Fourier-Mukai transform on complex tori, revisited

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Abstract
We study the Fourier-Mukai transform on complex tori. An inversion formula is given for good sheaves (defined by Kashiwara), which are replacements of quasi-coherent sheaves on algebraic varieties.

Contents
1 Introduction 2
2 Fourier-Mukai transform 4
3 Good modules 7
  3.1 Functoriality ........................................ 7
  3.2 Smooth base change .................................. 13
  3.3 GAGA .................................................. 17
4 Analytic Mukai duality 21
  4.1 Statement ............................................. 21
  4.2 Proof .................................................... 21
5 Properties of Fourier-Mukai transform 24
  5.1 Functoriality ........................................... 24
     5.1.1 Commutativity with external tensor product .... 27
     5.1.2 Skew commutativity with duality ................. 29
  5.2 Unipotent vector bundles ............................. 32
  5.3 Homogeneous vector bundles ......................... 34
A Sheaves of modules 36
  A.1 Generalities .......................................... 36
  A.2 Pseudo-coherent modules ............................. 38
  A.3 Coherent modules ..................................... 39
  A.4 Good modules ......................................... 41
  A.5 Sections of direct sum of sheaves ................... 43
1 Introduction

For a ringed space \((Z, O_Z)\), let \(D(Z)\) be the derived category of the abelian category of \(O_Z\)-modules. A scheme of finite type and separated over a field is called an algebraic variety. For two algebraic varieties (resp. complex analytic spaces) \(M, N\), let \(p_M : M \times N \to M\) and \(p_N : M \times N \to N\) be the projections.

For an object \(K \in D(M \times N)\), the integral transform \(\phi^{[M \to N]}_K : D(M) \to D(N)\) with integral kernel \(K\) is defined as

\[
\phi^{[M \to N]}_K(\cdot) = Rp^*_N(K \otimes p^*_M(\cdot)).
\]

When \(Z\) is a complex analytic space, let \(D_{gd}(Z) \subset D(Z)\) be the full subcategory consisting of complexes whose cohomology sheaves are good (Definition A.4.1). Roughly speaking, an analytic sheaf of modules is good if it can be approximated by coherent submodules. For a complex torus \(X\) of dimension \(g\), let \(\hat{X}\) be the dual complex torus. Let \(P\) be the normalized \(1\) Poincaré line bundle on \(X \times \hat{X}\). Define functors \(RS : D(\hat{X}) \to D(X)\) and \(R\hat{S} : D(X) \to D(\hat{X})\) by \(RS = \phi^{[\hat{X} \to X]}_P\) and \(R\hat{S} = \phi^{[X \to \hat{X}]}_P\). The pair \((RS, R\hat{S})\) is called the Fourier-Mukai transform of \(X\). Theorem 1.0.1 establishes an analog of the Fourier inversion formula for this pair.

**Theorem 1.0.1** (Theorem 4.1.1). The functor \(R\hat{S}\) (resp. \(RS\)) restricts to a functor \(D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(\hat{X})\) (resp. \(D_{gd}(\hat{X}) \to D_{gd}(X)\)). Moreover, there are natural isomorphisms of functors

\[
RS \circ R\hat{S} = [-1]_X[-g] : D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(X), \\
R\hat{S} \circ RS = [-1]_{\hat{X}}[-g] : D_{gd}(\hat{X}) \to D_{gd}(\hat{X}),
\]

where \([-g]\) denotes degree shift.

Theorem 1.0.1 is a complex analytic variant of [Muk81, Thm. 2.2] (Statement 2.0.4, which has a minor problem for lack of quasi-coherence condition). For complex tori, a parallel false assertion is made as [BBBP07, Thm. 2.1] (Statement 2.0.5). Theorem 1.0.1 shows that “good sheaves” on complex manifolds serve as substitutes for “quasi-coherent sheaves” on algebraic varieties in this case. As an application, we recover Matsushima-Morimoto’s classification of homogeneous vector bundles on complex tori.

**Theorem** (Theorem 5.3.6). A vector bundle \(F\) on the complex torus \(X\) is translation invariant if and only if there is an integer \(n \geq 0\), unipotent vector bundles \(U_1, \ldots, U_n\) on \(X\) and \(P_1, \ldots, P_n \in \text{Pic}^0(X)\), such that \(F\) is isomorphic to \(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n (P_i \otimes U_i)\).

\(^1\)i.e., both pullback modules \(P|_{X \times 0}\) and \(P|_{0 \times \hat{X}}\) are trivial

\(^2\)Definition 5.2.2
**Notation**

For a topological space $M$, the category of abelian sheaves on $M$ is denoted by $\text{Ab}(M)$. The category of ringed spaces is denoted by $\text{RingS}$. For a ringed space $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$, let $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ be the category of $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules. The full subcategory of $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ comprised of quasi-coherent (resp. coherent) $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules in the sense of Definition A.1.1 is denoted by $\text{Qch}(X)$ (resp. $\text{Coh}(X)$). For a closed subset $Z \subset X$, let $\text{Coh}_Z(X) \subset \text{Coh}(X)$ be the full subcategory consisting of modules with support contained in $Z$.

Given a symbol $* \in \{\emptyset, +, -, b\}$, the notation $D^*_{\mathcal{O}_X}(X)$ refers to the unbounded/bounded below/bounded above/bounded derived category of $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ in order. The full subcategory of $D^*_{\mathcal{O}_X}(X)$ consisting of the complexes whose cohomologies are coherent (resp. quasi-coherent) is denoted by $D^*_{\mathcal{O}_X}(X)$ (resp. $D^*_{\mathcal{O}_X}(X)$). Denote by $R\text{Hom}_X : D(X)^{\text{op}} \times D(X) \to D(X)$ the internal hom bifunctor constructed in [Sta23, Tag 08DH].

For a locally ringed space $X$ and $x \in X$, let $i_x : (x, \mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \to (X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ be the canonical morphism of locally ringed spaces. For an $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$-module $M$, the $\mathcal{O}_X$-module $(i_x)_* M$ is denoted by $M_x$. All complex analytic spaces (in the sense of [KK83, Def. 43.2]) are assumed to be paracompact. Let $\text{An}$ be the category of complex analytic spaces. The dimension of a complex manifold always refers to the complex dimension, which is assumed to be finite.

When $X$ is an abelian variety (resp. complex torus), its dual abelian variety (resp. complex torus) is denoted by $\hat{X}$. The normalized Poincaré bundle on $X \times \hat{X}$ is denoted by $\mathcal{P}$. For $y \in \hat{X}$ (resp. $x \in X$), let $P_y$ (resp. $P_x$) denote the line bundle $\mathcal{P}|_{x \times \hat{X}}$ (resp. $\mathcal{P}|_{x \times \hat{X}}$).

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2 Fourier-Mukai transform

Complex tori are generalizations of complex abelian varieties. Every complex torus of dimension 1 is an abelian variety. By contrast, for every integer \( g \geq 2 \), a very general complex torus of dimension \( g \) is not an abelian variety (see, e.g., [BZ23, p.21]).

The Fourier-Mukai transform is an analog of the classical Fourier transform. It is proposed by Mukai [Muk81] on abelian varieties and complex tori. Let \( k \) be an algebraically closed field. Let \( X \) be a \( k \)-abelian variety (resp. \( X \) be a complex torus) of dimension \( g \). Write \( RS \) and \( R\hat{S} \) for \( \phi_{\hat{X} \rightarrow X} \) and \( \phi_{X \rightarrow \hat{X}} \) respectively.

The pair \((RS, R\hat{S})\) is called the Fourier-Mukai transform of \( X \). The functor \( RS \) (resp. \( R\hat{S} \)) restricts to a functor \( D^b(\hat{X}) \rightarrow D^b(X) \) (resp. \( D^b(X) \rightarrow D^b(\hat{X}) \)).

Let \( X \) be an abelian variety. The usual exchange of translation and time shifting (resp. multiplication and convolution) of Fourier transform finds analog for Fourier-Mukai transform, namely the exchange of translation and line bundle twisting (resp. tensor product and Pontrjagin product) in [Muk81, (3.1) (resp. (3.7))]. Moreover, Mukai proves a duality theorem similar to the classical Fourier inversion formula.

Fact 2.0.1. There are canonical isomorphisms of functors

\[
RS \circ R\hat{S} \cong [-1]_{X}^{\ast}[-g]: D_{qc}(X) \rightarrow D_{qc}(X);
\]
\[
R\hat{S} \circ RS \cong [-1]_{\hat{X}}^{\ast}[-g]: D_{qc}(\hat{X}) \rightarrow D_{qc}(\hat{X}).
\]

In particular, the functor \( RS: D_{qc}(\hat{X}) \rightarrow D_{qc}(X) \) is an equivalence of categories, with a quasi-inverse \([-1]_{X}^{\ast} \circ R\hat{S}[g]\).

Example 2.0.2 ([Muk81, Eg. 2.6]). For every \( y \in \hat{X}(k) \), one has \( RS(k_{y}) = P_{y} \) and \( R\hat{S}(P_{y}) = k_{-y}[-g] \).

Remark 2.0.3. Combining Fact 2.0.1, the natural equivalence \( D(Qch(X)) \rightarrow D_{qc}(X) \) ([BN93, Cor. 5.5]) with the compatibility of derived direct images [TT07, Cor. B.9], one gets [Rot96, Mukai’s Theorem, p.569] stated for \( D^{b}(Qch(\ast)) \) instead of \( D_{qc}(\ast) \). The quasi-coherence restriction is essential for Čech resolution with respect to affine covers in [Rot96, p.571].

The proof of Fact 2.0.1 uses projection formula and the flat base change theorem ([Lip09, Prop. 3.9.4; Prop. 3.9.5]). Compared with Fact 2.0.1, the original statement (Statement 2.0.4) has no quasi-coherence restriction.

Statement 2.0.4 ([Muk81, Thm. 2.2]). The functor \( RS \) gives an equivalence of categories between \( D(\hat{X}) \) and \( D(X) \), and its quasi-inverse is \([-1]_{X}^{\ast} \circ R\hat{S}[g]\).

\[\text{To the contrary, it is incorrectly implied in [BBR94, p.151] that every complex torus of dimension 2 admits a compatible structure of algebraic complex surface. In fact, it fails for each 2-dimensional complex torus } X \text{ that is not a projective manifold. For otherwise, assume there is an algebraic surface } V/\mathbb{C} \text{ with } V^{an} = X. \text{ Then } V \text{ is proper by [GR71, XII, Prop. 3.2 (v)]}. \text{ In consequence, the algebraic variety } V \text{ is projective by [Har77, p.357]. Thus, } X \text{ is a projective manifold, a contradiction.} \]
In [BBBP07, Thm. 2.1], an assertion similar to Statement 2.0.4 is made for complex tori.

**Statement 2.0.5.** Let $X$ be a complex torus. Then the integral transform $RS : D^b(\hat{X}) \to D^b(X)$ is an equivalence of triangulated categories.

However, Lemma 2.0.6 shows that Statement 2.0.4 (resp. Statement 2.0.5) holds if and only if $g = 0$.

**Lemma 2.0.6 ([th]).** If the functor $RS : D^b(\hat{X}) \to D^b(X)$ is an equivalence of categories, then $g = 0$.

**Proof.** When $X$ is a complex torus, let $k = \mathbb{C}$. In both cases, let $F = k^N$ be the product of a countable infinite family of $k_0$ in $\text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}})$. Since $k^N = k^{\oplus I}$ as a $k$-module for some index set $I$, the direct sum sheaf $k_0^{\oplus I}$ is isomorphic to $F$. Therefore, by [Sta23, Tag 07D9 (2)], $F$ is the direct sum of $I$ copies of $k_0$ in $D^b(X)$. We claim that $F$ is the product of $N$ copies of $k_0$ in $D^b(X)$.

