightforward to verify that the diagram defines a singleton single map. One now applies Proposition 3.16 to see that $\Phi(g^\bullet) = \eta$.

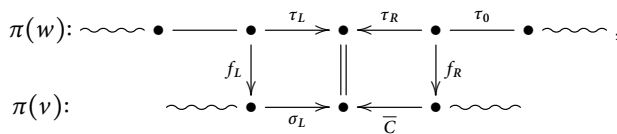
Case: $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ is a representative of a homotopy family determined by a quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$.

We check that we get a graph map $f^\bullet: Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet \rightarrow Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet$ in the opposite direction and apply Remark 1.8.

In the case where $A \neq \emptyset$ but $\bar{B} = \emptyset$, and the first letter of w_L is inverse; i.e., the one case excluded in treating diagram (II) above, we get the following graph map in which p is some (possibly trivial) path in (Q, I) :



Now suppose $A = \emptyset$, whence $\bar{C} \neq \emptyset$. The overlap data gives rise to a graph map with the unfolded diagram



in which

$$\sigma_L = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } \bar{B} \neq \emptyset; \\ Dm & \text{if } \bar{B} = \emptyset; \end{cases}$$

$$\tau_R = \begin{cases} \bar{C}p & \text{if } \bar{C}w_R \text{ is not removed when computing } \pi(w); \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

$$\tau_L = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } w_L Dm \text{ is removed when computing } \pi(w); \\ qDm & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where p is some (possibly trivial) path in (Q, I) , and q is either the (possibly trivial) maximal direct prefix of w_L if $w_L \neq \emptyset$ is not a direct string, and $q = dw_L$ for some $d \in Q_1$ with dw_L defined as a string otherwise; in this second case, w_L is also possibly empty. The values of (f_L, f_R) in each case are recorded in Table 1:

f_L	$\sigma_L = m$	$\sigma_L = Dm$	and	f_R	$\sigma_R = \bar{C}$
$\tau_L = \emptyset$	\emptyset	\emptyset		$\tau_R = \bar{C}p$	p
$\tau_L = qDm$	qD	q		$\tau_R = \emptyset$	\emptyset

Table 1: Left: the value of f_L in each case; right: the value of f_R in each case.

4.1.3 Trivial Overlaps

We finally turn our attention to trivial overlaps. Suppose $m = 1_x$ for some $x \in Q_0$. In this case, we fix the orientation of our strings and bands by requiring, whenever the relevant arrows exist, that $CB \neq 0$ and $DA \neq 0$. We again describe in each case how the combinatorics of the overlap can be used to construct a standard basis map $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ such that $\Phi(g^\bullet) = \eta$.

Case: $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ is a graph map supported in one degree.

This is simply a degeneration of diagram (I) in the singleton single map case of Section 4.1.2, where instead $m = 1_x$ for some vertex $x \in Q_0$, i.e., providing a graph map concentrated in one degree. Applying Lemma 3.6, we get $\Phi(g^\bullet) = \eta$.

Case: $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ is a singleton single map.

If $A = \emptyset$ and $B \neq \emptyset$, in which case $\bar{C} \neq \emptyset$, then by Corollary 2.12, the homotopy string $\pi(v)$ has the form

$$\pi(v): \text{~~~~} \bullet \xleftarrow{\bar{q}\bar{B}\bar{C}} \bullet \xleftarrow{\sigma_R} \bullet \text{~~~~} ,$$

where σ_R can be an empty homotopy letter. Similarly, the homotopy string $\pi(w)$ has the form

$$\text{~~~~} \bullet \xrightarrow{\tau_L} \bullet \xleftarrow{\bar{C}p} \bullet \xrightarrow{\tau_R} \bullet \text{~~~~} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{~~~~} \bullet \xrightarrow{\tau_L} \bullet ,$$

