Golod-Shafarevich type theorems and potential algebras

Natalia Iyudu and Agata Smoktunowicz

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Abstract

Potential algebras feature in the minimal model program and noncommutative resolution of singularities, and the important cases are when they are finite dimensional, or of linear growth. We develop techniques, involving Gröbner basis theory and generalized Golod-Shafarevich type theorems for potential algebras, to determine finiteness conditions in terms of the potential.

We consider two-generated potential algebras, and prove that they can not have dimension smaller than 8, using Gröbner bases arguments, and arguing in terms of associated truncated algebra. We derive from the improved version of the Golod-Shafarevich theorem,that if the potential has only terms of degree 5 or higher, then the potential algebra is infinite dimensional. We prove, that potential algebra for any homogeneous potential of degree $n \geqslant 3$ is infinite dimensional. The proof includes a complete classification of all potentials of degree 3. Then we introduce a certain version of Koszul complex, and prove that in the class $\mathcal{P}_n$ of potential algebras with homogeneous potential of degree $n+1 \geqslant 4$, the minimal Hilbert series is $H_n = \frac{1}{1-2t+2t^n-t^{n+1}}$, so they are all infinite dimensional. Moreover, growth could be polynomial (but at least quadratic) for the potential of degree 4, and is always exponential for potential of degree starting from 5. For one particular type of potential we prove a conjecture by Wemyss, which relates the difference of dimensions of potential algebra and its abelianization with Gopakumar-Vafa invariants.

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1 Introduction

Questions we study in this paper arise from the fact, that potential algebras, appearing in minimal model program, in noncommutative resolution of singularities, such as reconstruction algebra introduced by M. Wemyss [11], are important, when they are finite dimensional, or have linear growth. So it was our goal to develop techniques allowing to recognize when a potential gives rise to an algebra, which has this kind of finiteness properties, or extract more information on the algebra, such as its dimension, in terms of potential. Potential algebras and their versions appear in many different and related contexts in physics and mathematics and are known also under the names vacualgebra, Jacobi algebra, etc. (see, for example, [2, 1, 3, 4, 11]).

Throughout the paper we are living mainly in the following situation, $\mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle$ is the free associative algebra in two variables, $F \in \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle$ is a cyclicly invariant polynomial, not necessarily homogeneous, however the case of a homogeneous F will be treated separately. We always assume that F starts in degree $\geqslant 3$, that is, the first three homogeneous components of F are zero: $F_0 = F_1 = F_2 = 0$, which means we suppose generators of A are linearly independent. We consider the *potential algebra* A_F, given by two relations, which are partial derivatives of F, i.e. A_F is the factor of $\mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$ by the ideal I_F generated by $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$, where the linear maps $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} : \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle \to \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} : \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle \to \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$ are defined on monomials as follows:

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} u & \text{if } w = xu, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \qquad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \begin{cases} u & \text{if } w = yu, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This notion of noncommutative derivation of free associative algebra was first introduced by Kontsevich in [9], an equivalent definition is given, for example, in [6].

Using the improved version of the Golod–Shafarevich theorem [14] and involving the fact of potentiality, we derive the following fact.

Theorem 1.1. *Let A_F be a potential algebra given by a not necessarily homogeneous potential F having only terms of degree 5 or higher. Then A_F is infinite dimensional.*

We prove this estimate in Section 1 and compare it to the one, which could be obtained by a straightforward application of the classical version of the Golod–Shafarevich [7] theorem not involving fully the fact of potentiality, but only the information on the number and degrees of relations, which follows from it.

In Section 3 we deal first with the case of homogeneous potentials of degree 3. We classify all of them up to isomorphism and see that the corresponding algebras are infinite dimensional. We also compute the Hilbert series for each of them.

Next, we prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2. *If $F \in \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$ is a homogeneous potential of degree $n \geqslant 4$, then the potential algebra $= \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle/\mathrm{Id}(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y})$ is infinite dimensional.*

Moreover, the minimal Hilbert series in the class $\mathcal{P}_n$ of potential algebras with homogeneous potential of degree $n+1 \geqslant 4$ is $H_n = \frac{1}{1-2t+2t^n-t^{n+1}}$.

Corollary 1.3. *Growth of a potential algebra with homogeneous potential of degree 4 can be polynomial (at least quadratic), but starting from degree 5 it is always exponential.*

As a consequence of Example 3.6 in case of potential of degree 4 we have that algebra $A_{(3)} = A_{F_{(3)}} = x^2y^2 \circlearrowleft$, that is algebra given by relations $A_{(3)} = \langle x,y\rangle/\{xy^2+y^2x, x^2y+yx^2\}$ has a minimal Hilbert series, namely $H_{(3)} = \frac{1}{1-2t+2t^3-t^4}$. It has polynomial growth of degree not higher then two by reasons, which are obvious if one notices that $\frac{1}{1-2t+2t^3-t^4} = \frac{1}{(1+t)(1-t)^3}$, but exact calculations of the terms a_n of the series $H_{(3)} = \sum a_n t^n$ via the recurrence $a_n = 2a_{n-1} - 2a_{n-3} - a_{n-4}$ shows, that linear growth is impossible.

The above two facts together ensure that potential algebras with homogeneous potential of degree $\geqslant 3$ are always infinite dimensional. As a tool for the proof we construct a complex, in a way analogous to the Koszul complex. However, not all maps in our complex have degree one. One of the maps has degree, which depends on the degree of the potential.

In Section 4, we show that the dimension of every potential algebra is at least 8. For that we use Gröbner basis technique and arguments involving truncated algebra $A^{(n)} = A/\mathrm{span}\{u_n\}$, where u_n are monomials of degree bigger than n.

In Section 5 we consider the conjecture formulated by Wemyss and Donovan in [12]. The conjecture says that the difference between the dimension of a potential algebra and its abelianization is a linear combination of squares of natural numbers starting from 2, with non-negative integer coefficients.

Moreover, in [13] it is shown, that these integer coefficients do coincide with Gopakumar-Vafa invariants [8].