By [Gro57, p.129], the abelian category $\text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}}, 0)$ satisfies the AB 4*) axiom. From [Sta23, Tag 07KC (2)], the inclusion $\text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}}, 0) \to D^b(\text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}}, 0))$ commutes with countable products. Let $i : 0 \to \hat{X}$ be the closed immersion.

Since $i_* : \text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}, 0}) \to \text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}})$ is exact, there is a commutative square

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}, 0}) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & \text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
D^b(\text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}, 0})) & \xrightarrow{Ri_*} & D^b(\hat{X}).
\end{array}
$$

Since $Ri_* : D^b(\text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}, 0})) \to D^b(\hat{X})$ has a left adjoint, it commutes with products. As $F = i_*(k^N)$, the claim is proved.

As $RS : D^b(\hat{X}) \to D^b(X)$ is an equivalence, inside $D^b(X)$, the object $RS(F)$ is the direct sum of $I$ copies of $RS(k_0)$ and the product of $N$ copies of $RS(k_0)$. By Example 2.0.2 (when $X$ is an abelian variety) and Lemma 2.0.8 (when $X$ is a complex torus), one has $RS(k_0) = O_X$. Therefore, $RS(F)$ is isomorphic to $O_X^{\oplus I}$ and to $O_X^N$ in $\text{Mod}(O_X)$.

Assume the contrary that $g > 0$. Then there is a nonempty connected open subset $V \subset X$, such that $O_X(V)$ is an integral domain but not a field. In particular, the ring $O_X(V)$ is not Artinian. By [Har77, II, Exercise 1.11] (when $X$ is an abelian variety) and Corollary A.5.4 (when $X$ is a complex torus), the $O_X(V)$-module $\Gamma(V, RS(F))$ is isomorphic to $O_X(V)^{\oplus I}$ and to $O_X(V)^N$. However, this contradicts Fact 2.0.7.

**Fact 2.0.7 ([Len68, Thm, p.211]).** If $A$ is a commutative ring such that $A^N$ is a free $A$-module, then $A$ is Artinian.

For algebraic varieties, the analog of Lemma 2.0.8 follows from the flat base change theorem and the projection formula.
Lemma 2.0.8. Let $X, Y$ be two complex analytic spaces, let $K \in D(X \times Y)$, and let $x \in X$. Then $\phi_K^{[X \to Y]}(C_x) = L_i^*xK$, where the closed embedding $i_x : Y \to X \times Y$ is defined by $y \mapsto (x, y)$.

Proof. Let $p : X \times Y \to X$, $q : X \times Y \to Y$ be the two projections. Denote the closed embedding of complex analytic spaces $x \to X$ by $j_x$. The cartesian square

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
Y & \xrightarrow{p_0} & X \\
\downarrow{h_x} & & \downarrow{j_x} \\
X \times Y & \xrightarrow{p} & X
\end{array}
$$

in the category An induces a natural morphism

$$
\phi : p^*C_x \to Rh_{x,*}O
$$

in $\text{Mod}(O_{X \times Y})$. Both sheaves are supported on $\{x\} \times Y$.

For two (Hausdorff) locally convex topological vector spaces $E, F$ over $C$, the completed projective topological tensor product $E \hat{\otimes} F$ is defined in [Gro55, Ch. I, Déf. 2, p.32]. For every $y \in Y$, by [GR84, p.27], the stalk $O_{X \times Y, (x,y)} = O_{X,x} \hat{\otimes} C O_{Y,y}$. Then

$$
(p^*C_x)_{x,y} = C \otimes O_{X,x} O_{X \times Y, (x,y)} = O_{Y,y}.
$$

Therefore, $\phi_{(x,y)} : (p^*C_x)_{(x,y)} \to (h_{x,*}O)_{(x,y)}$ is an isomorphism. Thus, $\phi$ is an isomorphism.

By [Sta23, Tag 0B55], the natural morphism $(Rh_{x,*}O) \otimes L K \to Rh_{x,*}(Lh^*_x K)$ is an isomorphism. Then

$$
\phi_K^{[X \to Y]}(C_x) = Rq_* (p^*C_x \otimes L K) \cong Rq_* (Rh_{x,*}O \otimes L K) \cong Rq_* Rh_{x,*}(Lh^*_x K) = R(qh_x)_* (Lh^*_x K) = Lh^*_x K.
$$

The minor problem with Statement 2.0.4 occurs in the proof of [Muk81, Prop. 1.3], when the flat base change theorem [Har66, Prop. 5.12] stated for objects of $D_{qc}(\ast)$ is applied to objects in $D^- (\ast)$. Similarly, the minor problem with Statement 2.0.5 originates from a lack of certain analytic quasi-coherence in the wrong Statement 2.0.9 (a counterpart of [Muk81, Prop. 1.3]). A modification of Statement 2.0.9 is Proposition 4.2.2.

Statement 2.0.9 ([BBBP07, p.427]). If $M$, $N$, and $P$ are compact complex manifolds and $K \in D^b(M \times N)$ and $L \in D^b(N \times P)$, then one has a natural isomorphism of functors from $D^b(M)$ to $D^b(P)$:

$$
\phi_L^{[N \to P] \circ \phi_K^{[M \to N]} \cong \phi_{K*L}^{[M \to P]},
$$

where

$$
K * L = Rp_{M \times P,*}(p_{M \times N}^*K \otimes L p_{N \times P}^*L) \in D^b(M \times P),
$$

and $p_{M \times N}, p_{M \times P}, p_{N \times P}$ are the natural projections $M \times N \times P \to M \times N$, etc.
3 Good modules

As Section 2 explains, to obtain an analytic analogue of Fact 2.0.1, it is necessary to find a substitute for quasi-coherence on complex manifolds. We show that goodness introduced by Kashiwara (Definition A.4.1) can be used as such.

3.1 Functoriality

In Section 3.1, we prove in Corollary 3.1.14 that goodness is preserved by integral transforms. To prove this, we show that goodness is preserved by the operations involved in (1).

Example 3.1.1. [Har66, Example 1., p.68] Let \( f : X \rightarrow Y \) be a morphism of ringed spaces. Then the derived pullback \( Lf^* : D(Y) \rightarrow D(X) \) (constructed in [Spa88, Prop. 6.7 (a)]) is bounded above ([Lip09, 1.11.1]), and the derived pushout \( Rf_* : D(X) \rightarrow D(Y) \) is bounded below.

The weak dimension \( \text{wgrd}(R) \) of a commutative ring \( R \) is defined to be the supremum of flat dimension of all \( R \)-modules.

Let \( \text{Ch}(\text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X)) \) be the category of chain complexes over \( \text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X) \).

Proposition 3.1.2 (Pullback). Let \( f : X \rightarrow Y \) be a morphism of complex analytic spaces. Then \( Lf^* : D(Y) \rightarrow D(X) \) restricts to a functor

1. \( D^b_c(Y) \rightarrow D^b_c(X) \) when \( Y \) is a complex manifold or \( f \) is flat;
2. \( D_{\text{gd}}(Y) \rightarrow D_{\text{gd}}(X) \).

Proof.

1. Because \( Y \) is smooth or \( f \) is flat, by Lemma 3.1.3, the morphism \( f \) has finite tor-dimension. Thus, \( Lf^* \) restricts to a functor \( D^b(Y) \rightarrow D^b(X) \).

Consider \( F \in D^b_c(Y) \). To prove that \( Lf^*F \in D^b_c(X) \), by [Har66, I, Prop. 7.3 (i)], one may assume \( F \in \text{Coh}(Y) \). This case is proved by Lemma A.3.3.

2. Let \( G \in D^b_{\text{gd}}(Y) \). By Example 3.1.1, Lemma A.4.3 and a dual of [Har66, Prop. 7.3 (ii)], to prove \( Lf^*G \in D^b_{\text{gd}}(X) \), one may assume \( G \in \text{Good}(Y) \).

Let \( U \) be a relatively compact open subset of \( X \). Then \( f(U) \) is compact subset of \( Y \), so contained in a relatively compact open subset \( V \) of \( Y \). Since \( G \) is good, its restriction \( G|_V = \sum_{i \in I} G_i \) is the sum of a directed family of coherent \( \mathcal{O}_V \)-submodules of \( G|_V \). Let \( g : f^{-1}(V) \rightarrow V \) be the restriction of \( f \). As \( Lf^* \) commutes with colimits, one has

\[
(Lf^*G)|_{f^{-1}(V)} = \text{colim}_i Lg^*G_i.
\]

For every integer \( n \), in \( \text{Mod}(O_{f^{-1}(V)}) \) one has

\[
H^n(Lf^*G)|_{f^{-1}(V)} = H^n((Lf^*G)|_{f^{-1}(V)})
= H^n(\text{colim}_i Lg^*G_i) = \text{colim}_i H^n(Lg^*G_i).
\]
Since $G_i$ is coherent and $g$ is a morphism of complex analytic spaces, by Lemma A.3.3, the $O_{f^{-1}(V)}$-module $H^n(Lg^*G_i)$ is coherent. By Lemma A.4.3 3, the $O_{f^{-1}(V)}$-module $H^n(Lf^*G)|_{f^{-1}(V)}$ is good. Since $\bar{U}$ is a compact subset of $f^{-1}(V)$, the subset $U$ is relatively compact in $f^{-1}(V)$. Hence, $H^n(Lf^*G)|_U$ is the sum of a directed family of coherent submodules. This proves $Lf^*G \in D_{\text{gd}}(X)$.

Then consider the general case $C \in D_{\text{gd}}(Y)$. For every integer $m \geq 0$, the $m$-th canonical truncation ([Sta23, Tag 0118 (4)]) $C_m := \tau_{\leq m}C$ is in $D^-_{\text{gd}}(Y)$. From the proof of [Lip09, Prop. 2.5.5], there is a bounded above complex of flat $O_X$-modules $Q_m$ with a quasi-isomorphism $Q_m \to C_m$ that is functorial in $C_m$. Moreover, the complex $Q := \text{colim}_m Q_m$ is K-flat (in the sense of [Spa88, Def. 5.1]) and the canonical morphism $Q \to C$ is a quasi-isomorphism. Because $Lf^* : D(Y) \to D(X)$ admits a right adjoint, it commutes with colimits. Thus, the resulting morphisms

$$\text{colim}_m Lf^*Q_m \to Lf^*Q \to Lf^*C$$

are isomorphisms in $D(X)$. The directed set $\mathbb{N}$ can be seen naturally as a category. Define a functor $\mathbb{N} \to \text{Ch}(\text{Mod}(O_X)), \ m \mapsto f^*Q_m$. Because $\text{Mod}(O_X)$ is a Grothendieck abelian category, for every integer $n$, by [Hov99, Lem. 1.5], the natural morphism

$$\text{colim}_m H^n(f^*Q_m) \to H^n(\text{colim}_m f^*Q_m)$$

in $\text{Mod}(O_X)$ is an isomorphism. Hence an isomorphism $H^n(Lf^*C) \cong \text{colim}_m H^n(Lf^*Q_m)$ in $\text{Mod}(O_X)$. Since $Q_m \in D^-_{\text{gd}}(Y)$, the $O_X$-module $H^n(Lf^*Q_m)$ is good. By Lemma A.4.3 3, so is the $O_X$-module $H^n(Lf^*C)$.

\[ \square \]

The tor-dimension $\text{tor-dim} f$ of a morphism $f : X \to Y$ of ringed spaces is defined to be the lower dimension (in the sense of [Lip09, 1.11.1]) of the functor $Lf^* : D^-(Y) \to D(X)$. If $f$ is flat, then $\text{tor-dim} f = 0$. If $f$ has finite tor-dimension, then $Lf^* : D^-(Y) \to D(X)$ restricts to a functor $D^b(Y) \to D^b(X)$.

