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1. Corrections in the proof of the main theorem

We use the notations from section 2.3 of [8] but for simplicity, we assume that k is a field. The case of a commutative ground ring is an easy extension, cf. [7]. Let A be k-algebra and Sg(A) the singularity category, i.e. the Verdier quotient of the homotopy category of right bounded complexes of finitely generated projective (right) A-modules with bounded homology by its full subcategory of the bounded complexes of finitely generated projective A-modules. For a dg category \( \mathcal{A} \), denote by \( X \mapsto Y(X) \) the dg Yoneda functor and by \( \mathcal{D}A \) the derived category. We write \( \mathcal{A}^{e} \) for the enveloping dg category \( \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}^{op} \) and \( I_{A} \) for the identity bimodule.
Lemma of Recall

We let (arbitrary) 

since and 

The inclusion 

whereas 

It is invertible.

where \( rB = B(?, F) \) and \( B_F = B(F?, -) \).

Let \( \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{C}_G^B(\text{proj} \ A) \) denote the dg category of right-bounded complexes of finitely generated projective \( A \)-modules with bounded homology. Let \( \mathcal{S} \) denote the dg quotient \( \mathcal{M}/\mathcal{P} \). Then \( H^0(\mathcal{S}) \) is triangle equivalent to \( \text{Sq}(A) \). We have the obvious inclusion and projection dg functors

\[
\begin{array}{c}
A \\
\text{M} \\
\text{S} \\
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{i} \xrightarrow{p}
\xrightarrow{\text{M}^{\text{op}}} \xrightarrow{\text{M}} \xrightarrow{\text{S}}.
\]

The restriction along \( G = 1 \otimes i \) admits the left adjoint \( G^* \) given by

\[
G^*: X \mapsto M_i \otimes_A X,
\]

and the restriction along \( F = i \otimes 1 \) admits the fully faithful left and right adjoints \( F^* \) and \( F^! \) given by

\[
F^*: Y \mapsto Y \otimes_A M_i \quad \text{and} \quad F^!: Y \mapsto R\text{Hom}_A(M_i, Y).
\]

Since \( F^* \) and \( F^! \) are the two adjoints of a localization functor, we have a canonical morphism \( F^* \rightarrow F^! \).

Lemma 1.1. If \( P \) is an arbitrary projective \( A^e \)-module, the morphism

\[
F^*G^*(P) \rightarrow F^!G^*(P)
\]

is invertible.

Proof. Let \( P \) be the direct sum of finitely generated projective \( A^e \)-modules \( P_j \otimes Q_j \), \( j \in J \). Since \( F^* \) and \( G^* \) commute with (arbitrary) coproducts, the left-hand side is the dg module

\[
\bigoplus_j \mathcal{M}(i?, -) \otimes_A (P_j \otimes Q_j) \otimes_A M(?, i-) = \bigoplus_j \mathcal{M}(P_j^\vee, -, -) \otimes M(?), Q_j),
\]

where \( P_j^\vee = \text{Hom}_{A^e}(P_j, A) \). The right-hand side is the dg module

\[
\text{Hom}_A(M_i, M_i \otimes_A (\bigoplus_j P_j \otimes Q_j)) = \text{Hom}_A(M_i, \bigoplus_j \mathcal{M}(P_j^\vee, -) \otimes Q_j).
\]

Let us evaluate the canonical morphism at \((M, L) \in \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{M}^{\text{op}} \). We find the canonical morphism

\[
\bigoplus_j \mathcal{M}(P_j^\vee, M) \otimes \mathcal{M}(L, Q_j) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(L, \bigoplus_j \mathcal{M}(P_j^\vee, M \otimes Q_j)).
\]

We may assume that \( P_j = A \) for all \( j \). We then find the canonical morphism

\[
\bigoplus_j M \otimes \text{Hom}_A(L, Q_j) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(L, \bigoplus_j M \otimes Q_j).
\]