We give an example of solution of the conjecture for one particular type of potential, namely for the potential $F = x^2y + xyx + yx^2 + xy^2 + yxy + y^2 + a(y)$, where $a = \sum_{j=3}^{n} a_j y^j \in \mathbb{K}[y]$ is of degree $n > 3$ and has only terms of degree $\geqslant 3$.

2 Estimates from the Golod-Shafarevich theorem

In this section we get the following estimate: if a potential F has only terms of degree 5 or higher, then A_F is infinite-dimensional. We obtain it applying an improved version of the Golod-Shafarevich theorem, for not necessarily homogeneous algebras [14, 10], and additionally incorporating the fact that relations arise from a th potential.

We start by showing, for comparison purposes, that straightforward application of classical version of the Golod-Shafarevich theorem gives infinite dimensionality of algebra for not necessarily homogeneous case, for potentials, having only terms of degree 7 or higher, and for homogeneous potentials of degree $\geqslant 6$.

First, we recall the Golod–Shafarevich theorem.

Theorem GS. *Let $A = \mathbb{K}\langle x_, \dots, x_k\rangle/\mathrm{Id}(g_1, g_2, \dots)$, where each g_j is homogeneous of degree $\geqslant 2$ and assume that non-negative integers $m_2, m_3, \dots$ are such that for each $k \geqslant 2$, the number of the relations g_j of degree k does not exceed m_j. then the Hilbert series H_A of A satisfies the following lower estimate:*

$$H_A \geqslant \left| \frac{1}{1 - kt + m_2t^2 + m_3t^3 + \dots} \right|,$$

where the order on power series is coefficient-wise: $H = \sum h_j t^j \geqslant G = \sum g_j t^j$ if $h_j \geqslant g_j$ for all j and $|H|$ is the series obtained from H by replacing with 0 all coefficients starting from the first negative one $|H| = H$ if all coefficients of H are non-negative).

Proposition 2.1. *Let F be a (not necessarily homogeneous) potential starting with degree $n+1$ with $n \geqslant 6$ (that is, $F_j = 0$ for $j \leqslant n$). Then A_F is infinite dimensional.*

Proof. Consider the algebra $\widehat{A}$ given by the generators x, y and the relations being all homogeneous components of the relations $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ of $A = A_F$. Clearly $\widehat{A}$ is a quotient of A and therefore A is infinite dimensional provided $\widehat{A}$ is. Clearly, $\widehat{A}$ satisfies the conditions of the Golod–Shafarevich Theorem with $k = 2$, $s_j = 0$ for $j \leqslant n$ and $s_j = 2$ for $j \geqslant n$ we have at most two relations of each degree $\geqslant n$). Thus the theorem yields

$$H_{\widehat{A}} \geqslant \left| \frac{1}{1 - 2t + 2t^n + 2t^{n+1} + \dots} \right| = \left| \frac{1 - t}{1 - 3t + 2t^2 + 2t^n} \right|.$$

One can check that all coefficients of the series given by last rational function are positive if $n \geqslant 6$ and that the said series has negative coefficients if $n \leqslant 5$. Thus A is infinite dimensional if $n \geqslant 6$. □

Note that the same estimate follows from Vinberg's generalization [10] of the Golod–Shafarevich theorem.

If F is homogeneous, a slightly better estimate follows. Surprisingly, it is not that much better.

Proposition 2.2. *Let F be a homogeneous potential starting with degree $n+1$ with $n \geqslant 5$. Then A_F is infinite dimensional.*

Proof. Clearly, A satisfies the conditions of the Golod–Shafarevich Theorem with $k = 2$, $s_n = 2$ and $s_j = 0$ for $j \neq n$ (we have two relations of degree n). Thus the theorem yields

$$H_A \geqslant \left| \frac{1}{1 - 2t + 2t^n} \right|.$$

One can check that all coefficients of the series given by last rational function are positive if $n \geqslant 5$ and that the said series has negative coefficients if $n \leqslant 4$. Thus A is infinite dimensional if $n \geqslant 5$, that is, for potentials of degree 6 and higher. □

Theorem 2.3. *Let A_F be a potential algebra given by a not necessarily homogeneous potential F having only terms of degree 5 or higher. Then A_F is infinite dimensional.*

Proof. Recall that $A_F = \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle/I$, where I is the ideal generated by $G = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $H = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$. Consider the algebra $B = \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle/J$, where J is the ideal generated by G and Hx. the Golod–Shafarevich series for B is $G_B(t) = 1 - 2t^2 + t^4 + t^5$ since J is an ideal given by the relation of minimal degree 4 and one relation of minimal degree 5. We apply the improved version of the Golod–Shafarevich theorem from [14] (page 1187). Note that there is $t_0 \in (0,1)$ such that $G_B(t_0) < 0$. For instance, one can take $t_0 = 0.654$. From this it follows that B is not only infinite dimensional but has exponential growth, see **??**, Theorem 2.7, p.10 for details.

Next we show that $Ix \subset J$. Indeed, Ix is spanned (as a vector space) by m_1Hm_2x and m_1Gm_2x, where m_1, m_2 are monomials from $\mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$. An element of the second type m_1Gm_2x belongs to J since $G \in J$ and J is an ideal. For elements of the first type, we need to show that they can be expressed as linear combinations of elements of the second type and elements of the first type containing Hx (with m_2 starting with x). Indeed, this will suffice since $Hx \in J$ and J is an ideal. For this purpose we can use the commutation relation $Hy = yH - xG + Gx$ obtained from the syzygy $[H,y] + [G,x] = 0$ (see Lemma3.4. So, we use here the fact that our relations G and H are not arbitrary but are coming from a potential. After applying this commutation relation repeatedly to Hm_2x, we can pull all y with which m_2 might start to the left of H ensuring the presence of Hx. Hence $Ix \subset J$.