**Lemma 3.1.3.** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of complex analytic spaces, with $Y$ a complex manifold. Then $f$ has finite tor-dimension.

**Proof.** From [Lip09, (2.7.6.4)], one only needs to show that for every $x \in X$, the flat dimension of the $O_{Y,f(x)}$-module $O_{X,x}$ is uniformly bounded. By definition, the flat dimension of every $O_{Y,f(x)}$-module is bounded by the weak dimension of the ring $O_{Y,f(x)}$. Because $Y$ is a complex manifold, the local ring $O_{Y,f(x)}$ is Noetherian regular. By Lemma 3.1.4, wgld $O_{Y,f(x)}$ is the Krull dimension of $O_{Y,f(x)}$, which coincides with the dimension of the complex manifold $Y$ near $x$. \[ \square \]

**Lemma 3.1.4 (Serre).** Let $R$ be a commutative Noetherian regular local ring. Then wgld$(R)$ coincides with the Krull dimension of $R$, hence finite.

8
Proof. From [Osb12, Cor. 4.21], the weak dimension coincides with the global dimension of $R$. By Serre’s theorem (see, e.g., [Osb12, p.332]), the global dimension equals the Krull dimension, which is finite. \hfill \Box

**Proposition 3.1.5** (Tensor product). Let $X$ be a complex analytic space. Then the bifunctor (constructed in [Spa88, Thm. A. (ii)]) $\otimes^L : D(X) \times D(X) \to D(X)$ restricts to a bifunctor

1. $D^b(X) \times D^b(X) \to D^b(X)$ (resp. $D^b_c(X) \times D^b_c(X) \to D^b_c(X)$) when $X$ is a complex manifold;

2. $D_{gd}(X) \times D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(X)$.

**Proof.**

1. The weak dimension of a ringed space $(M, O_M)$ is defined to be $\text{sup}_{x \in M} \text{wgld}(O_{M,x})$. By [HT07, (C.2.20)], to prove the statement for $D^b(X)$, it suffices to bound the weak dimension of $X$. As $X$ is smooth, for every $x \in X$, the stalk $O_{X,x}$ is a Noetherian regular local ring. Thus, by Lemma 3.1.4, its weak dimension $\text{wgld}(O_{X,x})$ is equal to the dimension of the complex manifold $X$ near $x$. Therefore, the weak dimension of $X$ is at most $\dim X$.

Consider any $F, G \in D^b(X)$. To prove that $F \otimes^L G \in D^b(X)$, by [Har66, I, Prop. 7.3 (i)], one may assume $F, G \in \text{Coh}(X)$. Then the conclusion follows from [GH78, 4., p.700].

2. Take $F, G \in D_{gd}(X)$. To prove that $F \otimes^L G \in D_{gd}(X)$, as in the proof of Proposition 3.1.2 2, one may assume that $F, G \in D_{gd}(X)$. By a dual of [Har66, I, Prop. 7.3 (ii)], one may assume that $F, G \in \text{Good}(X)$. Let $U$ be a relatively compact open subset of $X$.

For every integer $n$, we claim that the $O_U$-module $H^n(F \otimes^L_{O_X} G)|_U$ is good. By assumption, the restrictions $F|_U = \sum_{i \in I} F_i$ and $G|_U = \sum_{j \in J} G_j$ can be written as sum of directed family of coherent submodules. By [Sta23, Tag 08DJ], the functor $\otimes^L_{O_U} (G|_U) : D(U) \to D(U)$ has a right adjoint, so

$$ (F \otimes^L G)|_U = \text{colim}_{i \in I}[F_i \otimes^L (G|_U)]. \quad (2) $$

By [Sta23, Tag 05NI (2)], there exists a complex $C^*$ of flat $O_U$-modules and a quasi-isomorphism $C^* \to G|_U$. Then in $D(U)$

$$ F_i \otimes_{O_U} C^* = F_i \otimes^L_{O_X} G|_U. \quad (3) $$

Define a functor $I \to \text{Ch}(\text{Mod}(O_X))$ by $i \mapsto F_i \otimes C^*$. By [Hov99, Lem. 1.5], the natural morphism

$$ \text{colim}_i H^n(F_i \otimes C^*) \to H^n(\text{colim}_i(F_i \otimes C^*)) $$

in $\text{Mod}(O_U)$ is an isomorphism. Combining it with (2) and (3), one gets an isomorphism in $\text{Mod}(O_U)$

$$ \text{colim}_i H^n(F_i \otimes^L_{O_X} G|_U) \to H^n(F \otimes^L_{O_X} G)|_U. $$

9
Because Good($U$) is closed under colimits in Mod($O_U$) by Lemma A.4.3.3, one may assume that $F|_U$ is coherent. Similarly, one may assume further that $G|_U$ is coherent. Then the claim follows from Lemma A.3.4.

As the proof of Theorem 3.1.6 is lengthy, we split it into a series of lemmas.

**Theorem 3.1.6 (Pushout).** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper morphism of complex analytic spaces. If dim $X$ is finite, then $Rf_* : D(X) \to D(Y)$ restricts to a functor $D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(Y)$ (resp. $D^b_{gd}(X) \to D^b_{gd}(Y)$).

**Proof.** By Lemma 3.1.10, the functor $Rf_*$ restricts to a functor $D^b(X) \to D^b(Y)$. We show that $Rf_* F \in D_{gd}(Y)$ for every $F \in D_{gd}(X)$. By [Har66, I, Prop. 7.3 (iii)], Lemmas 3.1.10 and A.4.3.3, one may assume that $F \in \text{Good}(X)$. For every relatively compact open subset $V \subset Y$, its closure $\bar{V}$ is compact in $Y$. As $f$ is proper, the preimage $f^{-1}(\bar{V})$ is compact. Thus, $U := f^{-1}(V)$ is a relatively compact open subset of $X$. Since $F$ is good, $F|_U = \colim_{i \in I} F_i$, where $\{F_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a directed family of coherent $O_U$-submodules of $F|_U$. Let $g : U \to V$ be the base change of $f$. Fix an integer $n$. By Lemma 3.1.8, in Mod($O_V$)

$$(R^n f_* F)|_V = R^n g_* (F|_U) = \colim_{i \in I} R^n g_* F_i.$$ 

As a base change of $f$, the morphism $g$ is proper. Then by Fact 3.1.7, for every $i \in I$, the $O_V$-module $R^n g_* F_i$ is coherent. By Coh($V$) $\subset$ Good($V$) and Lemma A.4.3.3, the $O_V$-module $(R^n f_* F)|_V$ is good.

**Fact 3.1.7 (Grauert direct image theorem, see e.g., [GR84, p.207]).** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper morphism of complex analytic spaces. Then $Rf_* : D(X) \to D(Y)$ restricts to a functor $\text{Coh}(X) \to D_c(Y)$.

**Lemma 3.1.8.** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper map between locally compact, Hausdorff spaces. Then for every integer $n \geq 0$, the functor $R^n f_* : \text{Ab}(X) \to \text{Ab}(Y)$ commutes with filtrant colimits.

**Proof.** Let $(F_i, f_{ij})$ be a filtrant inductive system with inductive limit $F$ in $\text{Ab}(X)$. Since the abelian category $\text{Ab}(Y)$ is Grothendieck, the filtrant inductive limit $G = \colim_i R^n f_* F_i$ exists and there is a canonical morphism $\phi : G \to R^n f_* F$ in $\text{Ab}(Y)$. For every $y \in Y$, the functor $\text{Ab}(Y) \to \text{Ab}$ taking the stalk at $y$ commutes with colimits, so $G_y = \colim_i (R^n f_* F_i)_y$. By [Mil13, Thm. 17.2], for every $i$ the stalk $(R^n f_* F_i)_y = H^n(X_y, F_i|_{X_y})$. By [God58, Thm. 4.12.1], the morphism $\phi_y : G_y \to (R^n f_* F)_y$ is an isomorphism. Therefore, $\phi$ is an isomorphism.

The proof of Fact 3.1.9 is similar to that of [KS90, Prop. 3.2.2].
**Fact 3.1.9.** Let $X$ be a locally compact, Hausdorff topological space which is countable at infinity. Suppose that there is an integer $n \geq 0$ such that every point of $X$ has an open neighborhood homeomorphic to a locally closed subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$. Then for every abelian sheaf $F$ on $X$ and every integer $j > n$, one has $H^j(X,F) = 0$.

**Lemma 3.1.10.** Let $X$ be a complex analytic space of finite dimension $n$. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper morphism of complex analytic spaces. Then for an object $E \in D(X)$ with $H^m(E) = 0$ for every integer $m > 0$, one has $H^i(Rf_*E) = 0$ for every integer $i > 2n$. In particular, the functor $Rf_* : D(X) \to D(Y)$ is bounded.

**Proof.** For every open subset $V \subset Y$ and every $O_X$-module $M$, from Fact 3.1.9, one has $H^i(f^{-1}(V), M) = 0$. Applying Lemma 3.1.12 to the functor $\Gamma(f^{-1}(V), \cdot) : \text{Mod}(O_X) \to \text{Ab}$, one gets

$$H^i(R\Gamma(f^{-1}(V), E)) = H^i(R\Gamma(f^{-1}(V), \tau_{\geq 1} E)) = 0.$$  

By Lemma 3.1.11, the $O_Y$-module $H^i(Rf_*E) = 0$. \qed

Lemma 3.1.11 is a derived version of [Har77, III, Prop. 8.1].

**Lemma 3.1.11.** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a continuous map of topological spaces. Then for every integer $i$ and every $F \in D(\text{Ab}(X))$, the sheaf $H^i(Rf_*F)$ on $Y$ is the sheaf associated to the abelian presheaf $V \mapsto H^i(R\Gamma(f^{-1}(V), F))$.

**Proof.** By [Spa88, Thm. D], there is a quasi-isomorphism $F \to I$, where $I$ is a K-injective complex of abelian sheaves on $X$. Then the canonical morphism $Rf_*F \to f_*I$ is an isomorphism in $D(\text{Ab}(Y))$. By [Mur06, Lem. 3], $H^i(Rf_*F)$ is the sheaf associated to the presheaf

$$V \mapsto H^i\Gamma(V, f_*I) = H^i\Gamma(f^{-1}(V), I) = H^iR\Gamma(f^{-1}(V), F).$$ \qed

**Lemma 3.1.12.** Let $X$ be a ringed space as in Fact 3.1.9. Let $F : \text{Mod}(O_X) \to \text{Ab}$ be an additive functor. Assume that $F$ commutes with countable products, and there is an integer $N \geq 0$ with $R^pF(M) = 0$ for every integer $p \geq N$ and every $M \in \text{Mod}(O_X)$. Then the right derived functor $RF : D(X) \to D(\text{Ab})$ exists. Moreover, for every $E \in D(X)$ and any integers $i \geq j$, the canonical morphism

$$H^i(RF(E)) \to H^i(RF(\tau_{\geq j-N+1}E))$$

is an isomorphism.

**Proof.** The existence of $N$ and [Wei95, Cor. 10.5.11] show that $RF : D^+(X) \to D^+(\text{Ab})$ extends to a right derived functor $RF : D(X) \to D(\text{Ab})$ of $F$.

