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K-theory (3)

Q-construction (continuation)

Setup $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})$ exact category

Example: $\mathcal{C} = \text{Mod}_R^{\text{fg}}$ $R = \text{Noether ring}$

or

$\text{Vect}_R := \{ \text{f.g. proj } R\text{-modules} \}$

Notation: $X \hookrightarrow Y$ = admissible mono

$X \twoheadrightarrow Z$ = " " epi

Def. $Q\mathcal{C} = \text{categ. def by}$

• $\text{obj } Q\mathcal{C} = \text{obj } (\mathcal{C})$

• $x, y \in \text{obj } (\mathcal{C}) \Rightarrow$

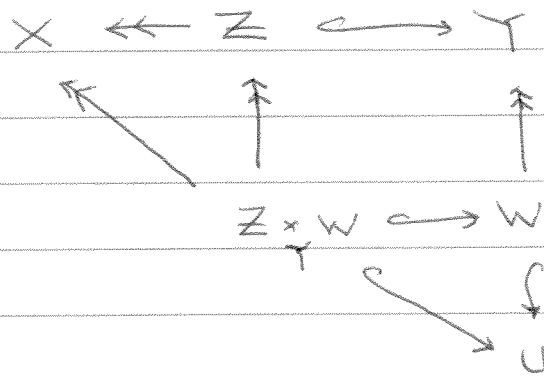
$$\text{Hom}_{Q\mathcal{C}}(x, y) = \{ X \leftarrow Z \hookrightarrow Y \} / \text{obvious isom}$$

• composition:

$$(X \leftarrow Z \hookrightarrow Y) \circ (Y \leftarrow W \hookrightarrow U)$$

given by

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Notation: $i: X \hookrightarrow Y \Rightarrow i_!: X \rightarrow Y$ in QC
monic in \mathcal{C}

$$X \xleftarrow{\quad} X \xrightarrow{\quad} Y$$

2) $j: Y \twoheadrightarrow Z \Rightarrow j^!: Z \rightarrow Y$ in QC
epi in \mathcal{C}

$$Z \xleftarrow{\quad} Y \xrightarrow{\quad} Y$$

3) Any $f: X \rightarrow Z$ in QC
corresponds to $X \xleftarrow{i_!} Y \xrightarrow{i} Z$

$$\Rightarrow f = i_! \circ j^!$$

Prop $N(\text{QC})$ is connected since $X \in \mathcal{C}$
 $\Rightarrow i_x: 0 \rightarrow X, j_x: X \rightarrow 0$

$$(i_x)_!: 0 \rightarrow X$$

$$(j_x)^!: 0 \rightarrow X$$

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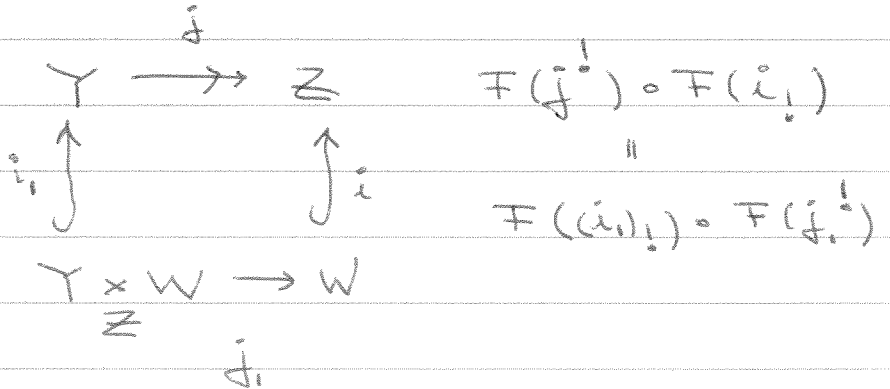
Universal property of QC

- $F: \mathcal{QC} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \iff$
- a) $F(x) \in \mathcal{A} \quad \forall x \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$
 - b) $\forall i: X \rightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{C} , need $F(i_!): F(X) \rightarrow F(Y)$
 - c) $\forall j: Y \rightarrow Z$ in \mathcal{C} , need $F(j_!): F(Z) \rightarrow F(Y)$

s.t

- b), c) compatible with composition

- \forall Cartesian square in \mathcal{C}



Theorem $\pi_1(N(\mathcal{QC}), 0) \cong K_0(\mathcal{C})$

Idea: $x \in \mathcal{C} \rightsquigarrow$ get $0 \xrightarrow{(i_x)_!} x$ in \mathcal{QC}
 $\downarrow j_x^!$

\Rightarrow loop based at 0 in $N(\mathcal{QC})$

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Details of proof:

Enough to show:

$$\pi_1(N(Q\mathcal{C}))\text{-sets} \cong \{k_0(\mathcal{C})\text{-sets}\}$$

proved
last time $\leftarrow \parallel$

$$\text{Fun}(Q\mathcal{C}, \text{Sets}^{\cong})$$

\parallel

$$\left\{ F \in \text{Fun}(Q\mathcal{C}, \text{Sets}^{\cong}) \mid \begin{array}{l} F(x) = F(0) \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{C} \\ F((i_x)_!) = \text{id} \end{array} \right\}$$

Constr. of " \Leftarrow ": $S \in \{k_0(\mathcal{C})\text{-sets}\}$

$$\text{Define } F(x) = S \quad \forall x$$

$$F((i_x)_!) = \text{id} \quad \forall i: X \hookrightarrow Y$$

$$F((j_x)_!) = \text{Ker}(j) \circ (-)$$

for $j: Y \rightarrow Z$ in \mathcal{C}

Universal property \Rightarrow get $F: Q\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Sets}^{\cong}$