where p is a (possibly trivial) path in (Q, I) , and τ_L and τ_R are possibly empty homotopy letters. The form of τ_L depends on the form of the substring $w_L D$, but is not relevant for the description of the map. The second case occurs when w starts with \bar{C} , and we fall in cases (iii) or (iv) of Corollary 2.12. In the case where p is nontrivial, we get the unfolded diagram on the left below. In the case that $\pi(w)$ starts with τ_L , we get the unfolded diagram on the right. In both cases, we get a singleton single map:

$$\begin{array}{c} \pi(v): \text{~~~~} \bullet \xleftarrow{\bar{q}\bar{B}\bar{C}} \bullet \xleftarrow{\sigma_R} \bullet \text{~~~~} \\ \downarrow C \\ \Sigma\pi(w): \text{~~~~} \bullet \xrightarrow{\tau_L} \bullet \xleftarrow{\bar{C}p} \bullet \xrightarrow{\tau_R} \bullet \text{~~~~} \end{array}$$

or

$$\begin{array}{c} \pi(v): \text{~~~~} \bullet \xleftarrow{\bar{q}\bar{B}\bar{C}} \bullet \xleftarrow{\sigma_R} \bullet \text{~~~~} \\ \downarrow C \\ \Sigma\pi(w): \text{~~~~} \bullet \xrightarrow{\tau_L} \bullet \end{array}$$

The case where p is trivial gives rise to a quasi-graph map, which is dealt with below. There are obvious dual considerations when $A \neq \emptyset$ and $B = \emptyset$. Now apply Proposition 3.16.

Case: $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ is a representative of a homotopy family determined by a quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$.

In the case where $A = \emptyset$ but $B \neq \emptyset$ above, in which the path p occurring in the homotopy string $\pi(w)$ is trivial, we must have that $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$ and is direct by Corollary 2.12. This gives rise to a graph map $f^\bullet: Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet \rightarrow Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet$ given by the following unfolded diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \pi(w): & \text{~~~~~} \bullet & \xrightarrow{\tau_L} & \bullet & \xleftarrow{\overline{C}} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\tau_R} \text{~~~~~} \\ & & & \downarrow Bq & & \parallel & \\ \pi(v): & \text{~~~~~} \bullet & & & \xleftarrow{\overline{qBC}} & \bullet & \xleftarrow{\sigma_R} \text{~~~~~} \end{array}$$

By Remark 1.8, this gives rise to the quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$, as claimed. Indeed, one can see that the map given in the unfolded diagram above is one member of the homotopy family determined by φ . Dual considerations apply for the case $A \neq \emptyset$ and $B^\bullet = \emptyset$.

Finally, the case $A = \emptyset$ and $B = \emptyset$ gives rise to a graph map $f^\bullet: Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet \rightarrow Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet$, whence a quasi-graph map $\varphi: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightsquigarrow Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ by Remark 1.8. Note that, necessarily, $C \neq \emptyset$ and $D \neq \emptyset$. In this case, by Corollary 2.12, $\pi(v)$ has the form

$$\pi(v): \text{~~~~~} \bullet \xrightarrow{\sigma_L} \bullet \xrightarrow{D} x \xleftarrow{\overline{C}} \bullet \xleftarrow{\sigma_R} \text{~~~~~} ,$$

in which the homotopy letters σ_L and σ_R can be empty. The homotopy string $\pi(w)$ has one of the following four forms:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{~~~~~} \bullet \xrightarrow{\tau_L} \bullet \xrightarrow{qD} x \xleftarrow{\overline{Cp}} \bullet \xrightarrow{\tau_R} \text{~~~~~} \quad x \\ \text{~~~~~} \bullet \xrightarrow{\tau_L} \bullet \xrightarrow{qD} x \quad \quad \quad x \xleftarrow{\overline{Cp}} \bullet \xrightarrow{\tau_R} \text{~~~~~} \end{array}$$