For every integer $m$, set $E_m := \tau_{\geq -m}E$. Then $\{E_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{Z}}$ forms an inverse system in $D(X)$. Let $n$ be as in Fact 3.1.9. Then for every open subset $U \subset X$, any integers $p(> n)$ and $q$, one has $H^p(U, H^q(E)) = 0$. Then by [Sta23, Tag
Lemma 3.1.10 (resp. Theorem 3.1.6) of Proposition 3.1.2 1 (resp. 2), Proposition 3.1.5 1 (resp. 2), Fact 3.1.7 and \( Y \) is proper. Thus, \[ 0 \rightarrow R^1 \lim_m H^{i-1}(RF(E_m)) \rightarrow H^i(RF(E)) \rightarrow \lim_m H^i(RF(E_m)) \rightarrow 0. \] (4)

We claim that \( R^1 \lim_m H^{i-1}(RF(E_m)) = 0. \)

For every integer \( m \geq N - i \), by [Sta23, Tag 08J5], there is an exact triangle

\[ H^{-m}(E)[m] \rightarrow E_m \rightarrow E_{m-1} \overset{-1}{\rightarrow} H^{-m}(E)[m+1] \] (5)

in \( D(X) \). By assumption, one has

\[
\begin{align*}
H^i(RF(H^{-m}(E)[m])) &= R^{i+m}F((H^{-m}(E)) = 0; \\
H^i(RF(H^{-m}(E)[m+1])) &= R^{i+m+1}F((H^{-m}(E)) = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

Taking the long exact sequence associated to (5), one concludes that the canonical morphism \( H^i(RF(E_m)) \rightarrow H^i(RF(E_{m-1})) \) in Ab is an isomorphism. Since the inverse system \( \{H^iRF(E_m)\}_{m \geq 1} \) is constant starting with \( m = N - i - 1 \), it satisfies the Mittag-Leffler condition in the sense of [Sta23, Tag 02N0]. From [Sta23, Tag 07KW (3)], one obtains

\[ R^1 \lim_m H^i(RF(E_m)) = 0, \]

which proves the claim.

When \( i \geq j \), as the inverse system is constant from \( m = N - j - 1 \), one has \( \lim_m H^i(RF(E_m)) = H^i(RF(E_{m-j-1})) \). Then the sequence (4) induces an isomorphism \( H^i(RF(E)) \rightarrow H^i(RF(\tau_{\geq j-N+1}E)) \).

\[ \Box \]

Remark 3.1.13. In Lemma 3.1.12, because Mod\((O_X)\) is a Grothendieck abelian category, it has enough injectives. Even if \( F \) may not be left exact, by [Ver66, p.338], the total right derived functor \( RF : D^+(X) \rightarrow D^+(Ab) \) exists.

Corollary 3.1.14. Let \( X, Y \) be complex manifolds (resp. complex analytic spaces), with \( X \) compact and \( Y \) finite dimensional. If \( F \) is an object of \( D^b_c(X \times Y) \) (resp. \( D_{gd}(X \times Y) \)), then \( \phi^{[X \times Y]}_F \) restricts to a functor \( D^b_c(X) \rightarrow D^b_c(Y) \) (resp. \( D_{gd}(X) \rightarrow D_{gd}(Y) \)).

Proof. Because \( X \) is compact, its dimension is finite and the projection \( X \times Y \rightarrow Y \) is proper. Thus, \( X \times Y \) is finite dimensional. The result is a combination of Proposition 3.1.2 1 (resp. 2), Proposition 3.1.5 1 (resp. 2), Fact 3.1.7 and Lemma 3.1.10 (resp. Theorem 3.1.6).

\[ \Box \]

Remark 3.1.15. Although we don’t need the functors \( R\text{Hom} \), \( f_! \) and \( f^! \), it is interesting to know whether they preserve goodness or not.
### 3.2 Smooth base change

As a replacement for the (algebraic) flat base change theorem (used in Mukai’s proof of Fact 2.0.1), we give an analytic smooth base change theorem. It is a consequence of Theorem 3.2.3 (together with Fact 3.2.2).

Consider a cartesian square in the category $\text{An}$:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \xrightarrow{g'} & X \\
\downarrow{f'} & \Box & \downarrow{f} \\
S' & \xrightarrow{g} & S.
\end{array}
$$

Then [Sta23, Tag 08HY] gives a natural transformation of functors $D(X) \to D(S')$

$$Lg^* Rf_* \to Rf'_* Lg'^*,
$$

coming from the adjunction in [Sta23, Tag 079W].

**Definition 3.2.1.** A morphism $g : S' \to S$ of complex analytic spaces is called locally product, if for every $s' \in S'$, there is an open neighborhood $U$ of $s' \in S'$ and a complex analytic space $Z$, such that $g(U)$ is open in $S$ and there is a $g(U)$-isomorphism $U \to g(U) \times Z$.

By [CD94, II, Cor. 2.7], a locally product morphism is flat.

**Fact 3.2.2.** [Gro61b, Thm. 3.1] A morphism of complex analytic spaces is smooth (in the sense of [Gro61b, D\text{é}f. 3.2]) if and only if it is a submersion (in the sense of [Fis76, p.100]). In particular, a smooth morphism is locally product.

**Theorem 3.2.3.** Consider the square (6) with both $\dim X$ and $\dim X'$ finite, $f : X \to S$ proper and $g : S' \to S$ locally product. Then (7) restricts to an isomorphism of functors $D_{\text{gal}}(X) \to D_{\text{gal}}(S')$.

We begin the proof with several lemmas.

**Definition 3.2.4.** A morphism of complex analytic spaces $g : S' \to S$ is said to satisfy property $\mathcal{Q}_S$ if for every proper morphism $f : X \to S$ of complex analytic spaces, every coherent $O_X$-module $F$ and every integer $i \geq 0$, the base change morphism $g^* R^i f_* F \to R^i f'_* (g'^* F)$ induced by (6) is an isomorphism in $\text{Mod}(O_{S'})$.

Lemma 3.2.5 shows that the property $\mathcal{Q}$ is local on the source and the target.

**Lemma 3.2.5.** Let $g : S' \to S$ and be a morphism of complex analytic spaces.

1. Let $h : S'' \to S'$ be another morphism of complex analytic spaces. If $g$ and $h$ satisfy $\mathcal{Q}_S$ and $\mathcal{Q}_{S'}$ respectively, then $gh$ satisfies $\mathcal{Q}_S$.

2. Assume that \{$(S_i')_{i \in I}$ (resp. $(S_j)_{j \in J}$)\} is an open covering of $S'$ (resp. $S$) such that for every $i \in I$ (resp. $j \in J$), the morphism $g|_{S_i'} : S_i' \to S$ (resp. $g^{-1}(S_j) \to S_j$) satisfies $\mathcal{Q}_S$ (resp. $\mathcal{Q}_{S_j}$). Then $g$ satisfies $\mathcal{Q}_S$.  


3. If \( g \) is an open embedding of complex analytic spaces, then \( g \) satisfies \( Q_S \).

**Proof.** 1. The proof is similar to that of [Day23, Lem. 2.13 (2)].

2. It follows from the local nature of sheaves.

3. The proof is similar to that of [Har77, Cor. 8.2, p.251].

**Lemma 3.2.6.** Let \( f : X \to S \) be a proper morphism of complex analytic spaces, with \( S \) Stein. Then for every coherent \( O_X \)-module \( F \) and every integer \( n \geq 0 \), one has \( H^n(X, F) = H^0(S, R^n f_* F) \).

**Proof.** By properness of \( f \) and Fact 3.1.7, the \( O_S \)-module \( R^n f_* F \) is coherent. As \( S \) is Stein, from Cartan’s Theorem B (see, e.g., [KK83, Sec. 52, Thm. B]), for every integer \( m > 0 \) one has \( H^m(S, R^n f_* F) = 0 \). The conclusion follows from [Sta23, Tag 01F4 (2)].

**Lemma 3.2.7.** Let \( X, Y \) be complex analytic spaces, with \( Y \) Stein. Let \( p : X \times Y \to X \) be the projection. Then for every coherent \( O_X \)-module \( F \) and every integer \( i \geq 0 \), the natural morphism \( H^i(X, F) \hat{\otimes} O_Y \to H^i(X \times Y, p^* F) \) of locally convex topological vector spaces is an isomorphism.

**Proof.** Choose a Stein covering \( U \) of \( X \). Let \( C^* \) be the corresponding Čech complex of \( F \). Then \( H^i(C^*) = H^i(X, F) \). For every integer \( q \), the \( q \)-th term \( C^q \) of the complex \( C^* \) is a Fréchet space by [EP+96, Prop. 4.1.5]. Moreover, \( \{U \times Y : U \in U\} \) forms a Stein covering of \( X \times Y \). By [EP+96, Prop. 4.2.3; Thm. 4.2.4], the Čech complex of \( p^* F \) relative to this Stein covering is \( C^* \hat{\otimes} O(Y) \). Therefore, \( H^i(C^* \hat{\otimes} O(Y)) = H^i(X \times Y, p^* F) \). By [EP+96, Prop. 4.1.5], \( O(Y) \) is a unital Fréchet nuclear algebra, so from [EP+96, Thm. A1.6 (d)], the functor \( \hat{\otimes} C O(Y) \) preserves exact sequences, hence commutes with taking cohomology groups of the Čech complexes.

We consider the special case of products.

**Corollary 3.2.8.** Let \( S, Z \) be two complex analytic spaces. Then the projection \( S \times Z \to S \) satisfies \( Q_S \).

**Proof.** Fix a proper morphism \( X \to S \) of complex analytic spaces and a coherent \( O_X \)-module \( F \). By Lemma 3.2.5, we may assume that \( S, Z \) are Stein spaces. Then the result follows from Lemma 3.2.6, Lemma 3.2.7 and [EP+96, Prop. 4.2.3; Thm. 4.2.4].

**Corollary 3.2.9.** Every locally product morphism \( g : S' \to S \) of complex analytic spaces satisfies \( Q_S \).

**Proof.** Fix \( s' \in S' \), and let \( s = g(s') \). Since \( g \) is locally product, there is an open neighborhood \( U \) (resp. \( V \)) of \( s' \in S' \) (resp. \( s \in S \)), a complex analytic space \( Z \) and an isomorphism \( \psi : U \to Z \times V \) of complex analytic spaces such that the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Z & \to & V \\
\downarrow \psi & & \downarrow \psi \\
U & \to & S
\end{array}
\]
commutes, where $p_2$ is the projection to the second factor. By Corollary 3.2.8, $g|_U : U \to V$ satisfies $Q_V$. By Lemma 3.2.5, the morphism $g : S' \to S$ satisfies $Q_S$.

**Proof of Theorem 3.2.3.** The morphism $f'$ is a base change of $f$, hence a proper morphism. Because $\dim X, \dim X'$ are finite, by Theorem 3.1.6 and Proposition 3.1.2, the functors $Lg^* Rf_*$ and $Rf'_* Lg^*$ restrict to functors $D_{g!}(X) \to D_{g!}(S')$.

For every $K \in D_{g!}(X)$, we prove that the base change morphism $Lg^* Rf_* K \cong Rf'_* Lg^* K$ in $D(S')$ is an isomorphism. By Lemma 3.1.10, the functors $Rf_* : D(X) \to D(S)$ and $Rf'_* : D(X') \to D(S')$ are bounded. From [Har66, I, Prop. 7.1 (iii)] and Lemma A.4.3, one may assume that $K \in \text{Good}(X)$. For every $s' \in S'$, there is a relatively compact open neighborhood $V \subset S$ of $g(s')$. The preimage $f^{-1}(V)$ is a relatively compact open subset of $X$. Consider the base change of the square (6) along the open embedding $V \to S$:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
U & \xrightarrow{w} & Z \times V \\
\downarrow{g|_U} & & \downarrow{p_2} \\
V & \xleftarrow{v'} & V
\end{array}
$$

Because $g$ is locally product, so is $v$. One can write $K|_{f^{-1}(V)} = \text{colim}_{i \in I} G_i$, where $\{G_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a directed family of coherent submodules of $K|_{f^{-1}(V)}$. By Lemma 3.1.8, the natural morphism

$$(g^* Rf_* K)|_{g^{-1}(V)} \to Rf'_* (g^* K)|_{g^{-1}(V)}$$

in $\text{Mod}(O_{g^{-1}(V)})$ is the colimit of the morphisms

$$v^* R^i u_* G_i \to R^i u'_* v'^* G_i,$$

which for every $i \in I$ is an isomorphism by Corollary 3.2.9. Then (8) is an isomorphism.

