

L2: Koszul resolutions

Recall R is a Koszul alg if k has a linear resn.
In fact, then one can precisely give it:

$$R = \frac{T(V)}{(W)} = \frac{k\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle}{(W)} \quad (W \subseteq V^{\otimes 2} \text{ quadratic}), \quad R^! = \frac{T(V^*)}{(W^\perp)}$$

Thm (Priddy): If R Koszul, then the following
is a min'l gdd R -free resn of k :

P(R): $\dots \xrightarrow{\partial} R \otimes_k (R_2^!)^* \xrightarrow{\partial} R \otimes_k (R_1^!)^* \xrightarrow{\partial} R \otimes_k (R_0^!)^* \rightarrow k \rightarrow 0$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{k \text{ v.sp.}} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{k \text{ v.sp.}} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{k \text{ v.sp.}}$

Priddy cx/resn
or
Koszul resn

$$\partial = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes x_i^* \quad (\text{right mult. by "trace elt"})$$

where x_i^* induced from $R_{m-1}^! \xrightarrow{x_i^*} R_m^!$

$(R_m^!)^* \xrightarrow{x_i^*} (R_{m-1}^!)^* \leftarrow \text{Hom}_k(-, k)$

i.e., removes an x_i^* factor
(but after possible reuniting
via relns in $R^!$)

i.e., transpose matrix

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } \partial(1 \otimes \overline{x_{i_1}^* x_{i_2}^* \dots x_{i_m}^*}) \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes \overline{x_{i_1}^* x_{i_2}^* \dots x_{i_m}^* \cdot x_i^*} \end{aligned}$$

\uparrow linear coeffs \checkmark
 remove if matches (possibly reuniting) (sum!)

Note: $\beta_i(k) = \text{rank}_R P(R)_i$
 $= \text{rank}_R R \otimes_k (R_i^!)^*$
 $= \dim_k R_i^!^* = \dim_k R_i^!$

growth
= growth
gdd
pieces!
of $R^!$

$$\begin{aligned} R \otimes_k k^n &\cong (R \otimes_k k)^n \\ &\cong R^n \end{aligned}$$

Equivalent conditions: (assume $R = \frac{T(V)}{(w)}$ quadratic alg) 2

Note: 1) $(R^!)^! = R$ for any quadratic alg
(obvious: $(W^\perp)^\perp = W$) ← orthogonal complements

2) one can still form Priddy's cx for quadratic alg and it's linear

Priddy's Thm says: $R \text{ Koszul} \iff P(R) \xrightarrow{\sim} k \text{ resn (ie, exact)}$
(k has linear resn)

Thm: $R \text{ Koszul} \implies \underbrace{\text{Ext}_R(k, k)}_{\oplus \text{Ext}_R^i(k, k)} \cong R^!$ as k -algebras

Pf: Let $P \xrightarrow{\sim}_R k$ be Priddy's free resn

Then $\text{Ext}_R(k, k) = H(\text{Hom}_R(P, P))$

$$\cong H(\text{Hom}_R(P, k))$$

$$= H(\text{Hom}_R(R \otimes_k (R^!)^*, k))$$

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

$a=0$

$$= (R^!)^{**} = R^!$$

dga under composition (hw 1)

so, Ext is (assoc) alg

[actually agrees w/ Yoneda product up to \pm (not obvious)]

where $R^! \text{ alg} \implies (R^!)^* \text{ co-alg} \implies P(\text{dg}) \text{ co-alg}$

$$\implies \text{Hom}_R(P, k) \text{ alg}$$

\uparrow is

$\text{Hom}_R(P, P)$ alg under comp

↑ can check!

Converse?

3

Thm: For any quadratic alg R ,

$$R^! = \underbrace{\text{"diagonal part"} \operatorname{Ext}_R^\Delta(k, k)}_{\substack{\text{as} \\ \text{algebras!}}} \text{ of } \operatorname{Ext}_R(k, k)$$
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \operatorname{Ext}_R^i(k, k)_i$$
$$= \bigoplus_i k^{\beta_{ii}}$$

Pf: k has linear resn $\Leftrightarrow \beta_{ij} = 0, i \neq j$
 $\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Ext} = \operatorname{Ext}^\Delta$

Cor: R Koszul $\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Ext}_R(k, k) \cong R^!$ as k -algs

Pf: $\Rightarrow \checkmark$
 \Leftarrow by Thm, $R^! \xrightarrow{\cong} \operatorname{Ext}^\Delta(k, k) \xhookrightarrow{i} \operatorname{Ext}(k, k)$
but $\operatorname{Ext}_R^i(k, k)_j = k^{\beta_{ij}} \leftarrow$ odd Betts #
so, i iso $\Rightarrow \beta_{ij} = 0, i \neq j$

In particular: R Koszul $\Rightarrow \operatorname{Ext}(k, k) = k \langle \operatorname{Ext}_R^1(k, k), \rangle$
 $= k \langle \operatorname{Ext}_R^1(k, k) \rangle$

Thm: R Koszul $\Leftrightarrow R^!$ Koszul

since $R^!$ is so.

Pf: exercise today...

Note: we have, defining $E(R) = \operatorname{Ext}_R(k, R)$ for any stdgdd k -alg R
 R Koszul $\Leftrightarrow E(E(R)) \cong R$

(Warning: in some sources, this (or other conditions above) is given as the def of a Koszul alg.)