

Intro (David Rydh):

- I Derived categories
 - II Derived algebraic geometry
 - III ∞ -categories
-

I Derived categories:

X/k scheme, $\mathcal{F} \in \text{QCOH}(X)$
 $\bigoplus_k H^k(X, \mathcal{F})$ gr. k -vector space

$$f: X \longrightarrow Y$$

$$R^i f_* (\mathcal{F}) \in \text{QCOH}(Y)$$

Calculate: $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow I^\bullet$ inj. resolution
 $f_* I^\bullet$ cochain complex

$$R^i f_* \mathcal{F} = H^i(f_* I^\bullet)$$

Derived push-forward: $Rf_* \mathcal{F} := f_* I^\bullet$ well-def.
up to quasi-iso. More structure!

$$Rf_*: \mathcal{D}(\text{QCoh } X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}(\text{QCoh } Y)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}[0] & & \\ \uparrow \mathcal{F} & \uparrow & \\ \text{QCoh } X & \xrightarrow{Rf_*} & \text{QCoh } Y \\ & & \downarrow \mathcal{H}^k \end{array}$$

Construction: $\text{ab. cat. } \mathcal{A} \rightsquigarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\text{invert } g\text{-iso.}} \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$
 (Mod R , $\text{QCoh } X$, \dots)

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\ Rg_* Rf_* & \cong & R(gf)_* \end{array} \right]$$

Natural objects in $\mathcal{D}(\text{QCoh } X)$:

(i) Cotangent complex

$$X \longrightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow L_{X/Y}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}(\text{QCoh } X)$$

Ex: $X \xrightarrow{\text{smooth}} \text{Spec } k$, $L_{X/k}^\bullet = \Omega_{X/k}[0]$ v.b.

X l.c.i. $L_{X/k}^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}^{[-1,0]}(X)$

$$X \xrightarrow{I} Y \text{ smooth} \quad L_{X/Y}^\bullet = [I/I^2 \rightarrow \Omega_Y|_X]$$

$$I = (f_1, \dots, f_n) \text{ reg. seq.} \quad \mathcal{H}^0(L_{X/Y}^\bullet) = \Omega_{X/Y}$$

In general $\mathcal{H}^0(L_{X/Y}^\bullet) = \Omega_{X/Y}$

the cotangent complex controls deformations and obstructions.

Ex:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_0 \hookrightarrow X & & \\ \text{flat} \downarrow & \downarrow & \\ Y_0 \xrightarrow{I} Y & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} o(X_0/Y_0, Y_0 \hookrightarrow Y) \in \text{Ext}^2(L_{X_0/Y_0}^\bullet, f^*I) \\ I^2 = 0 \end{array}$$

If X_0/Y_0 smooth

$$\text{obs} = H^2(\Omega_{X_0/Y_0}^\vee \otimes f^*I)$$

(ii) Dualizing complexes / Grothendieck duality:

Serre duality: X/k ^{dim d} smooth, perfect pairing

$$H^d(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes H^{n-d}(\mathcal{F}, \omega_X) \rightarrow H^n(X, \omega_X)$$

$$\omega_X = \Lambda^d \Omega_X.$$

X not smooth: dualizing complex

$$\omega_X \in \mathcal{D}^{[-d, 0]}(\text{QCoh } X)$$

$$\omega_X \cong (\wedge^d \Omega_X)[d]$$

$$\omega_X \cong \omega_X[d] \quad \text{if } X \text{ Cohen-Macaulay.}$$

$f: X \rightarrow Y$, $f^!: \mathcal{D}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(X)$ *Only exists in derived category.*

f proper: Rf_* , $f^!$ adjoint
(Rf^* , Rf_* — " —)

$\mathcal{D}(X)$ interesting "invariant" of X

$$\mathcal{D}(X) \cong \mathcal{D}(Y) ?$$

Fourier-Mukai —

Semi-orth. decomp.

