

Pre-talk: NC geometry and invariants

Moduli trend: replace varieties by their derived categories
 $X \rightsquigarrow D_{\text{coh}}^b(X)$

and study properties of X that can be extracted from $D_{\text{coh}}^b(X)$.

Similar to old idea: replace space by ring of functions.
 - problem: not all varieties are affine

Fact (true in more generality): If X is smooth projective, there exists a (non-unique, non-commutative) "algebra" A such that

$$D_{\text{coh}}^b(X) \cong D^b(A\text{-mod})$$

So from this point of view, "all varieties are ^{dg}affine".

"algebra" = dg- or A_∞ -algebra

What is an A_∞ -algebra? Homotopy version of algebra.

graded vector space A

+ operations $m_k: A^{\otimes k} \rightarrow A[2-k]$

satisfying

$$(*)_n \sum_{i+j+k=n} \pm m_{i+k+1}(x_1, \dots, x_i, m_j(x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+j}), x_{i+j+1}, \dots, x_{i+j+k}) = 0$$

for every n .

E.g. If $m_1 = 0$, $m_2(x, m_2(y, z)) = m_2(m_2(x, y), z)$
 (assoc.)

E.g. If $m_k = 0 \quad k \geq 3$, dg-algebra

How to construct A from X ?

Pick a special vector bundle E on X (e.g. $\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}(\dim X)$)
 called a generator and compute

$$A = \text{dg-Hom}_X(E, E)$$

using an (injective or Dolbeault) resolution of E .

Very big; can replace it by an equivalent A_∞ structure on the homology by a procedure known as Homological Perturbation.

Calabi-Yau / cyclic structure:

If X is CY there is a pairing on A :

$$\langle -, - \rangle : A \otimes A \rightarrow k[-\dim X]$$

such that the operations m_k are cyclic:

$$\langle m_k(x_1, \dots, x_k), x_{k+1} \rangle = \pm \langle m_k(x_{k+1}, x_1, \dots, x_k), x_2 \rangle$$

Such A_∞ algebra + pairing is called cyclic.

What information about X can we recover from $D^b(X)$ or A ?

- differential forms on X : $H^p(X, \Omega^q) = HH_*(X)$
- algebraic de Rham cohomology of X : $H_{\text{dR}}^*(X) = HP_*(X)$

Define $C_*(A) := A^{\otimes (*+1)}$

Differential $b: \dots \rightarrow A \otimes A \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes A \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$

$$x|y|z \mapsto xy|z - x|yz + zx|y$$

$$a|b \mapsto ab - ba$$

If have higher m_k , use them. (need internal degree)

Ex: the map $(C_*(A), b) \rightarrow (\Omega^*(A), 0)$

$$a_0|a_1|\dots|a_n \mapsto a_0 da_1 \wedge \dots \wedge da_n$$

is a qiso if A is regular, commutative, over k of char 0.

We think of $HH_*(A)$ as NC-differential forms.

Cyclic homology:

b has homological degree -1

Define B of homological degree $+1$: (Connes)

$$B(a_0|a_1|\dots|a_n) = 1|a_0|\dots|a_n - 1|a_n|a_0|\dots|a_{n-1} + \dots \pm 1|a_1|\dots|a_n|a_0$$

On $(C_*(A)(\langle u \rangle), b+uB) \rightsquigarrow HP_*(A)$

u -degree $\in \mathbb{Z}$ homological

Variants: $(C_*(A)[\langle u \rangle], b+uB) \rightsquigarrow HC_*^-(A)$

$$(C_*(A)(\langle u \rangle)/C_*(A)[\langle u \rangle], b+uB) \rightsquigarrow HC_*(A)$$