The last step is the following. We suppose that $A_F = \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle/I$ is finite dimensional. Then the quotient (of vector spaces) $\mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle x/Ix$ is also finite dimensional. Then $B\bar{x} = \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle x/J'$ with $J' = J \cap \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle x$, and $\bar{x} = x + J$ is also finite dimensional because $Ix \subseteq J' = J \cap \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle x$. But B can be presented as

$$B = \mathrm{Alg}(\bar{y}) + B\bar{x} + B\bar{x}\bar{y} + B\bar{x}\bar{y}^2 + \cdots = \mathrm{Alg}(\bar{y}) + Bx\mathrm{Alg}(\bar{y}),$$

where $\mathrm{Alg}(\bar{y})$ is the subalgebra of B generated by $\bar{y}$. Since $B\bar{x}$ is finite dimensional, it follows that B has linear growth. However, this contradicts the fact that B has exponential growth obtained in the first part of the proof. □

3 Homogeneous potential

Here we consider the question on infinite-dimensionality of potential in homogeneous case. This will be the basis for the non-homogeneous arguments as well.

Theorem 3.1. *If $F \in \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle$ is a homogeneous potential of degree 3, then the potential algebra $A = \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle/\mathrm{Id}(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y})$ is finite dimensional.*

Proof. Since F is a homogeneous cyclicly invariant polynomial of degree 3, we have

$$F = ax^3 + b(x^2y + xyx + yx^2) + c(xy^2 + yxy + y^2x) + dy^3.$$

Consider the abelianization $F^{\mathrm{ab}} \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]$ of F, obtained from F by assuming that x and y commute:

$$F^{\mathrm{ab}} = ax^3 + 3bx^2y + 3cxy^2 + dy^3.$$

As $\mathbb{K}$ is algebraically closed, we can write F^{ab} as a product of three linear forms:

$$F^{\mathrm{ab}} = (\alpha_1 x + \beta_1 y)(\alpha_2 x + \beta_2 y)(\alpha_3 x + \beta_3 y).$$

If the three forms above are proportional, a linear substitution turns F^{ab} into x^3. The same substitution turns F into x^3 as well. If two of the three forms are proportional, while the third is not proportional to the first two, then a linear substitution turns F^{ab} into $3x^2y$. The same substitution turns F into $x^2y + xyx + yx^2$. Finally, if no two of the above three linear forms are proportional, then a linear substitution turns F^{ab} into $3x^2y + 3xy^2$. The same substitution turns F into $x^2y + xyx + yx^2 + xy^2 + yxy + y^2x$.

Thus a linear substitution turns F into either x^3 or $x^2y+xyx+yx^2$ or $x^2y+xyx+yx^2+xy^2+yxy+y^2x$. Thus we can assume that $F \in \{x^3, x^2y+xyx+yx^2, x^2y+xyx+yx^2+xy^2+yxy+y^2x\}$.

If $F = x^3$, then $A = \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle/\mathrm{Id}(x^2)$. If $F = x^2y + xyx + yx^2$, then $A = \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle/\mathrm{Id}(xy + yx, x^2)$. Finally, if $F = x^2y + xyx + yx^2 + xy^2 + yxy + y^2x$, then $A = \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle/\mathrm{Id}(xy + yx + y^2, x^2 + xy + yx) = \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle/\mathrm{Id}(xy + yx + y^2, x^2 - y^2)$. In each case the given quadratic defining relations form a Gröbner basis in the ideal of relations (with respect to the usual degree lexicographical ordering; we assume $x > y$). In each case, the algebra is infinite dimensional. It has exponential growth for $F = x^3$ and it has the Hilbert series $H_A = 1 + 2t + 2t^2 + 2t^3 + \dots$ in the other two cases (the normal words are y^n and $y^n x$). □

Theorem 3.2. *If $F \in \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle$ is a homogeneous potential of degree $n \geqslant 4$, then the potential algebra $A = \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle/\mathrm{Id}(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y})$ is finite dimensional.*

Moreover, the minimal Hilbert series in the class $\mathcal{P}_n$ of potential algebras with homogeneous potential of degree $n + 1 \geqslant 4$ is $H_n = \frac{1}{1-2t+2t^n-t^{n+1}}$.

Since the minimal Hilbert series in the class $\mathcal{P}_n$ of potential algebras with homogeneous potential of degree $n + 1 \geqslant 4$ is $H_n = \frac{1}{1-2t+2t^n-t^{n+1}}$, they are also all infinite dimensional.

Corollary 3.3. *In particular, growth of a potential algebra with homogeneous potential of degree 4 can be polynomial, but starting from degree 5 it is always exponential.*

We need a number of general observations.

Lemma 3.4. *For every $F \in \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle$ such that $F_0 = 0$, $F = x\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$. Furthermore, the equality $F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}y$ holds if and only if F is cyclicly invariant. In particular, $[x, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}] + [y, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}] = 0$ if and only if F is cyclicly invariant.*

Proof. Trivial □

Lemma 3.5. *Let $F \in \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$ be cyclicly invariant such that $F_0 = F_1 = 0$ and $A = \langle x,y\rangle/I$ with $I = \mathrm{Id}(\partial_x F, \partial_y F)$ be the corresponding potential algebra (∂_x, ∂_y stand for $\partial/\partial x$ and $\partial/\partial y$, respectively). Then*

$$0 \to A \xrightarrow{d_3} A^2 \xrightarrow{d_2} A^2 \xrightarrow{d_1} A \xrightarrow{d_0} \mathbb{K} \to 0$$

is a complex exact at the three rightmost terms, where d_0 is the augmentation map,

$$d_1(u,v) = xu + yv, \quad d_2(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x\partial_x F & \partial_x\partial_y F \\ \partial_y\partial_x F & \partial_y\partial_y F \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}, \quad d_3(u) = (xu, yu).$$

Proof. First, we show that $d^2 = 0$. Obviously, $d_0 \circ d_1 = 0$. Note that this kind of complex ending is rather common. It is shared, for instance, by the Koszul complex of a quadratic algebra. Next, we show that $d_1 \circ d_2 = 0$. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} d_1(d_2(a,b)) &= d_1(\partial_x\partial_x Fa + \partial_x\partial_y Fb, \partial_y\partial_x Fa + \partial_y\partial_y Fb) \\ &= x(\partial_x\partial_x Fa + \partial_x\partial_y Fb) + y(\partial_y\partial_x Fa + \partial_y\partial_y Fb) \\ &= (x\partial_x\partial_x F + y\partial_y\partial_x F)a + (x\partial_x\partial_y F + y\partial_y\partial_y F)b \\ &= (\partial_x F)a + (\partial_y F)b = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the second last equality is due to Lemma 3.4, while the last equality follows from the definition of A.