Ex: $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{P}^n) = \langle \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}(1), \dots, \mathcal{O}(n) \rangle$

$\mathcal{D}(Bl_Z X)$ build up from $\mathcal{D}(X)$ and $\mathcal{D}(Z)$.

$$\text{QCoh } X \subset \mathcal{D}(\text{QCoh } X)$$

Heart of a t-structure

Vary t-structure $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{D}(\text{QCoh } X)$ over

interesting abelian category. (Bridgeland-)

Ex:

DT-theory: moduli of quot. sheaves

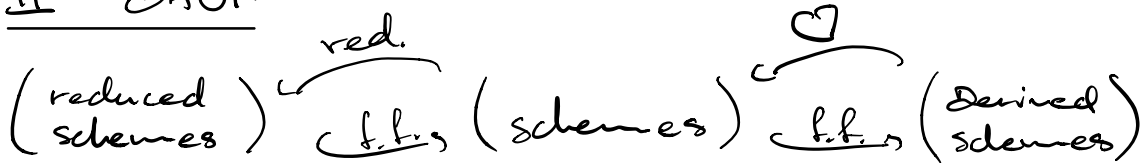
$$\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$$

PT-theory: moduli of stable pairs

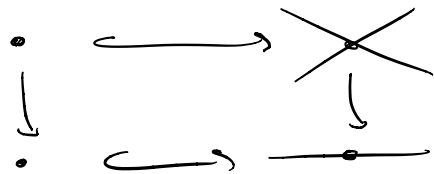
$$\mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{F}$$

coher & finite.

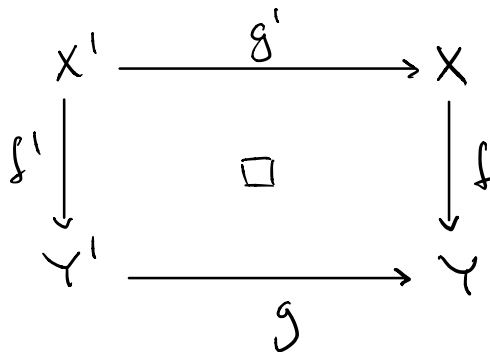
II DAG:



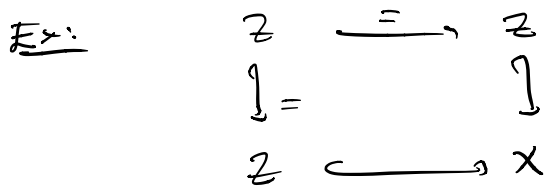
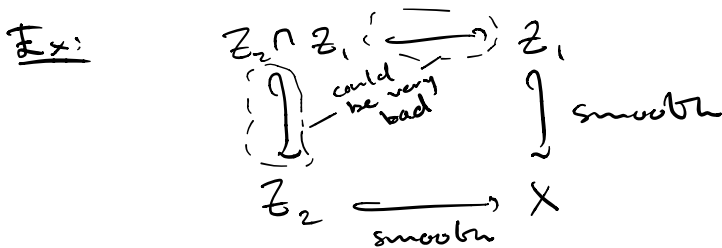
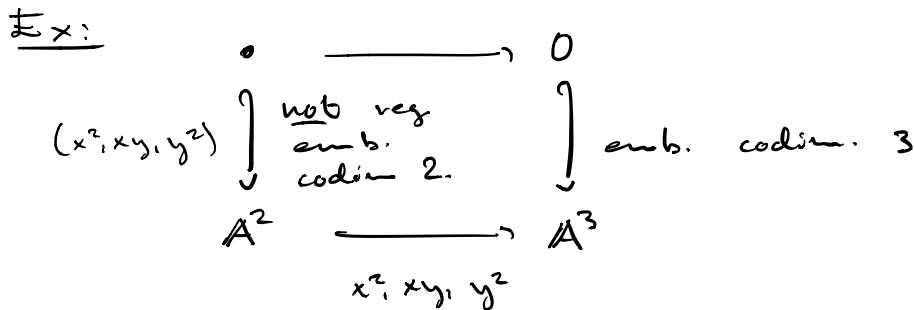
$X \times_Z Y$ may be non-reduced even if X, Y, Z reduced.



claim: fiber prod. in (Sch) is bad.
unless bor-indep.
eg if f flat.



- Ex:
- codim. may decrease
 - $Lg^*Rf_* \longrightarrow Rf'_*Lg'^*$ not nec. Iso.
 -
 - f reg. emb $\not\Rightarrow f'$ reg. emb.



Derived fiber product better:

- pres. reg. emb.
- pres. codim.
- pres. cobung. complex.