**Remark 3.2.10.** In the proof of [BBR94, Lem. 5], an analytic flat base change result is applied without further justification. In [MS08, p.153], a flat base change theorem for cartesian squares in the category of complex manifolds is stated, referring to [Spa88] for the proof. However, the cited result [Spa88, Prop. 6.20] is for cartesian squares in the category of locally ringed spaces. In general, a cartesian square in the category of complex manifolds is not cartesian in RingS. For example, the complex vector space $\mathbb{C}^2$ is the product of two copies of $\mathbb{C}$ in the category of complex manifolds, but is not the product even in the subcategory LRS of locally ringed space.

$^4$By contrast, every cartesian square in the category of schemes remains cartesian in LRS ([Sta23, Tag 01JN]).
In fact, by [Gil11, Cor. 5], the product $E$ of two copies of $\mathbb{C}$ in LRS exists. By the universal property of $E$, there is a unique morphism $f : \mathbb{C}^2 \to E$ in LRS induced by the two projections $p_i : \mathbb{C}^2 \to \mathbb{C}$. Let $o = f(0) \in E$. We claim that the local ring $O_{E,o}$ is not Noetherian.

The local ring $A := O_{\mathbb{C},0} = \mathbb{C}\{z\}$ is the ring of convergent power series. Let $B = A \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} A$. Let $\epsilon : B \to A$ be the surjective (diagonal) morphism defined by $\epsilon(f \otimes g) = fg$. Set $I = \ker(\epsilon)$. Let $c : A \to \mathbb{C}$ be the ring map taking the constant term. Then $ce : B \to \mathbb{C}$ is surjective, so $m = \ker(ce)$ is a maximal ideal of $B$ containing $I$. With this notation, $O_{E,o} = B_m = S^{-1}B$, where $S = B \setminus m$. From [Tu97, p.367], $I/I^2$ is a free $B/I$-module of infinite rank. Thus, $S^{-1}(I/I^2) = (S^{-1}I)/(S^{-1}I^2)$ is a free $S^{-1}(B/I) = (S^{-1}B)/(S^{-1}I)$-module of infinite rank. In particular, the ideal $S^{-1}I$ of the ring $S^{-1}B$ is not finitely generated. The claim is proved.

By [GH78, p.679], the ring $\mathbb{C}\{x,y\}$ is Noetherian. Thus, the local morphism $f_0^# : O_{E,o} \to O_{\mathbb{C}^2,0} = \mathbb{C}\{x,y\}$ is not an isomorphism. Hence, $f$ is not an isomorphism in LRS.

Lemma 3.2.11 is used in the proof of Proposition 5.1.2.

**Lemma 3.2.11 (Base change)**. Consider the cartesian square (6) with $\dim X, \dim S'$ finite and $f$ flat proper. Then (7) induces an isomorphism $Lg^*Rf_* \to Rf'_*Lg'^*$ of functors $D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(S')$.

**Proof.** Because $\dim X$ is finite, by Theorem 3.1.6 and Proposition 3.1.2, the functor $Lg^*Rf_* : D(X) \to D(S')$ restricts to a functor $D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(S')$.

Consider the following commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \xrightarrow{g'} & X \\
\downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\
S' & \xrightarrow{i} & S \\
\end{array}
$$

where the morphism $i : S' \to S' \times S$ is defined by $i(s') = (s', g(s'))$, and $p : S' \times S \to S$ is the projection. Then $i$ is a closed embedding of complex analytic spaces.

Consider functors $D_{gd}(X) \to D(S')$. Because $p$ is locally product, by Theorem 3.2.3, the natural transformation $Lp^*Rf_* \to R(Id_{S'} \times f)_*Lp'^*$ is an isomorphism. Because $f$ is flat proper, so is $Id_{S'} \times f$. Moreover, $\dim S' \times X = \dim S' + \dim X$ is finite. Thus, there are isomorphism of functors

$$Lg^*Rf_* = Li^*Lp^*Rf_* \xrightarrow{\sim} Li^*R(Id_{S'} \times f)_*Lp'^*$$

(a)

$$\xrightarrow{\sim} Rf'_*Li'^*Lg'^* = Rf'_*Lg'^*,$$

where the isomorphism (a) uses Lemma 3.2.12. 2. By [Sta23, Tag 0E47], the isomorphism (9) of functors $D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(S')$ is induced by (7).
Lemma 3.2.12. In the cartesian square (6), assume that $g$ is a closed embedding of complex analytic spaces. Then:

1. The base change morphism $f^*g_*O_{S'} \to g'_*O_{X'}$ in $\text{Mod}(O_X)$ is an isomorphism.

2. If $f$ is flat proper and $X$ has finite dimension, then (7) is an isomorphism.

Proof. 1. Let $I$ be the kernel of the canonical surjection $O_S \to g_*O_{S'}$ in $\text{Mod}(O_S)$. Since $f^*: \text{Mod}(O_S) \to \text{Mod}(O_X)$ is right exact, the sequence

$$f^*O_S \to f^*g_*O_{S'} \to 0$$

is exact in $\text{Mod}(O_X)$. Because $g$ is a closed embedding, by [Gro61a, Remarque 2.10], the square (6) is cartesian in the category $\text{RingS}$. Then from [Gro61a, 9-05], the cokernel of the morphism

$$f^*I \to O_X$$

in $\text{Mod}(O_X)$ is $g'_*O_{X'}$. Therefore, the morphism

$$f^*g_*O_{S'} \to g'_*O_{X'}$$

is an isomorphism.

2. As $g$ is a closed embedding, the functor $g_*: \text{Ab}(S) \to \text{Ab}(S')$ is exact and $g^{-1}g_* = \text{Id}_{\text{Ab}(S')}$. Therefore, the functor $Rg_* = g_*: D(S') \to D(S)$ is conservative. Thus, it suffices to show that the natural transformation

$$Rg_*Lg^*Rf_*E \to Rg_*Rf'_*Lg^*E \to Rf_*(Rg'_*Lg^*)E$$

of functors $D(X) \to D(S)$ is an isomorphism. By [Sta23, Tag 0B55], the natural morphisms $(Rg_*O_{S'}) \otimes_{O_S}^{L} Rf_*E \to Rg_*Lg^*Rf_*E$ and $(Rg'_*O_{X'}) \otimes_{O_X}^{L} E \to Rg'_*Lg^*E$ are isomorphisms. One has

$$Rg'_*O_{X'} = g'_*O_{X'} = f^*g_*O_{S'} = Lf^*Rg_*O_{S'},$$

where (a) uses Point 1 and (b) uses the flatness of $f$. Thus, the natural transformation (10)

$$Rg_*Lg^*Rf_*E \to Rf_*(Lg^*Rg_*O_{S'}) \otimes_{O_X}^{L} E.$$

is an isomorphism by the finiteness of $\text{dim} X$, the properness of $f$ and Fact 3.2.13.

From Fact 3.1.9, one gets Fact 3.2.13 as a special case of [Spa88, Prop. 6.18].

Fact 3.2.13 (Projection formula). Let $f: X \to Y$ be a morphism of complex analytic spaces. If $\text{dim} X$ is finite, then there is a canonical isomorphism

$$(Rf_!(-)) \otimes_{O_Y}^{L} (+) \to Rf_!(- \otimes_{O_X}^{L} Lf^*+)$$

of bifunctors $D(X) \times D(Y) \to D(Y)$.

3.3 GAGA

Let $X$ be a complex algebraic variety.
Review

We recall the work of Serre [Ser56] (known as “GAGA”), which gives an equivalence of algebraic coherent modules and analytic coherent modules on complex, projective varieties. It is extended to complex, proper algebraic varieties in [GR71, Exp. XII].

Let $\Psi_X$ be the functor $\text{An} \to \text{Sets}$ sending a complex analytic space $Y$ to the set $\text{Hom}_C(Y, X)$ of morphisms of spaces with a sheaf of $C$-algebras. By [GR71, Exp. XII, Thm. 1.1], the functor $\Psi_X$ is represented by a complex analytic space $X_{\text{an}}$ (called the analytification of $X$) and a flat morphism $\psi_X \in \text{Hom}_C(X_{\text{an}}, X)$. Because $X$ is of finite type over $C$, from [GR71, Exp. XII, Prop. 2.1 (viii)], the dimension of $X_{\text{an}}$ is finite.

The pullback functor

$$\psi_X^* : \text{Mod}(O_X) \to \text{Mod}(O_{X_{\text{an}}}), \quad F \mapsto F_{\text{an}}$$

(11)

is exact and admits a right adjoint, so it commutes with colimits. From [GR71, Exp. XII, 1.3], it restricts to a functor $\text{Coh}(X) \to \text{Coh}(X_{\text{an}})$.

**Lemma 3.3.1.** The functor (11) restricts to a functor

$$\text{Qch}(X) \to \text{Good}(X_{\text{an}})$$

(12)

and induces a functor

$$D_{\text{qc}}(X) \to D_{\text{gd}}(X_{\text{an}}).$$

(13)

**Proof.** For every quasi-coherent $O_X$-module $F$, by Fact 3.3.2,

$$F = \sum_{i \in I} F_i$$

(14)

is the sum of a direct family of coherent $O_X$-submodules. As $\psi_X^*$ commutes with colimits, one has

$$F_{\text{an}} = \text{colim}_{i \in I} F_i$$

(15)

in the category $\text{Mod}(O_{X_{\text{an}}})$. Since $\psi_X^*$ is exact, each $F_i$ is a coherent $O_{X_{\text{an}}}$-submodule of $F_{\text{an}}$. Therefore, the $O_{X_{\text{an}}}$-module $F_{\text{an}}$ is good.

For every $G \in D_{\text{qc}}(X)$ and every integer $n$, because (11) is an exact functor, the $O_{X_{\text{an}}}$-module $H^n(G_{\text{an}}) = (H^nG)_{\text{an}}$ is good by last paragraph. Thus, $G_{\text{an}} \in D_{\text{gd}}(X_{\text{an}})$. 

**Fact 3.3.2** ([Gro60, Cor. 9.4.9], [Sta23, Tag 01PG]). Every quasi-coherent $O_X$-module is the sum of the directed family of all coherent submodules.

By [GR71, Exp. XII, 1.2], for every morphism $f : X \to Y$ of complex algebraic varieties, there is a commutative square

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X_{\text{an}} & \xrightarrow{\psi_X} & X \\
\downarrow f^* & & \downarrow f \\
Y_{\text{an}} & \xrightarrow{\psi_Y} & Y
\end{array}
$$

(16)

in the category $\text{RingS}$. In other words, the analytification induces a functor $(\cdot)_{\text{an}}$ from the category of complex algebraic varieties to $\text{An}$.
GAGA for quasi-coherent modules

Using Fact 3.3.2 and that \( \psi_X \) commutes with colimits, we extend GAGA from coherent \( O_X \)-modules to quasi-coherent \( O_X \)-modules.