where p and q are (possibly trivial) paths in (Q, I) . Whenever p is trivial $\tau_R \neq \emptyset$ and is direct; whenever q is trivial, $\tau_L \neq \emptyset$ and is inverse. The graph map $f^\bullet: Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet \rightarrow Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet$ can be read off from the following unfolded diagram, interpreting p and q as trivial paths (whence isomorphisms) and deleting homotopy letters as appropriate to fit the cases:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \pi(w): & \text{~~~~~} \bullet & \xrightarrow{\tau_L} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{qD} & x & \xleftarrow{\overline{Cp}} \bullet \xrightarrow{\tau_R} \text{~~~~~} \\ & & & \downarrow q & & \parallel & \downarrow p \\ \pi(v): & \text{~~~~~} \bullet & \xrightarrow{\sigma_L} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{D} & x & \xleftarrow{\overline{C}} \bullet \xleftarrow{\sigma_R} \text{~~~~~} \end{array}$$

As above, we apply Proposition 3.11 to get $\Phi(g^\bullet) = \eta$.

4.2 Arrow Extensions

Let $v = v_m \cdots v_1$ and $w = w_n \cdots w_1$ where $v_i, w_i \in Q_1 \cup \overline{Q_1}$. Suppose that $\eta \in \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M(v), M(w))$ is an arrow extension corresponding to an arrow $a \in Q_1$; i.e., η corresponds to an extension with $M(u)$ as the middle term where $u = wav$.

Since we know av is defined as a string, we are in case (i) or (iii) in Corollary 2.12 so that $\pi(v) = \text{dir}(a)\tilde{v}$, where $\tilde{v} = v' \text{inv}(b)$ for some $\bar{b} \in Q_1$ or $\tilde{v} = v'$ depending on whether we fall into case (i) or (iii), respectively. We set $\text{dir}(a) = \cdots \theta_2 \theta_1 a$. Likewise,

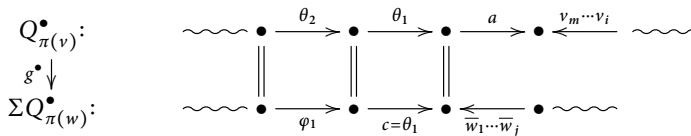
$$\pi(w) = \begin{cases} \tilde{w} \text{inv}(c) & \text{if there exists } c \in Q_1 \text{ such that } w_1 \bar{c} \text{ is defined as a string;} \\ \tilde{w} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where \tilde{w} is defined in a manner analogous to \tilde{v} , depending on considerations at its end. We write $\text{inv}(c) = \bar{c} \bar{\varphi}_1 \cdots \bar{\varphi}_2 \cdots$.

The form of the map $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ such that $\Phi(g^\bullet) = \eta$ depends on whether v ends with an inverse or direct letter and w starts with an inverse or direct letter. We deal with the cases in turn.

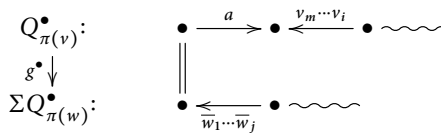
Case: $w_1 \in Q_1$ and $v_m \in \overline{Q_1}$.

If $\tilde{w} \text{inv}(c)$ is defined, then we get the unfolded diagram of a (one-sided) graph map, $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$, below, where we have used $\pi(w)$ in the diagram:



Since $w_1 a$ is defined as a string, we have $w_1 a \notin I$, whence $c = \theta_1$ by gentleness. Continuing, we see that $\varphi_i = \theta_{i+1}$ for each $i > 1$. Applying Lemma 3.5, one verifies that $\Phi(g^\bullet) = \eta$.