Now we show that $d_2 \circ d_3 = 0$. Indeed,

$$d_2(d_3(u)) = d_2(xu,yu) = (\partial_x(\partial_x Fx + \partial_y Fy)u, \partial_y(\partial_x Fx + \partial_y Fy)u) = ((\partial_x F)u, (\partial_y F)u) = (0,0),$$

where the second last equality is due to Lemma 3.4 and cyclic invariance of F.

Now the exactness of the complex in question at $\mathbb{K}$ and at the rightmost A are obvious. It remains to check its exactness at the rightmost A^2. That is, we have to verify that if $d_1(u,v) = 0$, then $(u,v) = d_2(a,b)$ for some $a,b \in A$.

Let $u,v \in A$ be such that $d_1(u,v) = 0$. Pick $u_1, u_2 \in \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$ such that $u_1 + I = u$ and $v_1 + I = v$. Since $xu + yv = 0$ in A, we have $xu_1 + yv_1 \in I$. Since $I = xI + yI + \partial_x F\mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle + \partial_y F\mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$, we see that $xu_1 + yv_1 = \partial_x Fa_1 + \partial_y Fb_1 + xp + yq$, where $a_1, b_1 \in \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$ and $p,q \in I$. Using Lemma 3.4, we have $\partial_x F = x\partial_x\partial_x F + y\partial_y\partial_x F$ and $\partial_y F = x\partial_x\partial_y F + y\partial_y\partial_y F$. Plugging these into the previous equality, we get

$$xu_1 + yv_1 = (x\partial_x\partial_x F + y\partial_y\partial_x F)a_1 + (x\partial_x\partial_y F + y\partial_y\partial_y F)b_1 + xp + yq.$$

Rearranging the terms, we arrive to

$$x(u_1 - p - \partial_x\partial_x Fa_1 - \partial_x\partial_y Fb_1) + y(v_1 - q - \partial_y\partial_x Fa_1 - \partial_y\partial_y Fb_1) = 0,$$

where the equality holds in $\mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$. This can only happen if both summands in the above display are zero:

$$u_1 - p - \partial_x\partial_x Fa_1 - \partial_x\partial_y Fb_1 = v_1 - q - \partial_y\partial_x Fa_1 - \partial_y\partial_y Fb_1 = 0.$$

Factoring out I and using that $p,q \in I$, $u_1 + I = u$ and $v_1 + I = v$, we get

$$u = \partial_x\partial_x Fa + \partial_x\partial_y Fb, \quad v = \partial_y\partial_x Fa + \partial_y\partial_y Fb$$

in A, where $a = a_1 + I$ and $b = b_1 + I$. That is, $(u,v) = d_2(a,b)$, as required. □

The next step will be to construct an example for which the above complex is exact at its leftmost A, that is for which d_3 is injective. Later we shall show that this is the case for generic homogeneous potential.

Example 3.6. *For $n \geqslant 3$, consider the homogeneous degree $n+1$ potential*

$$F = x^{n-1}y^2{}^{\circlearrowleft} =$$

$$x^{n-1}y^2 + x^{n-2}y^2x + \ldots + xy^2x^{n-2} + y^2x^{n-1} + yx^{n-1}y.$$

Denote the corresponding potential algebra B, then the Hilbert series of B is given by $H_B(t) = \frac{1}{1-2t+2t^n-t^{n+1}}$ and the complex of Lemma 3.5 for B is exact.

Proof. The defining relations $\partial_x F = x^{n-2}y^2 + x^{n-3}y^2x + \ldots + y^2x^{n-2}$ and $\partial_y F = x^{n-1}y + yx^{n-1}$ of B form a reduced Gröbner basis in the ideal of relations of B with respect to the left-to-right degree lexicographical ordering assuming $x > y$. Indeed the leading monomials $x^{n-2}y^2$ and $x^{n-1}y$ of the defining relations have one overlap only: $x^{n-1}y^2 = x(x^{n-2}y^2) = (x^{n-1}y)y$, which resolves. Knowing the Gröbner basis, it is routine to determine normal words (those words which does notcntain as a subwords leading monomials of Gröbner bases) and hence the Hilbert series, which gives $H_A(t) = \frac{1}{1-2t+2t^n-t^{n+1}}$. It remains to show that the complex

$$0 \to B \xrightarrow{d_3} B^2 \xrightarrow{d_2} B^2 \xrightarrow{d_1} B \xrightarrow{d_0} \mathbb{K} \to 0$$

is exact, where d_0 is the augmentation map,

$$d_1(u,v) = xu + yv, \quad d_2(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x\partial_x F & \partial_x\partial_y F \\ \partial_y\partial_x F & \partial_y\partial_y F \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}, \quad d_3(u) = (xu, yu).$$

Now observe that this complex is exact at the leftmost B. Indeed, this exactness is equivalent to the injectivity of d_3. Since none of the two leading monomials of the elements of the Gröbner basis starts with y, the set of normal words is closed under multiplication by y on the left. Hence the map $u \mapsto yu$ from B to itself is injective and therefore d_3 is injective. By Lemma 3.5, the complex is exact at its three rightmost terms. Thus it remains to verify exactness at the leftmost B^2.