**Proposition 3.3.3.** Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a proper morphism of algebraic varieties over \( \mathbb{C} \). Then the base change natural transformation \( (Rf_* \mathcal{F})^\text{an} \to Rf_*^\text{an}(\mathcal{F}) \) (induced by the commutative square (16)) induces an isomorphism of functors \( D_{\text{qc}}(X) \to D_{\text{gd}}(Y) \).

**Proof.** For every \( F \in D_{\text{qc}}(X) \), by [Lip09, Prop. 3.9.2], one has \( Rf_* F \in D_{\text{qc}}(Y) \). By Lemma 3.3.1, one has \( F^\text{an} \in D_{\text{gd}}(X) \) and \( (Rf_* F)^\text{an} \in D_{\text{gd}}(Y) \). Since \( f \) is proper, from [GR71, Exp. XII, Prop. 3.2 (v)], the morphism \( f^\text{an} : X \to Y \) is proper. As \( X \) has finite dimension, by Theorem 3.1.6, \( Rf_*^\text{an} F^\text{an} \in D_{\text{gd}}(Y) \). Therefore, both the functors \( (Rf_* \mathcal{F})^\text{an} \) and \( Rf_*^\text{an}(\mathcal{F}) \) restrict to functors \( D_{\text{qc}}(X) \to D_{\text{gd}}(Y) \).

We prove that the morphism \( (Rf_* \mathcal{F})^\text{an} \to Rf_*^\text{an}(\mathcal{F}) \) is an isomorphism. By Lemma 3.3.2, \( F = \sum_{i \in I} F_i \) is the sum of a direct family of coherent \( O_X \)-submodules of \( F \). By [Sta23, Tag 07TB], one has

\[
R^n f_* F = \text{colim}_i R^n f_* F_i.
\]

The analytification is the pullback of modules along the natural morphism \( \Psi_X : X^\text{an} \to X \), so it commutes with colimits and hence

\[
(R^n f_* \mathcal{F})^\text{an} = \text{colim}_i (R^n f_* F_i)^\text{an}.
\]

By [GR71, XII, Thm. 4.2], the natural morphism \( (R^n f_* F_i)^\text{an} \to R^n f_*^\text{an}(F_i^\text{an}) \) is an isomorphism for every \( i \in I \). By Lemma 3.1.8, the natural morphism

\[
\text{colim}_i R^n f_*^\text{an}(F_i^\text{an}) \to R^n f_*^\text{an}(F^\text{an})
\]

is an isomorphism. \( \square \)

**Proposition 3.3.4** shows that goodness on complex analytic spaces is an analytic counterpart of quasi-coherence on complex algebraic varieties.

**Proposition 3.3.4.** Suppose that the complex algebraic variety \( X \) is proper. Then (12) is an equivalence of abelian categories.

**Proof.** • The functor (12) is essentially surjective: Indeed, because \( X \) is proper over \( \mathbb{C} \), by [GR71, Exp. XII, Prop. 3.2 (v)], the complex analytic
Spare \( X^{an} \) is compact. Then for every good \( O_{X^{an}} \)-module \( G \), one can write \( G = \sum_{i \in I} G_i \) as the sum of a directed family of coherent \( O_{X^{an}} \)-submodules. From the equivalence \( \psi_X^* : \text{Coh}(X) \to \text{Coh}(X^{an}) \) ([GR71, XII, Thm. 4.4]), there is a filtered inductive system \( \{H_i\}_{i \in I} \) in \( \text{Coh}(X) \) whose analytification is the filtered inductive system \( \{G_i\}_{i \in I} \). By [Sta23, Tag 01LA (4)], the colimit \( H \) of \( \{H_i\} \) in \( \text{Mod}(O_X) \) exists and lies in \( \text{Qch}(X) \). Because \( \psi_X^* \) commutes with colimits, one has \( H^{an} = \text{colim}_{i \in I} G_i \).

In particular, \( H^{an} \) is isomorphic to \( G \) in \( \text{Good}(X^{an}) \).

The functor (12) is fully faithful: For any quasi-coherent \( O_X \)-modules \( F \) and \( G \), we have to show that the canonical morphism

\[
\text{Hom}_{O_X}(F, G) \to \text{Hom}_{O_{X^{an}}}(F^{an}, G^{an})
\]

is an isomorphism. Assume first that \( F \) is coherent.

- From [GW20, Exercise 7.20 (b)], one has

\[
[\text{Hom}_{O_X}(F, G)]^{an} = \text{Hom}_{O_{X^{an}}}(F^{an}, G^{an}).
\]

- As \( F \) is of finite presentation, the \( O_X \)-module \( \text{Hom}_{O_X}(F, G) \) is quasi-coherent.

Therefore, by Proposition 3.3.3, the canonical morphism

\[
H^0(X, \text{Hom}_{O_X}(F, G)) \to H^0(X^{an}, \text{Hom}_{O_{X^{an}}}(F^{an}, G^{an}))
\]

is an isomorphism, which is exactly (17).

By (14) and (15), the general case follows.

\[ \square \]

With quasi-coherence condition, the algebraic and analytic integral transforms are compatible.

**Corollary 3.3.5.** Let \( X, Y \) be two complex algebraic varieties, with \( X \) proper. Then for every \( K \in D_{qc}(X \times Y) \), the natural square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
D(X) & \xrightarrow{\phi_{K}^{[X \to Y]}} & D(Y) \\
\downarrow{\psi_X^*} & & \downarrow{\psi_Y^*} \\
D(X^{an}) & \xrightarrow{\phi_{K^{an}}^{[X^{an} \to Y^{an}]}} & D(Y^{an}),
\end{array}
\]

restricts to a commutative square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
D_{qc}(X) & \xrightarrow{\phi_{K}^{[X \to Y]}} & D_{qc}(Y) \\
\downarrow{\psi_X^*} & & \downarrow{\psi_Y^*} \\
D_{gd}(X^{an}) & \xrightarrow{\phi_{K^{an}}^{[X^{an} \to Y^{an}]}} & D_{gd}(Y^{an}).
\end{array}
\]
Proof. From [Sta23, Tag 08DW (1)], [Sta23, Tag 08DX (1)] and [Sta23, Tag 08D5 (1)], the functor $\phi_{K}^{[X \to Y]}$ restricts to a functor $D_{qc}(X) \to D_{qc}(Y)$. By Corollary 3.1.14 and compactness of $X^{an}$, the functor $\phi_{K}^{[X^{an} \to Y^{an}]}$ restricts to a functor $D_{gd}(X^{an}) \to D_{gd}(Y^{an})$. By Lemma 3.3.1, the functor $\psi_{X}^{\ast}$ (resp. $\psi_{Y}^{\ast}$) restricts to a functor $D_{qc}(X) \to D_{gd}(X^{an})$ (resp. $D_{qc}(Y) \to D_{gd}(Y^{an})$).

By [Sta23, Tag 0D5S] (resp. [Sta23, Tag 079U]), analytification commutes with derived pullback (resp. tensor product). As $X/C$ is proper, the projection $p_{Y} : X \times Y \to Y$ is proper. By Proposition 3.3.3, analytification commutes with derived direct image. Thus, the square (18) is commutative.

4 Analytic Mukai duality

4.1 Statement

Let $X$ be a complex torus of dimension $g$.

Theorem 4.1.1 (Mukai, Ben-Bassat, Block, Pantev). There are natural isomorphisms of functors

$$RS \circ R\hat{S} \sim [-1]^{\ast}_{X} [-g] : D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(X);$$

$$R\hat{S} \circ RS \sim [-1]^{\ast}_{X} [-g] : D_{gd}(\hat{X}) \to D_{gd}(\hat{X}).$$

In particular, $RS : D_{gd}(\hat{X}) \to D_{gd}(X)$ is an equivalence of categories, with a quasi-inverse $[-1]^{\ast}_{X} R\hat{S}[g]$.

Corollary 4.1.2. The functors $RS : D^{b}_{c}(\hat{X}) \to D^{b}_{c}(X)$ and $R\hat{S} : D^{b}_{c}(X) \to D^{b}_{c}(\hat{X})$ are equivalences of triangulated categories.

Proof. It follows from Corollary 3.1.14 and Theorem 4.1.1.

Remark 4.1.3. A Mukai duality for complex tori similar to Corollary 4.1.2 is stated in [Blo10, p.314], with $D^{b}(\text{Coh}(\ast))$ at the place of $D^{b}_{c}(\ast)$. However, Prof. Jonathan Block told the author that here we should stick to $D^{b}_{c}(\ast)$. In fact, in general the abelian category $\text{Coh}(X)$ does not have enough injectives, so it is unclear how to define the derived direct image involved in [Blo10, p.314]. Moreover, recently Prof. A. Bondal announced\(^5\) that for a generic complex torus $X$ of dimension $> 2$, the natural functor $D^{b}(\text{Coh}(X)) \to D^{b}_{c}(X)$ is not an equivalence.

4.2 Proof

We follow the strategy of [BBBP07, Thm. 2.1] to prove Theorem 4.1.1.

\(^{5}\text{https://www.mathnet.ru/eng/present35371}\)
Preliminaries

Lemma 4.2.1, an analytic analog of [Muk81, Example 1.2], exhibits the derived pullback and direct image as particular examples of integral transforms.

**Lemma 4.2.1.** Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a morphism of complex analytic spaces. Let \( i : \Gamma_f \to X \times Y \) be the inclusion of the graph of \( f \). Set \( F = i_*O_{\Gamma_f} \in \text{Mod}(O_{X \times Y}) \). Then there are canonical isomorphisms of functors

\[
\phi_{[X\to Y]} : Rf_* : D(X) \to D(Y);
\]

\[
\phi_{[Y\to X]} : Lf^* : D(Y) \to D(X).
\]

**Proof.** Let \( g : \Gamma_f \to X \) be the projection. Since \( g \) is an isomorphism of complex analytic spaces, one has a canonical isomorphism

\[
Lg^* \sim R(g^{-1})^*
\]

of functors \( D(X) \to D(\Gamma_f) \). Consider the following diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\Gamma_f & \xrightarrow{i} & X \times Y \\
\downarrow g & & \downarrow f \\
X & \xrightarrow{p_X} & Y.
\end{array}
\]

As \( i \) is a closed embedding of complex analytic spaces, by [Sta23, Tag 0B55], the natural transformation

\[
Ri_*O_{\Gamma_f} \otimes^L Lp_X^*(\cdot) \to Ri_*Li^*Lp_X^*(\cdot)
\]

is an isomorphism of functors \( D(X) \to D(X \times Y) \). One has

\[
\phi_{[X\to Y]} \!:= \!Rg_Y^*(F \otimes^L p_X^*(\cdot)) \xrightarrow{(a)} \!Rg_Y^*(Ri_*O_{\Gamma_f} \otimes^L Lp_X^*(\cdot)) \xrightarrow{(b)} \!\sim \!Rg_Y^*(Ri_*Li^*Lp_X^*(\cdot)) \xrightarrow{(c)} \!\sim \!Rg_Y^*(Rg^{-1})^* \xrightarrow{(d)} \!Rf_*,
\]

where (a) (resp. (c)) uses (22) (resp. (21)), and (b), (d) are from [Spa88, Thm. A (iii)].

Thus, (19) is proved. The proof of (20) is similar. \( \square \)

Proposition 4.2.2 is the first ingredient of the proof of Theorem 4.1.1, which expresses the composition of two integral transforms as another integral transform.

**Proposition 4.2.2.** Let \( M, N, P \) be finite dimensional complex analytic spaces, with \( M, N \) compact. Let \( p_{ij} \) be the projections of the product \( M \times N \times P \). For \( K \in D_{gd}(M \times N) \) and \( L \in D(N \times P) \), set

\[
H = Rp_{13*}(p_{12}^*K \otimes^L p_{23}^*L)(\in D(M \times P)).
\]

Then there is a natural isomorphism \( \phi_H \!:= \!\phi_{[N\to P]} \circ \phi_{K} \circ \phi_{[M\to N]} \sim \!\phi_{H} \) of functors \( D_{gd}(M) \to D(P) \).
Proof. Let

\[ a : M \times N \to M, \quad b : N \times P \to P, \]
\[ p : M \times N \to N, \quad q : N \times P \to N, \]
\[ u : M \times P \to M, \quad v : M \times P \to P \]

be projections.

