

# Using geometric realizations to construct non-Fourier-Mukai functors

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Theorem (R., Neeman, Van den Bergh)

*There exists a non-Fourier-Mukai functor*

$$D^b(Q) \rightarrow D^b(\mathbb{P}^4)$$

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General construction for non-Fourier-Mukai functors:

$$D^b(X) \xrightarrow{L} D(X_\eta)$$

working for any smooth projective scheme  $X$  of dimension  $\geq 3$ .

# Strategy

## Goal

*For any smooth projective scheme  $X$  with a tilting bundle,  $\dim(X) \geq 3$  construct a non-Fourier-Mukai functor  $D^b(\text{coh } X) \rightarrow D^b(\text{coh } Y)$ , for some scheme  $Y$ .*

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} T \in D^b(\text{coh } X) & \xrightarrow{L} & D(X_\eta) \\ & \searrow \text{corestrict} & \uparrow \\ & & \text{Perf}(R) \subset \xrightarrow{\text{geometric realization}} D^b(\text{coh } Y) \end{array}$$

$$R = \text{End}(L(T))$$

# Auslander algebra

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Note that  $\Gamma_\Lambda$  contains the following algebra:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Lambda & J & J^2 & \dots & J^{n-1} \\ \Lambda/J^{n-1} & \Lambda/J^{n-1} & J/J^{n-1} & \dots & J^{n-2}/J^{n-1} \\ \Lambda/J^{n-2} & \Lambda/J^{n-2} & \Lambda/J^{n-2} & \dots & J^{n-3}/J^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \Lambda/J & \Lambda/J & \Lambda/J & \dots & \Lambda/J \end{pmatrix}$$

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- (Auslander) There exists a fully faithful functor  $\text{Perf}(\Lambda) \hookrightarrow \text{Perf}(\Gamma_\Lambda)$  and  $\Gamma_\Lambda$  has finite global dimension
- (Orlov)  $\text{Perf}(\Gamma_\Lambda)$  has a semiorthogonal decomposition

$$\text{Perf}(\Gamma_\Lambda) = \langle \text{Perf}(D_1), \dots, \text{Perf}(D_N) \rangle$$

with  $D_i$  central simple algebras.

# Auslander $(A_\infty)$ -category

Let  $R$  be a finite-dimensional  $A_\infty$ -algebra equipped with a (decreasing) filtration  $R \supset F^1 \supset F^2 \dots \supset F^{n-1} \supset F^n = 0$  compatible with the  $A_\infty$  structure.

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Let  $\Gamma$  be the  $A_\infty$ -category with objects  $0, \dots, n$  and morphisms

$$\begin{pmatrix} R & F^1 & F^2 & \dots & F^{n-1} \\ R/F^{n-1} & R/F^{n-1} & F^1/F^{n-1} & \dots & F^{n-2}/F^{n-1} \\ R/F^{n-2} & R/F^{n-2} & R/F^{n-2} & \dots & F^{n-3}/F^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ R/F^1 & R/F^1 & R/F^1 & R/F^1 & R/F^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Proposition (RRVdB)

There is a fully faithful functor  $\Gamma \overset{\infty}{\otimes}_R - : \text{Perf}(R) \rightarrow \text{Perf}(\Gamma)$  and a semi-orthogonal decomposition

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The SOD is obtained as  $\text{Perf}(\Gamma) = \langle \langle S_0 \rangle, \dots, \langle S_{n-1} \rangle \rangle$  with  $S_i \in D_{\infty}\Gamma$  given by

$$S_i = \begin{pmatrix} F^i/F^{i+1} \\ F^{i-1}/F^i \\ \vdots \\ \mathbb{R}/F^1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Corollary (RRvDb)

*Let  $R$  be a finite dimensional  $A_\infty$ -algebra equipped with a finite descending filtration such that  $R/F^1R$  is geometric. Then there exists a fully faithful Fourier-Mukai functor  $\text{Perf } R \hookrightarrow D^b(\text{coh}(Y))$  where  $Y$  is a smooth projective  $k$ -scheme.*

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Proof: By Orlov one can glue geometric realizations, so we take

$$\text{Perf}(R) \rightarrow \text{Perf}(\Gamma) = \underbrace{\langle \text{Perf}(R/F^1R), \dots, \text{Perf}(R/F^1R) \rangle}_n \rightarrow \text{Perf}(Y).$$

Let  $X$  be a smooth projective scheme of dimension  $m \geq 3$  and  $M = \omega_X^{\otimes 2}$ .

- Construct a category  $\mathcal{X}$  encoding the data of an affine covering of  $X$ , so that  $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{X})$  is roughly the category of presheaves associated to the covering;

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  - ▶ The objects are the same as the objects of  $\mathcal{X}$
  - ▶ Morphisms are  $\mathcal{X}(-, -) \oplus \Sigma^{2m-2}M(-, -)$
  - ▶  $A_\infty$  structure on morphisms is given by composition in  $\mathcal{X}$  ( $m_2$ ) and by  $\eta : \mathcal{X} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}_\eta$  ( $m_{2m}$ )

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Proof: We have a non-Fourier-Mukai functor

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The filtration by degree  $F^p = \bigoplus_{i \geq p} R^{-i}$  is compatible with the  $A_\infty$  structure so we can apply our geometrization result:

$$D^b(X) \xrightarrow{L} \text{Perf}(R) \rightarrow D^b(Y).$$