Set $b_k = \dim B_k$. Consider the k^{th} slice of the complex:

$$0 \to B_k \to B^2_{k+1} \to B^2_{k+n} \to B_{k+n+1} \to 0.$$

By exactness at $\mathbb{K}$ and the rightmost B, we have $d_1(B^2_{k+n}) = B_{k+n+1}$. Hence $\dim \mathtt{ker}\, d_1 \cap B^2_{k+n} = 2b_{k+n} - b_{k+n+1}$. By exactness at the rightmost B^2, d_2 maps B^2_{k+1} onto $\mathtt{ker}\, d_1 \cap B^2_{k+n}$. Hence $\dim \mathtt{ker}\, d_2 \cap B^2_{k+1} = 2b_{k+1} - 2b_{k+n} + b_{k+n+1}$. Finally, d_3 is injective and therefore $\dim d_3(B_k) = b_k$. Thus the exactness of the slice is equivalent to the equality $b_k = 2b_{k+1} - 2b_{k+n} + b_{k+n+1}$. On the other hand, we know that b_k are the Taylor coefficients of the rational function $\frac{1}{1-2t+2t^n-t^{n+1}}$, which are easily seen to satisfy the recurrent relation $b_{k+n+1} = 2b_{k+m} - 2b_{k+1} + b_k$. Hence all the slices of the complex are exact and therefore the entire complex for B is exact. □

Denote by $\mathcal{P}_n$ the class of all potential algebras with homogeneous potential of degree $n+1$.

In the remaining part of this section, we will show that the Hilbert series of the algebra B with potential of degree $n+1$ is actually minimal in the class $\mathcal{P}_n$ ($n \geqslant 3$), which ensure that any algebra in this class is infinite dimensional.

Proposition 3.7. *For every $n \geqslant 3$, the Hilbert series of the potential algebra B given by the potential $x^{n-1}y^{2\circlearrowleft}$ is minimal in the class $\mathcal{P}_n$ of potential algebras with homogeneous potentials of degree $n+1$ on two generators.*

Proof. First, note that the for every $A \in \mathcal{P}$, the k^{th} coefficient of the Hilbert series is 2^k for each $k < n$, the same as for the free algebra $T = \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle$. Since $B \in \mathcal{P}_n$, the coefficients up to degree $n-1$ of H_B are indeed minimal. Now each $A \in \mathcal{P}$ is given by two relations of degree n. Then $\dim A_n$ is $2^n - 2 = \dim T_n - 2$ if these relations are linearly independent and is greater otherwise. Since the defining relations of B are linearly independent, $\dim B_n = 2^n - 2$ and is minimal. Consider now $\dim A_k^{\text{ex}}$ with $k = n+1$. For an arbitrary $A \in \mathcal{P}$, the component of degree $n+1$ of the ideal of relations is the linear span of 8 elements being the two relations $\partial_x F$ and $\partial_y F$ (here F is the potential for A) multiplied by the variables x and y on the left or on the right. However these 8 elements exhibit at least one non-trivial linear dependence $[\partial_x F, x] + [\partial_y F, y] = 0$. Thus $\dim A_{n+1} \geqslant 2^{n+1} - 7$. We already know the Hilbert series of B, which gives $\dim B_{n+1} = 2^{n+1} - 7$. So, the $n+1$-st coefficient of the Hilbert series of A^{ex} is again minimal.

We proceed in the following way. Assume k is a non-negative integer such that the coefficients of H_B are minimal up to degree $k+n$ inclusive. We shall verify that the degree $k+n+1$ coefficient of H_B is minimal as well, which would complete the inductive proof. The last paragraph was actually providing us with the basis of induction. Consider the slice of the above complex.

$$0 \to A_k \to A_{k+1}^2 \to A_{k+n}^2 \to A_{k+n+1} \to 0$$

for algebras $A \in \mathcal{P}$. Note that the coefficients of H_B are minimal up to degree $k+n$. This means that $\dim B_j = \dim A_j$ for $j \leqslant k+n$ for Zariski generic $A \in \mathcal{P}_n$. Indeed, it is well-known and easy to show that in a variety of graded algebras the set of algebras minimizing the dimension of any given graded component is Zariski open. Thus generic members of the variety will have component-wise minimal Hilbert series. To proceed with the proof, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.8. *Let $n, m, N, k_1, \dots, k_m$ be positive integers and for $1 \leqslant j \leqslant m$, $r_j : \mathbb{K}^N \to \mathbb{K}\langle x_1, \dots, x_n\rangle$ be a polynomial map taking values in degree k_j homogeneous component of $\mathbb{K}\langle x_1, \dots, x_n\rangle$. For $s \in \mathbb{K}^N$, A^s is the algebra given by generators $x_1, \dots, x_n$ and relations $r_1(s), \dots, r_m(s)$. Assume also that Λ is a $p\times q$ matrix, whose entries are degree d homogeneous elements of $\mathbb{K}[s_1, \dots, s_N]\langle x_1, \dots, x_n\rangle$. For every fixed s, we can interpret Λ as a map from $(A^s)^q$ to $(A^s)^p$ (treated as free right A-modules) acting by multiplication of the matrix Λ by a column vector from $(A^s)^q$. Fix a non-negative integer i and let U be a non-empty Zariski open subset of $\mathbb{K}^N$ such that $\dim A_i^s$ and $\dim A_{i+d}^s$ do not depend on s provided $s \in U$. For $s \in \mathbb{K}^N$ let $\rho(i,s)$ be the rank of Λ as a linear map from $(A_i^s)^q$ to $(A_{i+d}^s)^p$ and $\rho_{\max}(i) = \max\{\rho(i,s) : s \in U\}$. Then the set $W_i = \{s \in U : \rho(i,s) = \rho_{\max}(i)\}$ is Zariski open in $\mathbb{K}^N$.*

Proof. Let $t \in W_i$. Then $\rho(i,t) = g$, where $g = \rho_{\max}(i)$. Pick linear bases of monomials $e_1, \dots, e_u$ and $f_1, \dots, f_v$ is A_i^t and A_{i+d}^t respectively. Obviously, the same sets of monomials serve as linear bases for A_i^s and A_{i+d}^s respectively For s from a Zariski open set $V \subseteq U$. Then Λ as a linear map from $(A_i^s)^q$ to $(A_{i+d}^s)^p$ for $s \in V$ has an $u^q \times v^p$ matrix M_s with respect to the said bases. The entries of this matrix depend on the parameters polynomially. Since the rank of this matrix for $s = t$ equals g, there is a square $g \times g$ submatrix whose determinant is non-zero when $s = t$. The same determinant is non-zero for a Zariski open subset of V.