The morphism \( q \) is locally product. Properness of \( p \) follows from the compactness of \( M \). By Propositions 3.1.2 and 3.1.5, the functor \( K \otimes^L a^* : D(M) \to D(M \times N) \) restricts to a functor \( D_{gd}(M) \to D_{gd}(M \times N) \). Then one can apply Theorem 3.2.3 to the cartesian square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
M \times N \times P & \xrightarrow{p_{12}} & M \times N \\
p_{23} & & \downarrow p \\
N \times P & \xrightarrow{q} & N,
\end{array}
\]

so the base change natural transformation induces an isomorphism

\[ q^* R p_*(K \otimes^L a^*) \to R p_{23} \circ p_{12}^*(K \otimes^L a^*) \] (23)

of functors \( D_{gd}(M) \to D_{gd}(N \times P) \). Thus, one has isomorphisms

\[
\phi_L^{[N \to P]} \circ \phi_K^{[M \to N]} = R b_![L \otimes^L K \otimes^L a^*] \\
\xrightarrow{(a)} R b_![L \otimes^L R p_{23} \circ p_{12}^*(K \otimes^L a^*)] \\
\xrightarrow{(b)} R b_! R p_{23} \circ [p_{23}^* L \otimes^L p_{12}^*(K \otimes^L a^*)] \\
= R p_{3*} [p_{23}^* L \otimes^L p_{12}^*(K \otimes^L a^*)] \\
= R v_* R p_{13} \circ (p_{12}^* K \otimes^L p_{23}^* L \otimes^L p_1^*) \\
\xrightarrow{(c)} \sim R v_* [H \otimes^L a^*] = \phi_H^{[M \to P]},
\]

of functors \( D_{gd}(M) \to D(P) \) where (a) uses (23), and (b) (resp. (c)) is from the compactness of \( M \) (resp. \( N \)) and Fact 3.2.13.

The other ingredient of the proof of Theorem 4.1.1, Fact 4.2.3, calculates the cohomology of the Poincaré bundle.

**Fact 4.2.3** ([Kem91, Thm. 3.15]). Let \( X \) be a complex torus of dimension \( g \). Let \( p : X \times \hat{X} \to X, \, q : X \times X \to \hat{X} \) be the two projections. Then for the Poincaré bundle \( P \), one has \( R p_* P = \mathbb{C}_0[-g] \) in \( D^b(X) \) and \( R q_* P = \mathbb{C}_0[-g] \) in \( D^b(X) \).
Proof of Theorem 4.1.1

By Corollary 3.1.14, the functor $R S$ (resp. $R \hat{S}$) restricts to a functor $D_{gd}(\hat{X}) \to D_{gd}(X)$ (resp. $D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(\hat{X})$). Let $p_{ij}$ be the projections of $X \times X \times \hat{X}$. Set

$$H = Rp_{12,*}(p_{13}^*P \otimes^L p_{23}^*P).$$

By Propositions 3.1.2 1 and 3.1.5 1, Fact 3.1.7 and Lemma 3.1.10, one has $H \in D_{b}^{c}(X \times X)$. By Proposition 4.2.2, one has an isomorphism of functors $D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(\hat{X})$. Let $m : X \times X \to X$ be the group law. Since the $O_{X \times X \times \hat{X}}$-module $p_{13}^*P$ is flat, one has $p_{13}^*P \otimes p_{23}^*P = p_{13}^*P \otimes p_{23}^*P$. By [BL04, Lem. 14.1.7], the $O_{X \times X \times \hat{X}}$-module $p_{13}^*P \otimes p_{23}^*P$ is isomorphic to $(m \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}})^*P$. Then $H \iso Rp_{12,*}(m \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}})^*P$.

Because the morphism $m$ is smooth, applying Theorem 3.2.3 to the cartesian square

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X \times X \times \hat{X} & \xrightarrow{m \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}}} & X \times \hat{X} \\
p_{12} \downarrow & \square & \downarrow p_X \\
X \times X & \xrightarrow{m} & X
\end{array}
$$

in the category $\text{An}$, one has an isomorphism $m^*Rp_X,*P \to H$ in $D_{b}^{c}(X \times X)$. Let $i : \Gamma[-1] \to X \times X$ be the inclusion of the graph of $[-1]_{X} : X \to X$. From Fact 4.2.3, one has $H \iso m^*\mathcal{C}_{0}[-g] = i_*\mathcal{O}_{\Gamma[-1]}[-g]$. By Lemma 4.2.1, there is an isomorphism $\phi_H^{[X \to X]} \iso [-1]^*_{X}[-g]$. Then $H \iso Rp_{12,*}(m \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}})^*P$.

Properties of Fourier-Mukai transform

For later reference purposes, we check that each result starting from Theorem 2.2 to (3.12') in [Muk81] has an analytic version. We only indicate the necessary modifications in statements and proofs.

For a complex torus $X$, let $g_X$ be its dimension. Let $(R S_X, R \hat{S}_X)$ be the Fourier-Mukai transform of $X$. The subscripts are omitted when there is only one complex torus in context. For a morphism $\phi : X \to Y$ of complex tori, let $\hat{\phi} : \hat{Y} \to \hat{X}$ be the dual morphism.

5.1 Functoriality

Exchange of translations and twists

For every point $x$ of the complex torus $X$, let $T_x : X \to X$, $x' \mapsto x' + x$ be the translation by $x$.

---

6It is stated for abelian varieties, but its proof works for complex tori.
Proposition 5.1.1. For every \( x \in X \) and every \( \hat{x} \in \hat{X} \), there are canonical isomorphisms

\[
\begin{align*}
RS \circ T_x^* & \cong (\cdot \otimes_{O_X} P_{-\hat{x}}) \circ RS, \\
RS \circ (\cdot \otimes_{\hat{O}_X} P_\hat{x}) & \cong T_x^* \circ RS
\end{align*}
\]

of functors \( D(\hat{X}) \to D(X) \).

Proof. We prove (24). From [BL04, Cor. A.9], one gets

\[
\begin{align*}
T_{(0,-\hat{x})}^* P & \sim P \otimes O_{X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^* P_{-\hat{x}}; \\
T_{(x,0)}^* P & \sim P \otimes O_{X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^* P_x.
\end{align*}
\]

Then there are isomorphisms

\[
\begin{align*}
RS(T_x^*) = & Rp_{X^*}(P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^* T_{\hat{x}}^*) \\
= & Rp_{X^*}(P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} T_{(0,\hat{x})}^* p_\hat{x}^*) \\
= & Rp_{X^*}T_{(0,\hat{x})}^*(T_{(0,-\hat{x})}^* P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^*) \\
\cong & Rp_{X^*}R(T_{(0,-\hat{x})})_*(T_{(0,-\hat{x})}^* P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^*) \\
= & Rp_{X^*}(T_{(0,-\hat{x})}^* P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^*) \\
\end{align*}
\]

(a)

\[
\begin{align*}
\cong & Rp_{X^*}(p_\hat{x}^* P_{-\hat{x}} \otimes P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^*) \\
\leftarrow & P_{-\hat{x}} \otimes Rp_{X^*}(P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^*) \\
= & P_{-\hat{x}} \otimes RS(\cdot)
\end{align*}
\]

of functors \( D(\hat{X}) \to D(X) \), where (a) (resp. (b)) uses (26) (resp. Fact 3.2.13).

We prove (25) as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
RS(P_\hat{x} \otimes \cdot) = & Rp_{X^*}(P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^* (P_\hat{x} \otimes \cdot)) \\
= & Rp_{X^*}(P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^* P_\hat{x} \otimes p_\hat{x}^* \cdot)) \\
\end{align*}
\]

(a)

\[
\begin{align*}
\cong & Rp_{X^*}(T_{(x,0)}^* P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^* \cdot) \\
= & Rp_{X^*}T_{(x,0)}^*(P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} T_{(-x,0)}^* p_\hat{x}^* \cdot) \\
\cong & Rp_{X^*}R(T_{(-x,0)})_*(P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} T_{(-x,0)}^* p_\hat{x}^* \cdot) \\
= & R(T_{-x})_*Rp_{X^*}(P \otimes_{O_X \times \hat{X}} p_\hat{x}^* \cdot) \\
= & T_{-x}^* RS(\cdot),
\end{align*}
\]

where (a) uses (27).

Exchange of the direct image and the inverse image

The Fourier-Mukai transform is functorial.
Proposition 5.1.2. For a morphism $\phi : Y \to X$ of complex tori, there are canonical isomorphisms of functors

$$L\phi^* \circ RS_X \cong RS_Y \circ R\hat{\phi}_* : D_{gd}(\hat{X}) \to D_{gd}(Y),$$  \hspace{1cm} (28)

$$R\phi_* \circ RS_Y \cong RS_X \circ L\hat{\phi}^*(\cdot)[g_X - g_Y] : D_{gd}(\hat{Y}) \to D_{gd}(X).$$  \hspace{1cm} (29)

Proof. The isomorphism (29) follows from (28) as follows. There are isomorphisms

$$R\phi_* RS_Y \xrightarrow{\sim} [-1]^*_X RS_X R\hat{\phi}_* RS_Y (\cdot)[g_X]$$  \hspace{1cm} (a)

$$\xrightarrow{\sim} [-1]^*_X RS_X L\hat{\phi}^* RS_Y (\cdot)[g_X]$$  \hspace{1cm} (b)

$$\xrightarrow{\sim} [-1]^*_X RS_X L\hat{\phi}^* [-1]^*_X (\cdot)[g_X - g_Y]$$  \hspace{1cm} (c)

of functors $D_{gd}(\hat{Y}) \to D_{gd}(X)$, where (a) and (c) use Theorem 4.1.1, and (b) uses (28).

To prove (28), we show

$$(\phi \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}})^* P_X \cong (\text{Id}_Y \times \hat{\phi})^* P_Y.$$  \hspace{1cm} (30)

Set $L := (\phi \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}})^* P_X \otimes O_{Y \times \hat{X}} (\text{Id}_Y \times \hat{\phi})^* P_Y^{-1}$. By definition, on the one hand for every $\hat{x} \in \hat{X}$, one has $L|_{Y \times \hat{x}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \phi^* P_{\hat{X}} \otimes P_{\hat{x}}^{-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} O_Y$; on the other hand, one has $L|_{0 \times \hat{X}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\phi}^* O_{\hat{Y}} \xrightarrow{\sim} O_{\hat{X}}$. By the seesaw principle [BL04, Cor. A.9], these imply $L \xrightarrow{\sim} O_{Y \times \hat{X}}$.

