

### L3 : Kostul duality

First, universal resolutions:

Let  $M$   $R$ -module.

Priddy's resn  $P(R) \rightarrow k \rightarrow 0$  exact

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } k \text{ field } P(R) \otimes_k M \rightarrow \underbrace{k \otimes_k M}_{\cong M} \rightarrow 0 \text{ exact}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \underbrace{R \otimes_k (R^!_i)^* \otimes_k M}_{P(R) \otimes_k M} \rightarrow R \otimes_k (\cancel{R^!_0})^* \otimes_k M \xrightarrow{\mu} M \rightarrow 0$$

$\alpha = \alpha^{P(R)} \otimes 1_M$

explicit  $R$ -free resn

(For  $M \neq k$ , highly non-min!  $\ell$  : ranks  $\infty$  if  $\dim_k M = \infty$ )

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More generally, there is a duality producing this :

Consider the  $R$ -dual of the Priddy/Kostul cx

$$C = R \otimes_k R^!$$

$$\alpha = \sum_i x_i \otimes x_i^*$$

Note :  $C$  is an  $R$ - $R^!$ -bimodule

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}_R(R \otimes_k R^!^*, R) \\ & \cong \text{Hom}_k(R^!^*, \text{Hom}_R(R, R)) \\ & \cong R \otimes_k R^!^{**} \\ & \cong R \otimes_k R^! \end{aligned}$$

(Fct/h)

( $*$  = gdd dual)

or: each  $R$ -free on  $k$ -basis of  $(R^!_i)^*$   
 - so dual  $R$ -free on basis  $R^!_i$

Thm: (Koszul duality)  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Beilinson - Ginzburg - Schechtman} \\ \text{\& further by} \\ \text{Beilinson - Ginzburg - Soergel} \end{array} \right]$  2

There is an equivalence of cats given by

$$\mathcal{D}^b(R^!) \xrightleftharpoons[R]{L} \mathcal{D}^b(R)$$

$$M \longmapsto L(M) = \overset{\text{Tot}}{(C \otimes_{R^!} M)} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{as } R\text{-mods:} \\ = R \otimes_k R^! \otimes_{R^!} M \\ \cong R \otimes_k M \end{array} \right)$$

hence M here

totalized by:

$$R(N) \longleftarrow N$$

$$= \overset{\text{Tot}}{(\text{Hom}_R(C, N))}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{as } R\text{-mods:} \\ = \text{Hom}_R(R \otimes_k R^!, N) \\ \cong \text{Hom}_k(R^!, N) \\ \cong (R^!)^* \otimes_k N \end{array} \right) \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} = \\ \cong \\ \cong \end{array}} \right\} \text{as } R\text{-mods}$$

- internal degree on  $R^!$
  - if  $M$  is a cx (not just a module), then also the homological deg of  $M$
- (ie, totalize the bicomplex formed by  $\mathcal{D}^C$  &  $\mathcal{D}^M$ )

Note: •  $(L, R)$  adjoint functors - classic  $\text{Hom}/\otimes$

•  $R, R^!$  flat/ $k \Rightarrow C = R \otimes_k^L R^!$

•  $C$  free/ $R, R^! \Rightarrow L(M) = C \otimes_{R^!}^L N$

} but w/ twisted diff'l

$R(N) = R\text{Hom}_R(C, N)$

• How to grade/totalize  $L(M), R(N)$ ?

By grading on  $R^!$  and hom'l grading on  $M, N$

Idea of pf:

3

$$RL(M) \cong \underbrace{(R^!)^* \otimes_k R \otimes_k M}_{P(R) \simeq k} \simeq k \otimes_k M \cong M$$

$$LR(N) = \underbrace{R \otimes_k (R^!)^* \otimes_k M}_{P(R) \simeq k} \simeq k \otimes_k N \cong N$$

[In fact,  $LR(N)$  is that universal resn of  $N$  we saw.]

Classic BGG:

Consider the case  $R = k[x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{k\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle}{(\{x_i x_j - x_j x_i\})}$   
 $= \text{symmetric alg } S(V)$

$$R^! = \frac{k\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle}{(\{x_i^2\}, \{x_i x_j + x_j x_i\})} = \text{exterior alg } \Lambda(V) = E$$

$$(R^!)^* = E^* = \text{Hom}_k(E, k) = \omega_E$$

Kostul duality for  $S, \Lambda$  recovers the BGG correspondence:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{coherent} \\ \text{shvs on } \mathbb{P}^n \end{array} \right\}$

$S_S$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{odd fg.} \\ S\text{-mods} \end{array} \right\}$

fin length  
S-mods

Kostul  
 $\approx$   
duality

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fg. gdd} \\ \Lambda\text{-mods} \end{array} \right\}$

per f( $\Lambda$ )

Why do  $\nearrow$  correspond to?

Exercise (now...!)