Thus for s from the last set the rank of M_s is at least g. By maximality of g, the said rank equals g. Thus t is contained in a Zarisski open set, for all s from which $\rho(i,s) = g$. That is, W_i is Zarisski open. □

We are back to the proof of Proposition 3.7. For the sake of brevity, denote $a_j = \min\{\dim A_j : A \in \mathcal{P}_n\}$. By our assumption, $\dim B_j = a_j$ for all $j \leqslant k+n$. Let $U = \{A \in \mathcal{P}_n : \dim A_j = a_j \text{ for } j \leqslant k+n\}$. Then B belongs to the Zarisski open set U (since $\mathcal{P}_n$ is just a finite dimensional vector space over $\mathbb{K}$ we can identify it naturally with some $\mathbb{K}^N$ and speak of Zarisski open sets etc.). By Lemma 3.8, the rank of $d_3 : A_k \to A^2_{k+1}$ is maximal for a Zarisski generic $A \in U$. Obviously, this rank can not exceed $\dim A_k = a_k$. On the other hand our complex is exact for $A = B$ and therefore $d_3 : A_k \to A^2_{k+1}$ is injective and has rank $\dim B_k = a_k$ for $A = B$. Hence, the set U_1 of $A \in U$ for which the rank of $d_3 : A_k \to A^2_{k+1}$ equals $a_k = \dim A_k$ is a non-empty Zarisski open subset of U. Obviously, $B \in U_1$. Since for every $A \in U_1$, $d_3 : A_k \to A^2_{k+1}$ is injective and $d_3(A_k)$ is contained in the kernel of d_2, the rank of $d_2 : A^2_{k+1} \to A^2_{k+n}$ is at most $2a_{k+1} - a_k$. Since the complex is exact for $A = B$, the same rank for $A = B$ equals $2a_{k+1} - a_k$, so the maximal possible rank for $A \in U_1$ is $2a_{k+1} - a_k$. Let U_2 be the set of $A \in U_1$ such that the rank of $d_2 : A^2_{k+1} \to A^2_{k+n}$ equals $2a_{k+1} - a_k$. By Lemma 3.8, U_2 is Zarisski open. Obviously, $B \in U_2$. Then for $A \in U_1$, $d_2(A^2_{k+1})$ has dimension $2a_{k-1} - a_k$. Since our complex is exact at the rightmost A^2, the dimension of $(\texttt{ker}\, d_1) \cap A^2_{k+n}$ is $2a_{k-1} - a_k$ for each $A \in U_2$. Since our complex is exact at the rightmost A, $d_1(A^2_{k+n}) = A_{k+n+1}$. Hence $\dim A_{k+n+1} = 2a_{k+n} - 2a_{k+1} + a_k$ for every $A \in V_2$. Since for Zarisski generic $A \in V_2$, $\dim A_{k+n+1} = a_{k+n+1}$ and since $B \in U_2$, we have $\dim B_{k+n+1} = a_{k+n+1}$, which clinches the inductive proof. □

4 The dimension of a potential algebra can not be smaller than 8

Recall that as above $\mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$ is the free associative algebra in 2 variables, $F \in \langle x,y\rangle$ is a cyclic invariant polynomial.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $F \in \mathbb{K}\langle x,y\rangle$ be a cyclic invariant polynomial which is a linear combination of elements of degree 3 or larger, then*

$$\left[x, \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right] = \left[\tfrac{\partial F}{\partial y}, y\right]$$

Moreover, if F is homogeneous of degree 3 then elements

$$x \cdot \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot x, y \cdot \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot y, \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot x - x \cdot \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial y}$$

are linearly dependent over K.

In particular there are $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in K$ (not all zero) such that $\alpha_1 \cdot (x \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot x) + \alpha_2(y \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot y) + \alpha_3 \cdot (\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot x - x \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}) = 0$.

Proof. The first part follows from Lemma 3.3.

For the second part, observe that F is of degree 3, hence it is a linear combitation of elements $x^3, y^3, x^2y + xyx + yx^2, y^2x + yxy + xy^2$.

We can write elements

$$x \cdot \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot x, y \cdot \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot y, \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot x - x \cdot \tfrac{\partial F}{\partial y}$$

for each $F \in \{y^3, x^3, x^2y + xyx + yx^2, y^2x + yxy + xy^2\}$ and observe that in each case these elements are linear combination of elements

$$x^2y - yx^2, y^2x - xy^2.$$

□

Lemma 4.2. *Let $F \in K\langle x, y\rangle$ be a cyclic invariant polynomial which is a homogeneous of degree 3. Then $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \in span_K\{x^2, y^2, xy + yx\}$. Moreover if $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ are linearly independent over K then the set*

$$S = \{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot x, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot y, x \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, y \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot x, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot y, x \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, y \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\}$$

spans the vector space over the field K of dimension at least 6. Moreover, if the dimension is 6 then $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ form a Gröbner Base.

Proof. Observe that $f(1), f(2) \in span_K\{x^2, y^2, xy + yx\}$ since

$$f \in span_K\{x^3, xy^2, x^2y + xyx + yx^2, y^2x + yxy + xy^2, y^3\}.$$

We can introduce the lexicographical ordering on the set of monomials in x, y, with $x > y$. Notice that the leading monomials of $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ are in the set $\{x^2, xy, y^2\}$ since $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \in span_K\{x^2, y^2, xy + yx\}$. Let $n(1)$ be the leading monomial of $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $n(2)$ be the leading monomial of $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$. We have $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = n(2)k(1) + g(1)$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = n(2)k(2) + g(2)$ for some $k(1), k(2) \in K$ and some $g(1), g(2) \in K\langle x, y\rangle$.