If $\tilde{w} \text{inv}(c)$ is not defined, then we get the following unfolded diagram of a (one-sided) graph map $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$ supported in one degree; applying Lemma 3.5 shows $\Phi(g^\bullet) = \eta$:

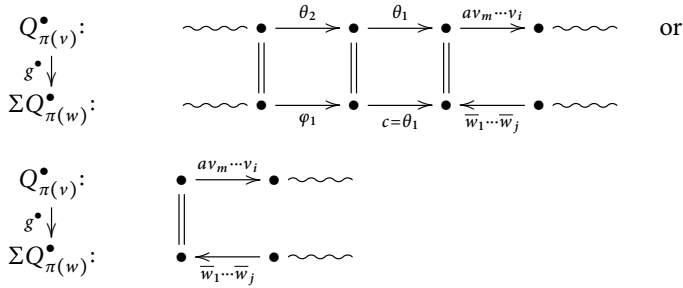


Note that since $w_1 a \notin I$, $\theta_1 = \emptyset$ (i.e., $\text{dir}(a) = a$), because otherwise θ_1 would provide such a c by gentleness of Λ .

Case: $w_1 \in Q_1$ and $v_m \in Q_1$.

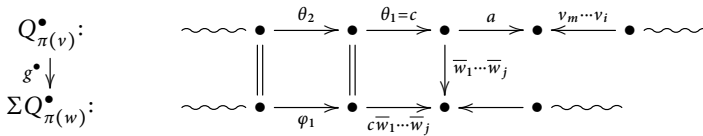
By the same argument as above, we have one of the following unfolded diagrams of a (one-sided) graph map, $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$, depending on whether $\tilde{w} \text{inv}(c)$ is

defined. In both cases, one then applies Lemma 3.5:

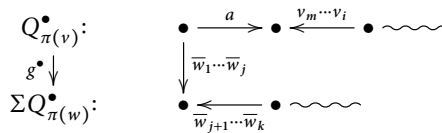


Case: $w_1 \in \overline{Q_1}$ and $v_m \in \overline{Q_1}$.

Suppose $\tilde{w} \text{ inv}(c)$ is defined. Since $\theta_1 a \in I$ we have that $\theta_1 \overline{w_1}$ is a string and $c = \theta_1$ is the unique arrow such that $c \overline{w_1} \notin I$. Continuing, we have $\varphi_i = \theta_{i+1}$ for $i \geq 1$. This gives the following unfolded diagram of a (one-sided) graph map, $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$; now apply Lemma 3.5 again:



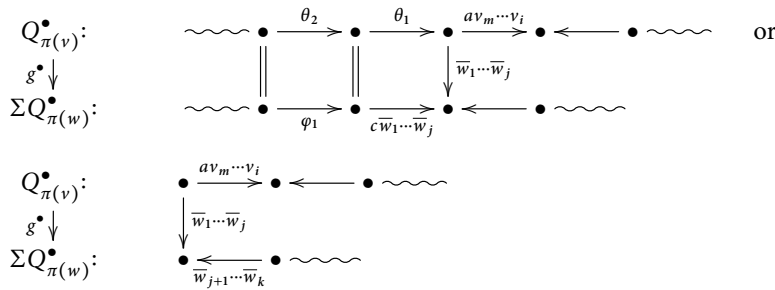
If $\tilde{w} \text{ inv}(c)$ is not defined, then suppose $w_j \cdots w_1$ is the maximal inverse substring starting w ; in particular, \tilde{w} starts with w_{j+1} that is either direct or empty. Furthermore, $\theta_1 = \emptyset$, for otherwise $w_1 \overline{\theta_1}$ would be defined as a string, and we could take $c = \theta_1$. Hence, we get the following unfolded diagram of a singleton single map $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$, and we apply Proposition 3.16.



Case: $w_1 \in \overline{Q_1}$ and $v_m \in Q_1$.

Arguing as above, we get the following unfolded diagram of a (one-sided) graph map or a singleton single map, $g^\bullet: Q_{\pi(v)}^\bullet \rightarrow \Sigma Q_{\pi(w)}^\bullet$, when $\tilde{w} \text{ inv}(c)$ is defined and when it is not, respectively. One then applies Lemma 3.5 or Proposition 3.16,

respectively:



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