Ex:

$$0 \hookrightarrow \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \downarrow \\ A^2 \end{array}$$

$$A/(x,y) = k \longleftarrow k[x,y] = A$$

Koszul resolution $\mathcal{B}^\bullet := [A \xrightarrow{x} A] \otimes [A \xrightarrow{y} A]$
 $= [A \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} y \\ -x \end{bmatrix}} A^2 \xrightarrow{[x \ y]} A]$ dga!

$$H^k(\mathcal{B}^\bullet) = \begin{cases} A/(x,y) & k=0 \\ 0 & \text{o/w} \end{cases}$$

Prof. resolution of $A/(x,y)$.

$$A/(x,y) \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes} A/(x,y) = \mathcal{B}^\bullet \otimes A/(x,y) = [k \overset{0}{\rightarrow} k^2 \overset{0}{\rightarrow} k]$$

$$0 \overset{\text{der}}{\times} 0 = \text{RSpec}([k \overset{0}{\rightarrow} k^2 \overset{0}{\rightarrow} k]) \quad \begin{cases} e_1^2 = e_2^2 = 0 \\ e_1 e_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{L}_{w/} = k^2[-1] \quad \text{"codim. 2 reg. emb."}$$

Serre's Tor-formula: X smooth of dim d , Z_1, Z_2 of dim d_1, d_2 s.t. $d_1 + d_2 = d$. Suppose $Z_1 \cap Z_2$ has dim 0.

Ex: $C_1, C_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ of deg. n_1, n_2
 $C_1 \cap C_2$ $n_1 n_2$ points counted w. mult.
 $\text{mult}_p(C_1 \cap C_2) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathcal{O}_{C_1 \cap C_2, p})$

Bézout's thm:

$$\sum_{p \in C_1 \cap C_2} \text{mult}_p(C_1 \cap C_2) = n_1 n_2$$

Serre's correction:

$$\text{mult}_p(Z_1, Z_2) = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\text{Tor}_{\mathbb{K}}^{O_x}(\mathcal{O}_{Z_1}, \mathcal{O}_{Z_2})) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_{Z_1 \cap Z_2}^{\text{der}})$$

$$\text{Tor}_0^{O_x}(\mathcal{O}_{Z_1}, \mathcal{O}_{Z_2}) = \mathcal{O}_{Z_1} \otimes_{O_x} \mathcal{O}_{Z_2} = \mathcal{O}_{Z_1 \cap Z_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Derived: } \mathcal{H}^k(\mathcal{O}_{Z_1 \cap Z_2}^{\text{der}}) &= \mathcal{H}^k(\mathcal{O}_{Z_1} \otimes_{O_x} \mathcal{O}_{Z_2}) \\ &= \text{Tor}_{\mathbb{K}}^{O_x}(\mathcal{O}_{Z_1}, \mathcal{O}_{Z_2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & z & \\
 & \downarrow & \\
 \mathcal{D} & \hookrightarrow & X \quad \text{Cartier divisor}
 \end{array}$$

$$[\mathcal{D}] \cap [z] = [\mathcal{D} \cap z] \quad \text{if } \mathcal{D} \cap z \hookrightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

$\mathbb{A}^2(x)$ Cartier divisor

$$c_1(\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})) \cap [z] = c_1(\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})|_z) \in A^1(z)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{D} & \hookrightarrow & X & & \mathcal{D} & \hookrightarrow & \text{set } T^1(X, \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow s & & \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}) & \hookrightarrow & \text{forgets } s \\
 X & \xrightarrow{\circ} & \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}) & & & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 w & \longrightarrow & X & & w & \text{remembers } \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}). \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \circ & & & \\
 X & \xrightarrow{\circ} & \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}) & & &
 \end{array}$$

Oben: Singular moduli space \mathcal{M} has nice derived scheme \mathcal{M}^{der}

perfect obstruction theory. $L_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{der}}} \longrightarrow L_{\mathcal{M}}$ induces

III ∞ -categories:

Derived/triangulated categories are bad.

Can glue in $\text{QCoh } X = X = \bigcup_i U_i$
Can't $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \mathcal{D}(X)$.

$\text{QCoh}(\text{der. sch})$ are like $\mathcal{D}(\text{sch})$.

Solution: Can make $\mathcal{D}(A)$ into
a stable ∞ -category.

Have nice properties like gluing.

Models:

- Quasi-categories
- dg-categories
- simplicially enriched categories
- top. enriched categories.

$\text{Hom}(A, B)$ not just a set.

$\pi_0(\text{Hom}(A, B))$ usual Hom's.

$$F^\bullet \longrightarrow G^\bullet$$

$$\text{Hom}^k(F^\bullet, G^\bullet) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{maps of deg. } k \\ \text{b/w gr. algebras} \end{array} \right\}$$

cochain complex

$$\mathcal{H}^k(\text{Hom}^\bullet(F^\bullet, G^\bullet)) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{maps b/w complex} \\ \text{of deg } k \end{array} \right\}$$