Consider monomials of degree 3 in $K\langle x, y\rangle$ which don't contain either $n(1)$ nor $n(2)$ as a subword. Then, there are exactly 2 of such monomials, call them $t(1), t(2)$, since $n(1), n(2) \in \{xx, xy, yy\}$. This can be shown by considering all the possible cases of $n(1)$ and $n(2)$ Notice that, every monomial of degree 3 is a linear combination of $t(1)$ and $t(2)$, and elements from the set S. The linear space spanned by elements $t(1)$ and $t(2)$ will be denoted T.

Let Q be a linear space such that

$$Q \oplus span_K S = A(3)$$

where $A(3)$ is the linear space of elements of degree 3 in $K\langle x, y\rangle$ (where x and y have the usual gradation 1). We can assume that $Q \subseteq T$.

Suppose that we have applied the Diamond Lemma to relations $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ to resolve ambiquites involving $n(1)$ and $n(2)$. If there is some of ambiguity which doesn't resolve (this happens exactly when $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ are not Gröbner Base) then we have a relation of degree 3 which has the leading monomial which doesn't contain neither $n(1)$ nor $n(2)$ as a subword (by construction this relation is in the ideal generated by $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$). Consequently, Q is a proper subspace of the linear space of elements of degree 3 which don't contain $n(1)$ and $n(2)$ as a subword, therefore Q has dimension smaller than 2 (recall that T has dimension 2). It follows that S has dimension larger than 6. Therefore, if $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ don't form a Gröbner base then S spans linear space of dimension at least 7.

On the other hand, if $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ form a Gröbner base then all ambiquities are resolved, so $Q = T$ by Diamond Lemma (since our algebra is graded), and so S spans vector space of dimension exactly 6. □

Lemma 4.3. *Let notation be as in Lemma 4.1. Let $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ be linearly independent over K, then S spans a linear space of dimension exactly* 6*. Moreover, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$form a Gröbner base.*

Proof. Observe that by Lemma 4.1 the dimension of the linear space spanned by S is at most 6. By Lemma 4.2 the dimension is 6. The result then follows from Lemma 4.2. □

In the next theorem we will use the following notation. Let $F \in K\langle x, y\rangle$ be a cyclic invariant polynomial, then I will denote the ideal generated by $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$. Moreover, $A(i)$ will denote the linear subspace of $K\langle x, y\rangle$ spanned by monomials of degree i.

Theorem 4.4. *Let K be a field. Let $G \in K\langle x, y\rangle$ is a cyclic invariant polynomial which is a linear combination of monomials of degrees larger than two. Let I be the ideal generated by $\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}$ in $K\langle x, y\rangle$, then $K\langle x, y\rangle/I$ has at least* 8 *elements linearly independent over K.*

Proof. We can write $G = F + H$ where $F \in K\langle x, y\rangle$ is a cyclic invariant polynomial which is homogeneous of degree 3 and $H \in K\langle x, y\rangle$ is a cyclic invariant polynomial which is a linear combination of monomials of degrees larger than three. Let J be the ideal generated by $\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}$ and all monomials of degree 5. Let I be the ideal generated by $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ and all monomials of degree 5. Clearly $1, x, y \notin J + A(2) + A(3) + A(4)$ since $\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y}$ are linear combination of monomials with degrees larger than 2. We will consider two cases.

Case 1. Suppose that $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ are linearly independent over K. Notice that there are 2 monomials of degree 2, call then $p(1), p(2)$, such that any nontrivial linear combination of these monomials doesn't belong to $I + A(3) + A(4)$, and hence doesn't belong to $J + A(3) + A(4)$, since $I + A(3) + A(4) = J + A(3) + A(4)$.

We claim that there are exactly 2 monomials $m(1), m(2)$ of degree 3 such that every nontrvial linear combination of $m(1)$ and $m(2)$ is not in $J + A(4)$. Let $m(1), m(2)$ be monomials of degree 3 such that every nontrivial linear combination of $m(1)$ and $m(2)$ is not in $I + A(4)$. By Lemma 4.3 such monomials $m(1), m(2)$ exist. We will show that this is a good choice of $m(1), m(2)$. Suppose on the contrary that there m which is a nontrivial linear combination of $m(1)$ and $m(2)$ and $m \in J + A(4)$. It follows that $m \in K \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + K \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} + S' + A(4) + \sum_{i=5}^{\infty} A(i)$ where $S' = span_K\{x \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, x \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y}, y \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, y \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \cdot x, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \cdot x, \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \cdot y, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \cdot y\}$. Since m has no components of degree 2 then $m \in S' + A(4) + \sum_{i=5}^{\infty} A(i)$. Recall that $m \in A(3)$. If follows that m is a linear combination of elements from $S'' = span_K\{x \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, x \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, y \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, y \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot x, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot x, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot y, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot y\}$. Therefore $m \in I + A(4)$, and since I is homogeneous $m \in I$, a contradiction.

We now claim that there is a monomial $n \in A(4)$ such that $n \notin J$. Observe first that if $m \in J \cap A(4)$ then $m \in K\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + K\frac{\partial G}{\partial y} + S' + S'A(1) + A(1)S' + \sum_{i=5}^{\infty} A(i)$. Recall that m has no therms of degree 2; hence $m \in S' + S'A(1) + A(1)S' + \sum_{i=5}^{\infty} A(i)$. Let $m = m' + m''$ where $m' \in S'$ and $m'' \in S'A(1) + A(1)S' + \sum_{i=5}^{\infty} A(i) = I \cap A(4) + \sum_{i=5}^{\infty} A(i)$. Observe that since m has no therms of degree 3 then m' is a linear combination on elements $x \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \cdot x + y \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \cdot y$ (this element is zero by Lemma 4.1) and element $q = \alpha_1 \cdot (x \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \cdot x) + \alpha_2 (y \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \cdot y) + \alpha_3 \cdot (\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \cdot x - x \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}) = 0$ where $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ are as in Lemma 4.1. Therefore $A(4) \cap J = A(4) \cap I + K \cdot q$, hence $A(4) \cap J$ has dimension at most 7, so there exists a monomial $n \in A(4)$ such that $n \notin J$.

