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From simple-minded collections to silting objects via Koszul duality

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The paper under review (cited as [SY19] in the sequel) studies silting objects in derived categories. The notion of a silting object was introduced by Keller-Vossieck [1] as a generalization of a tilting object. Given a triangulated category \mathcal{C} with direct sums, and denoted by $[1]$ the functor which shifts the degree down by 1, a *silting object* is an object X of \mathcal{C} such that

- $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, X[-p]) = 0$ for any $p > 0$;
- X split-generates \mathcal{C} .

Closely related to the notion of a silting object is a simple minded-collection. A set of objects $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_r\}$ of \mathcal{C} is *simple-minded* if

- $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y_i, Y_j[p]) = 0$ if $p > 0$;
- $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y_i, Y_j) = 0$ if $i \neq j$ and $\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y_i)$ is a division \mathbb{k} -algebra;
- Y_1, \dots, Y_r split-generate \mathcal{C} .

A simple minded collection $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_r\}$ is called *elementary* if $\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y_i) \cong \mathbb{k}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r$.

Let \mathcal{A} be a dg (i.e., differential graded) algebra over \mathbb{k} , there are two associated triangulated categories: the derived category $D^{\text{perf}}(\mathcal{A})$ of perfect dg modules over \mathcal{A} , and the derived category $D^{\text{prop}}(\mathcal{A})$ of proper dg modules over \mathcal{A} . Suppose \mathcal{A} is

supported in non-positive degrees and locally finite (i.e. $H^*(\mathcal{A})$ finite dimensional in each fixed degree), denoted by $\mathcal{A}^\dagger := R\mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbb{k}, \mathbb{k})$ the Koszul dual of \mathcal{A} , there is an equivalence

$$D^{\mathrm{perf}}(\mathcal{A}) \cong D^{\mathrm{prop}}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger) \quad (1)$$

between triangulated categories; see for example Sections 2.4 and 4.1 of [3] for an explanation of this fact. In [SY19], the authors work under the more restrictive assumption that \mathcal{A} is actually proper (i.e. the total dimension of $H^*(\mathcal{A})$ is finite), so \mathcal{A} is actually self-Koszul dual, namely \mathcal{A}^\dagger is quasi-isomorphic to \mathcal{A} . The main result of [SY19] proves that under the equivalence (1), an elementary simple-minded collection in $D^{\mathrm{prop}}(\mathcal{A})$ corresponds to a silting object in $D^{\mathrm{perf}}(\mathcal{A})$. More precisely, the following statement is proved:

Theorem 1. [SY19] *Let \mathcal{A} be a proper dg algebra supported non-positive degrees. Then for any elementary simple-minded collection $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_r\}$ in $D^{\mathrm{prop}}(\mathcal{A})$, there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) silting object $X = X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_r$ of $D^{\mathrm{perf}}(\mathcal{A})$ such that for $1 \leq i, j \leq r$, we have*

$$\mathrm{hom}_{D^{\mathrm{perf}}(\mathcal{A})}(X_i, Y_j[-p]) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{k} & \text{if } i = j \text{ and } p = 0; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

A fact which is worthy to mention here is that if the dg algebra \mathcal{A} is Koszul in the usual sense (so in particular \mathcal{A} is formal), then a silting object in $D^{\mathrm{prop}}(\mathcal{A})$ is actually a tilting object. This fact is proved in Lemma 4.3 of [SY19].

Theorem 1 has a geometric interpretation if one takes \mathcal{A} to be the endomorphism algebra of a basis of Lefschetz thimbles in the Fukaya-Seidel category $\mathcal{F}(\pi)$ associated to some Lefschetz fibration $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. In this case, the silting object and the elementary simple-minded collection in the theorem above correspond respectively to a basis of Lefschetz thimbles $\{\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_r\}$, and its dual basis $\{\Delta_1^\dagger, \dots, \Delta_r^\dagger\}$. To define the latter, one takes the original vanishing paths $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r \subset \mathbb{C}$ defining $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_r$, and rotate them by an angle of π to get a dual set of vanishing paths $\gamma_1^\dagger, \dots, \gamma_r^\dagger \subset \mathbb{C}$, the dual thimbles $\Delta_1^\dagger, \dots, \Delta_r^\dagger$ are Lagrangian balls in M obtained by parallel transport of the vanishing cycles of π along $\gamma_1^\dagger, \dots, \gamma_r^\dagger$. For details, see the monograph [4]. More generally, one could consider partially wrapped Fukaya categories [5] to get more interesting geometric examples of the dg algebra \mathcal{A} .

As a corollary of Theorem 1, the authors also obtained the following:

Theorem 2. [SY19] *Let \mathcal{A} be a dg algebra as in Theorem 1, but now over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{k} . There are one-to-one correspondences which commute with mutations and which preserve partial orders between*

- *equivalence classes of silting objects in $D^{\text{perf}}(\mathcal{A})$;*
- *isomorphism classes of simple-minded collections in $D^{\text{prop}}(\mathcal{A})$;*
- *bounded t -structures of $D^{\text{prop}}(\mathcal{A})$ with length heart;*
- *bounded co- t -structures of $D^{\text{perf}}(\mathcal{A})$.*

The results of this paper are interesting. However, from the point of view of Koszul duality, it would be more interesting to investigate the general case when \mathcal{A} is a non-positively graded, homologically smooth dg algebra over \mathbb{k} which is locally finite instead of finite-dimensional, in which case the Koszul dual $\mathcal{A}^!$ of \mathcal{A} is still proper. This is the case, for example, when \mathcal{A} is the Ginzburg dg algebra associated to certain quivers with potentials (Q, w) , whose Koszul dual is a proper and cyclic A_∞ -algebra introduced by Kontsevich-Soibelman [2], and they also arise naturally in geometric context as Chekanov-Eliashberg dg algebras of certain Legendrian submanifolds, or equivalently, the endomorphism A_∞ -algebra of the wrapped Fukaya categories of certain Weinstein manifolds, some cool examples are found in [3]. As mentioned in the paper under review, an analogue of Theorem 2 for this more general case is the work in preparation of Keller and Nicolás. It is natural to expect that such a result, once suitably interpreted, would have some interesting geometric implications.

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