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" \Rightarrow " Fix $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Sets}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ s.t

$$F(x) = F(0)$$

$$F((i_x)_i) = \text{id} \quad \forall i: 0 \hookrightarrow X$$

Set $S = F(0)$

Goal: make k_0 (~~k_0~~) act on S

Given $X \in \mathcal{C}$, set $[X]: S \xrightarrow{\sim} S$ to be

$$[X] = F(j_X^!): F(0) \rightarrow F(X)$$

$S \qquad S$

We need to show: given

$$0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{i} Y \xrightarrow{j} Z \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{exact sequence}$$

get

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y \\ \downarrow j_X & & \downarrow j_Y \\ 0 & \xrightarrow{i_Z} & Z \end{array} \Rightarrow F(j_X^!) = F(j_Y^!)$$

Now use

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xrightarrow{j} & Z \\ \searrow j_Y & & \swarrow j_Z \\ & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(j_Y^!) \circ F(j_Z^!) = F(j_X^!)$$

"

$$F(j_X^!) \circ F(j_Z^!)$$

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We get in this way a $k_0(\mathcal{C})$ -action

Fundamental theorems

Thm. 1 (Additivity)

$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{E})$ exact cat $\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is also an exact
categ

(termwise)

i.e. the obvious
functors $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ are exact

$$\Rightarrow N(Q\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{(s,t)} N(Q\mathcal{C}) \times N(Q\mathcal{C})$$

homotopy equiv

where s = "source", t = "target"

Cor. $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ exact functors

$$F = \bigcup_{i=0}^n F_i \quad \text{s.t. } F_i \hookrightarrow F_{i+1} \text{ admissible}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_* = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} F_{i+1}/F_i : K_*(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow K_*(\mathcal{C}')$$

where $k_i(\mathcal{C}) = \pi_{i+1}(N(Q\mathcal{C}), 0)$

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Example $A = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} A_i$ comm. graded ring

$$\mathcal{C} = \text{Vect}_A^{\text{gr}}$$

Graded Nakayama Lemma \Rightarrow

$$\mathbb{Z}[t, t^{-1}] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} k_i(\text{Vect}_{A_0}) \xrightarrow{\sim} k_i(\mathcal{C})$$

Thm 2 (Devissage)

$A =$ abelian cat, $B \subset A$ full abelian subcat
st $B \rightarrow A$ exact

and $\forall x \in A$, \exists finite filtration

$$x = \bigcup_{i=0}^n x_i \text{ s.t. } x_{i+1}/x_i \in B \forall i$$

$\Rightarrow N(QB) \rightarrow N(QA)$ is a homot. equiv.

(e.g. X variety, $\mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow X$ closed subvar
 $B = \text{Coh}(\mathbb{Z})$, $A = \text{Coh}_{\mathbb{Z}}(X)$ coh sheaves
supp on \mathbb{Z})

Thm 3 (Localization)

$A =$ abelian categ, $B \subset A$ Serre subcateg

\Rightarrow Get quotient A/B

Then the natural maps give a fibre

sequence:

$$N(QB) \rightarrow N(QA) \rightarrow N(QA/B)$$

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Example $X = \text{variety}$, $Z \hookrightarrow X$ closed subvar
 $A = \text{Coh}(X)$, $B = \text{Coh}_Z(X)$,
 $A/B = \text{Coh}(X \setminus Z)$

Thm. 4 (Resolution)

$A = \text{exact categ}$, $B \subset A$ exact full subcat

Assume: 1) B closed under kernels of
surjections in A

2) $\forall x \in A$, \exists exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow Y_1 \rightarrow Y_0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0 \quad Y_i \in B$$

$$\Rightarrow N(QB) \rightarrow N(QA) \quad \text{homot equiv}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_i(B) \cong K_i(A)$$

Example X smooth quasiproj var

$$A = \text{Coh}(X)$$

$$B = \text{Vect}(X) \Rightarrow K_i(X) = G_i(X)$$

$$\text{where } K_i(X) := K_i(\text{Vect}(X))$$

$$G_i(X) := K_i(\text{Coh}(X))$$

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Main tools for proving the theorems

Thm. A Say $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ is a functor, $\Upsilon \in \mathcal{C}$

Set $\Upsilon \setminus f = \{ (x, \nu) \mid x \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C}), \nu: \Upsilon \rightarrow f(x) \}$

If $N(\Upsilon \setminus f)$ is contractible $\forall \Upsilon \in \mathcal{C}'$,

then $N(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow N(\mathcal{C}')$ is a homot. equivalence.

Rmk. In Thm A, fix $\Upsilon \# \in Q(A)$

Apply thm for $f: QB \rightarrow QA$

$\Upsilon \setminus f = \{ x \in B, x \xrightarrow{\nu} \Upsilon \}$
subobject

Work by induction on the length of a filtration needed to build Υ from B

If $\Upsilon \in B \Rightarrow N(\Upsilon \setminus f)$ is contractible since $\Upsilon \setminus f$ has final object

Then use Thm A to get Thm. 2.

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Thm. B $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ is a functor

Assume: $\forall Y \rightarrow Y'$ in \mathcal{C}' , the induced map
 $N(Y' \setminus f) \rightarrow N(Y \setminus f)$ is a
homotopy equivalence

Then $\forall Y \in \mathcal{C}'$ get a fibre sequence

$$N(Y \setminus f) \rightarrow N(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow N(\mathcal{C}')$$