The conclusion:

By the construction any non-trivial linear combination of elements 1, x, y, $p(1)$, $p(2)$, $m(1)$, $m(2)$, n is not in J, therefore $K\langle x, y\rangle/J$ has at least dimension 8.

Case 2. It is done similarly, with the same notation. In fact it is a bit easier, since there are at least 3 monomials $m(1), m(2), m(3)$ of degree 3 whose nontrivial linear combinations are not in $J + A(4)$, so elements $1, x, y, p(1), p(2), n(1), n(2), n(3)$ and their nontrivial linear combinations are not in J . □

5 Difference of dimensions of A and its abelianization via Gopakumar-Vafa invariants

In this section we consider the following conjecture due to Wemyss, [12]. The conjecture says that the difference between the dimension of a potential algebra and its abelianization is a linear combination of squares of natural numbers starting from 2, with non-negative integer coefficients.

Moreover, in [13] it is shown, that these integer coefficients do coincide with Gopakumar-Vafa invariants [8].

In this section we prove the conjecture for one example of potential of certain kind, using Gröbner basis arguments.

Let $F = x^2y+xyx+yx^2+xy^2+yxy+y^2+a(y)$, where $a = \sum_{j=3}^{n} a_j y^j \in \mathbb{K}[y]$ is of degree $n > 3$ and has only terms of degree $\geqslant 3$. Let A be the corresponding potential algebra $A = \mathbb{K}\langle x, y\rangle/I$, where the ideal I is generated by $d_xF = xy + yx + y^2$ and $d_yF = xy + yx + x^2 + b(y)$ with $b(y) = \sum_{j=3}^{n} a_j y^{j-1}$. Symbol B stands for the abelianization of A: $B = A/Id(xy - yx)$.

Claim 1. $\dim B = n + 1$.

Proof. Clearly $B = \mathbb{K}[x, y]/J$, where J is the ideal generated by $2xy + y^2$ and $2xy + x^2 + b(y)$. We use the lexicographical ordering (with $x > y$) on commutative monomials. The leading monomials of the defining relations are x^2 and xy. Resolving the overlap x^2y completes the commutative Gröbner basis of the ideal of relations of B yielding $4yb(y) - 3y^3$, which together with defining relations comprise a Gröbner basis. The corresponding normal words are $1, x, y, \dots, y^{n-1}$. Hence the dimension of B is $n + 1$. □

Claim 2. Denote $c(y) = \frac{1}{2}(b(y) - b(-y))$ and $d(y) = \frac{1}{2}(b(y) + b(-y))$, the odd and even parts of b. Then A is infinite dimensional if and only if $c = 0$ (that is, if and only if a is odd). If $c \neq 0$ and $m = \mathtt{deg}\, c < n - 1 = \mathtt{deg}\, b$, then $\dim A = n + 2m - 1$. If $c \neq 0$ and $\mathtt{deg}\, c = \mathtt{deg}\, b$, then $\dim A = 3n - 3$. In any case $\dim A - \dim B$ is a multiple of 4.

Proof. We sketch the idea of the proof. From the defining relation $xy + yx + y^2$ it follows that both x^2 and y^2 are central in A. The other defining relation $xy + yx + x^2 + b(y)$ has the leading monomial y^{n-1} (now we use the deg-lex order on non-commutative monomials assuming $x > y$). One easily sees that if b is even (that is $c = 0$), then the defining relations form a Gröbner basis. The leading monomials now are xy and y^{n-1}, while the normal words are $y^j x^k$ with $0 \leqslant j < n$, $k \geqslant 0$. Hence A is infinite dimensional.

Assume now that $m = \mathtt{deg}\, c < n - 1 = \mathtt{deg}\, b$. Since x^2 and y^2 are central, the defining relations imply that so are $xy + yx$ and $c(y)$. In particular, we have a relation $[x, c(y)] = 0$. The relation $xy + yx + y^2 = 0$ allows us to rewrite $[x, c(y)] = 0$ as $2c(y)x + c(y)y = 0$, providing a relation with the leading monomial $y^m x$. Now, resolving the overlap $y^{n-1}x$, we get a relation with the leading monomial x^3. Now one routinely checks, that the defining relations together with the two extra relations we have obtained form a Gröbner basis in the ideal of relations. The leading monomials are xy, x^3, y^{n-1} and $y^m x$. Thus the normal words are y^j with $0 \leqslant j \leqslant n - 2$, $y^j x$ and $y^j x^2$ with $0 \leqslant j \leqslant m - 1$. This gives $\dim A = n + 2m - 1$ and $\dim A - \dim B = 2m - 2$, which is a multiple of 4 since m is odd.

Finally, assume that $\mathtt{deg}\, b < \mathtt{deg}\, c$. In this case one can verify that the relation $[x, c(y)] = 0$ reduces to one with the leading monomial x^3 and that the last relation together with the defining relations forms a Gröbner basis in the ideal of relations. The leading monomials are xy, x^3 and y^{n-1}. Thus the normal words are y^j, $y^j x$ and $y^j x^2$ with $0 \leqslant j \leqslant n-2$. This gives $\dim A = 3n - 3$ and $\dim A - \dim B = 2n - 4$, which is a multiple of 4 since in this case n is even. □

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Natalia Iyudu & Agata Smoktunowicz
School of Mathematics
The University of Edinburgh
James Clerk Maxwell Building
The King's Buildings
Peter Guthrie Tait Road
Edinburgh
Scotland EH9 3FD
E-mail address:
niyudu@staffmail.ed.ac.uk, a.smoktunowicz@ed.ac.uk