Recall that \( L \) and \( M \) are right bounded complexes of finitely generated projective modules with bounded homology. We fix \( M \) and consider the morphism as a morphism of triangle functors with argument \( L \in \mathcal{D}^b(\text{Mod} A) \). Then we are reduced to the case where \( L \) is in \( \text{Mod} A \). In this case, the morphism becomes an isomorphism of complexes because the components of \( L \) are finitely generated projective. \( \square \)
Let us put
$$H = F^*G^*: \mathcal{D}(A^e) \to \mathcal{D}(S^e).$$
It is this functor $H$ that replaces the mistaken functor $(i \otimes i)^*$ of [8]. Let us compute the image of the identity bimodule $A$ under $H$. We have
$$H(A) = F^!(M_1 \otimes_A A) = F^!(M_1) = R\text{Hom}_A(M_1, M_1)$$
and when we evaluate at $L$, $M$ in $M$, we find
$$H(A)(L, M) = R\text{Hom}_A(M(1, L), M(1, M)) = R\text{Hom}_A(M(A, L), M(A, M)) = \text{Hom}_A(L, M).$$
Thus, the functor $H$ takes the identity bimodule $A$ to the identity bimodule $I_M$. Since $F^*$ and $G^*$ are fully faithful so is $H$. Denote by $\mathcal{N}$ the image under $H$ of the closure of Proj $A^e$ under finite extensions. Then $H$ yields a fully faithful functor
$$\mathcal{S}_g(A^e) \to \mathcal{D}(S^e)/\mathcal{N}$$
taking the bimodule $A$ to the identity bimodule $I_M$. Now one concludes as in [8] by showing that the canonical functor $\mathcal{D}(M^e)/\mathcal{N} \to \mathcal{D}(S^e)$ induces a bijection in the morphism spaces from $I_M$ to its suspensions.

2. Proof of the reconstruction theorem

The proof given in [8] neglected the subtleties arising from the fact that $A = P/(Q)$ is a complete algebra and did not give enough details in the reference to [6]. We correct this in the following argument: by the Weierstrass preparation theorem, we may assume that $Q$ is a polynomial. Let $P_0 = k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ and $S = P_0/(Q)$. Then $S$ has isolated singularities, but may have singularities other than the origin. Let $m$ be the maximal ideal of $P_0$ generated by the $x_i$ and let $R$ be the localization of $S$ at $m$. Now $R$ is local with an isolated singularity at $m$ and $A$ is isomorphic to the completion $\hat{R}$.

By Theorem 3.2.7 of [6], in sufficiently high degrees $r$, the Hochschild cohomology of $S$ is isomorphic to the homology in degree $r$ of the complex
$$k[u] \otimes K(S, \partial_1 Q, \ldots, \partial_n Q),$$
where $u$ is of degree 2 and $K$ denotes the Koszul complex. Now $S$ is isomorphic to $K(P_0, Q)$ and so $K(S, \partial_1 Q, \ldots, \partial_n Q)$ is isomorphic to
$$K(P_0, Q, \partial_1 Q, \ldots, \partial_n Q).$$
Since $Q$ has isolated singularities, the $\partial_i Q$ form a regular sequence in $P_0$. So
$$K(P_0, Q, \partial_1 Q, \ldots, \partial_n Q)$$
is quasi-isomorphic to $K(M, Q)$, where $M = P_0/(\partial_1 Q, \ldots, \partial_n Q)$. Therefore, in high even degrees $2r$, the Hochschild cohomology of $S$ is isomorphic to
$$T = k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]/(Q, \partial_1 Q, \ldots, \partial_n Q)$$
as an $S$-module. Since $S$ and $S^e$ are Noetherian, this implies that the Hochschild cohomology of $R$ in high even degrees is isomorphic to the localization $T_m$. Since $R \otimes R$ is Noetherian and Gorenstein (cf. Theorem 1.6 of [11]), by Theorem 6.3.4 of [2], the singular Hochschild cohomology of $R$ coincides with Hochschild cohomology in sufficiently high degrees. By the main theorem, the Hochschild cohomology of $\mathcal{S}_g(R)$ is isomorphic to the singular Hochschild cohomology of $R$ and thus isomorphic to $T_m$ in high even degrees. Since $R$ is a hypersurface, the dg category $\mathcal{S}_g(R)$ is isomorphic, in the homotopy category of dg categories, to the underlying differential $Z$-graded category of the differential $Z/2$-graded category of matrix factorizations of $Q$, cf. [4], [10] and Theorem 2.49 of [1]. Thus, it is 2-periodic and so is its Hochschild cohomology. It follows that the zeroth Hochschild cohomology of $\mathcal{S}_g(R)$ is isomorphic to $T_m$ as an algebra. The completion functor ? $\otimes \hat{R}$ yields an embedding $\text{Sg}(R) \to \text{Sg}(A)$, through which $\text{Sg}(A)$ identifies with the idempotent completion of the triangulated category $\text{Sg}(R)$, cf. Theorem 5.7 of [3]. Therefore, the corresponding dg functor $\mathcal{S}_g(R) \to \mathcal{S}_g(A)$ induces an equivalence in the derived categories and an isomorphism in Hochschild cohomology. So we find an isomorphism
$$HH^0(\mathcal{S}_g(A), \mathcal{S}_g(A)) \to T_m.$$
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References