By applying Theorem 3.2.3 to the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Y \times \hat{X} & \xrightarrow{p_2} & \hat{X} \\
\text{Id}_Y \times \hat{\phi} \downarrow & & \downarrow \hat{\phi} \\
Y \times \hat{Y} & \xrightarrow{p_Y} & \hat{Y}
\end{array}$$

in the category An, the base change natural transformation

$$p_Y^* R\hat{\phi}_* \to R(\text{Id}_Y \times \hat{\phi})_* p_2^*$$  \hspace{1cm} (31)

induces an isomorphism of functors $D_{gd}(\hat{X}) \to D_{gd}(Y \times \hat{Y})$. By Propositions 3.1.2 and 3.1.5, the functor $P_X \otimes p_X^* (\cdot) : D(\hat{X}) \to D(X \times \hat{X})$ restricts to a functor $D_{gd}(\hat{X}) \to D_{gd}(X \times \hat{X})$. Because $p_X$ is smooth proper, by applying Lemma 3.2.11 to the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Y \times \hat{X} & \xrightarrow{\phi \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}}} & X \times \hat{X} \\
\phi \downarrow & & \downarrow p_X \\
Y & \xrightarrow{p_Y} & X
\end{array}$$

26
in the category $\text{An}$, the base change natural transformation induces an isomorphism
\[ L\phi^* R_{pX^*} (\mathcal{P}_X \otimes p_X^*) \rightarrow R_{p1^*} L(\phi \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}})^*(\mathcal{P}_X \otimes p^*_X) \tag{32} \]
of functors $D_{\text{gd}}(\hat{X}) \rightarrow D_{\text{gd}}(Y)$.

There are isomorphisms
\[ L\phi^* \circ RS_X = L\phi^* R_{pX^*} (\mathcal{P}_X \otimes p_X^*) \]
\[ \begin{align*}
  &\sim\sim R_{p1^*} L(\phi \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}})^*(\mathcal{P}_X \otimes p^*_X) \\
  &= R_{p1^*}[L(\phi \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}})^*\mathcal{P}_X \otimes L(\phi \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}})^*p^*_X] \\
  &= R_{p1^*}[(\phi \times \text{Id}_{\hat{X}})^*\mathcal{P}_X \otimes p^*_2] \tag{a} \\
  &\sim\sim R_{p1^*}[(\text{Id}_Y \times \hat{\phi})^*\mathcal{P}_Y \otimes p^*_2] \\
  &= R_{pY^*} R[\text{Id}_Y \times \hat{\phi}]_*(L[\text{Id}_Y \times \hat{\phi})^*\mathcal{P}_Y \otimes p^*_2] \tag{b} \\
  \overset{\sim}{\longleftarrow} R_{pY^*}[\mathcal{P}_Y \otimes R(\text{Id}_Y \times \hat{\phi})_*,p^*_2] \tag{c} \\
  \overset{\sim}{\longleftarrow} R_{pY^*}[\mathcal{P}_Y \otimes p^*_2 \circ R_{\hat{\phi}}] \tag{d} \\
  &= RS_Y R_{\hat{\phi}} \]
of functors $D_{\text{gd}}(\hat{X}) \rightarrow D_{\text{gd}}(Y)$, where (a) (resp. (b), resp. (c), resp. (d)) uses (32) (resp. (30), resp. Fact 3.2.13, resp. (31)). This proves (28).

\[ \square \]

5.1.1 Commutativity with external tensor product

Let $M, N$ be two complex analytic spaces. Let $p : M \times N \rightarrow M$ and $q : M \times N \rightarrow N$ be the projections. The bifunctor $D(M) \times D(N) \rightarrow D(M \times N)$, $(-, +) \mapsto (p^* -) \otimes L (q^* +)$ is denoted by $(\cdot \boxtimes L (\cdot)$.

**Proposition 5.1.3** ([Lau96, Prop. 1.3.2]). Let $X, Y$ be two complex tori and $Z = X \times Y$. Then there is a canonical isomorphism $RS_Z(- \boxtimes L +) = RS_X(-) \boxtimes L RS_Y(+)$ of bifunctors $D_{\text{gd}}(\hat{X}) \times D_{\text{gd}}(\hat{Y}) \rightarrow D_{\text{gd}}(Z)$.

**Proof.** By the seesaw principle, one has $\mathcal{P}_Z \sim \mathcal{P}_X \boxtimes L \mathcal{P}_Y$. Then there are canonical isomorphisms
\[ RS_Z(- \boxtimes L +) = R_{pZ^*}[(\mathcal{P}_X \boxtimes L \mathcal{P}_Y) \otimes L (Lp^*_X(-) \boxtimes L Lp^*_Y(+))] \\
\[ \sim\sim R_{pZ^*}[(\mathcal{P}_X \boxtimes L \mathcal{P}_Y) \otimes L (Lp^*_X(-) \boxtimes L Lp^*_Y(+))] \\
\[ \sim\sim R[px \times qy]_*(Lp^*_X(-) \boxtimes L (\mathcal{P}_Y \otimes L Lp^*_Y(+))] \tag{a} \\
\[ \overset{\sim}{\longleftarrow} R_{pX^*}[(\mathcal{P}_X \boxtimes L Lp^*_X(-)) \boxtimes L R_{pY^*}(\mathcal{P}_Y \otimes L Lp^*_Y(+))] \\
\[ = RS_X(-) \boxtimes L RS_Y(+) \]
of bifunctors $D_{\text{gd}}(\hat{X}) \times D_{\text{gd}}(\hat{Y}) \rightarrow D_{\text{gd}}(Z)$, where (a) uses Lemma 5.1.4 2.  

\[ \square \]
Lemma 5.1.4.

1. Let $X, Y, T$ be complex analytic spaces, with $X, T$ finite dimensional. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper morphism. Then there is a canonical isomorphism

$$Rf_*(-) \boxtimes^L (+) \to R(f \times \text{Id}_T)_*(- \boxtimes^L +)$$

of bifunctors $D_{gd}(X) \times D(T) \to D(Y \times T)$.

2. Let $f_i : X_i \to Y_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) be proper morphism of complex analytic spaces. If $X_1, X_2$ and $Y_1$ are finite dimensional, then there is a canonical isomorphism

$$(Rf_1*(-) \boxtimes^L (Rf_2*+)) \to R(f_1 \times f_2)_*(- \boxtimes^L +)$$

of bifunctors $D_{gd}(X_1) \times D_{gd}(X_2) \to D_{gd}(Y_1 \times Y_2)$.

Proof.

1. Consider the notation in the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X \times T & \xrightarrow{u} & X \\
\downarrow v & & \downarrow f \\
T & \xrightarrow{q} & Y \times T & \xrightarrow{p} & Y,
\end{array}
$$

where $u, v, p$ and $q$ are projections. Since $v = q \circ (f \times \text{Id}_T)$, there is a canonical isomorphism $v^* \cong L(f \times \text{Id}_T)^* q^*$ of functors $D(T) \to D(X \times T)$. As $f \times \text{Id}_T$ is a base change of $f$, it is also proper. As $\dim(X \times T)$ is finite, by Fact 3.2.13, the canonical morphism

$$[R(f \times \text{Id}_T)_* u^* -] \otimes^L q^* + \to R(f \times \text{Id}_T)_*[u^* - \otimes^L v^* +]$$

(33)

of bifunctors $D(X) \times D(T) \to D(Y \times T)$ is an isomorphism.

By Theorem 3.2.3, one has a canonical isomorphism

$$p^* Rf_* \to R(f \times \text{Id}_T)_* u^* : D_{gd}(X) \to D_{gd}(Y \times T).$$

(34)

Therefore, there are canonical isomorphisms

$$(Rf_*- \boxtimes^L + = (p^* Rf_*-) \otimes^L q^* +$$

\begin{align*}
&\overset{(a)}{\cong} [R(f \times \text{Id}_T)_* u^* -] \otimes^L q^* + \\
&\overset{(b)}{\cong} R(f \times \text{Id}_T)_*[u^* - \otimes v^* +] \\
&= R(f \times \text{Id}_T)_*(- \boxtimes^L +),
\end{align*}

of bifunctors $D_{gd}(X) \times D(T) \to D(Y \times T)$, where (a) (resp. (b)) uses (34) (resp. (33)).
Let us summarize classical facts about the duality theory on complex manifolds.

5.1.2 Skew commutativity with duality

We make some preparation for the proof of Proposition 5.1.6. Lemma 5.1.7

By [FS13, p.4971], in general the functor $R\mathcal{H}om_X(\cdot, \omega_X) : D(X) \to D(X)$ does not exchange $D^b_{c, 0}(X)$ and $D^b(X)$. 

5.1.5 Let $X$ be a complex manifold of pure dimension $n$, and let $\omega_X = \bigwedge^n \Omega^X$ be the canonical line bundle.

1. ([RR70, p.81; p.90]) The dualizing functor $D_X = R\mathcal{H}om_X(\cdot, \omega_X)[n] : D(X) \to D(X)$ restricts to a functor $D_e(X) \to D_e(X)$ and the natural transformation $\text{id} \to D_X \circ D_e : D_e(X) \to D_e(X)$ is an isomorphism. If $X$ is compact, then $D_X$ exchanges $D^e_+(X)$ with $D^e_-(X)$, and induces an equivalence $D^b_e(X) \to D^b_e(X)$.

2. ([RRV71, p.264]) There is a canonical isomorphism $R\mathcal{H}om_X(\cdot, +) \to D_X(\cdot \otimes L X \to D(X)$.

3. ([RRV71, p.264], [Bjö93, p.122]) Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper morphism of complex manifolds. Then there is a canonical isomorphism of bifunctors $Rf_* D_X \to D_Y Rf_* : D_e(X) \to D(Y)$.

Proposition 5.1.6 ([Muk81, (3.8)]). There are canonical isomorphisms of functors

$$D_X \circ RS \cong ([-1]^X_\ast \circ RS \circ D_X)[g] : D^+_e(X) \to D^e_-(X);$$

$$D_X \circ R\hat{S} \cong ([-1]^X_\ast \circ R\hat{S} \circ D_X)[g] : D^+_e(X) \to D^e_-(X).$$

We make some preparation for the proof of Proposition 5.1.6. Lemma 5.1.7 is an adaption of [Har66, Ch.II, Prop. 5.8] and [Sta23, Tag 0C6I].
Lemma 5.1.7. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a flat morphism of complex analytic spaces. Then:

1. There is a canonical natural transformation of bifunctors

$$f^* \text{RHom}_Y(-, +) \to \text{RHom}_X(f^* - , f^* +) : D(Y) \times D(Y) \to D(X). \quad (35)$$

2. The natural transformation (35) restricts to an isomorphism of bifunctors

$$D^{-}_c(Y) \times D(Y) \to D(X).$$

Proof. Set $G \in D(Y)$.

1. By [Spa88, Thm. D], there is a functorial quasi-isomorphism $G \to G'$, where $G'$ is a K-injective complex over $\text{Mod}(O_Y)$. There are natural transformations of functors $D(Y) \to D(X)$

$$f^* \text{RHom}_Y(-, G) \to f^* \text{Hom}_Y(-, G') \to \text{Hom}_X(f^* -, f^* G')$$

$$\to \text{RHom}_X(f^* -, f^* G') \to \text{RHom}_X(f^* -, f^* G).$$

2. By [Har66, Examples 1., p.68], the (contravariant) functors $f^* \text{RHom}_Y(-, G), \text{RHom}_X(f^* -, f^* G) : D(Y) \to D(X)$ are bounded below. Consider $F \in D^{-}_c(Y)$. To show the natural transformation $f^* \text{RHom}_Y(-, G) \to \text{RHom}_X(f^* -, f^* G)$ is an isomorphism, by [Har66, I, Prop. 7.1 (ii)], one may assume $F \in \text{Coh}(Y)$. By [Sta23, Tag 0G40], one may shrink $Y$ to open subsets. Thus, from Lemma A.3.1, one may assume that there is a quasi-isomorphism $K \to F$, where $K$ is a complex of finite free $O_Y$-modules. The morphism $f$ is flat, so $f^* K \to f^* F \to 0$ is a globally free resolution of $f^* F$. The morphism (35) is identified with $f^* \text{Hom}_Y(K, G) \to \text{Hom}_X(f^* K, f^* G)$, which is an isomorphism.

Lemma 5.1.8. Let $E \to X$ be a holomorphic vector bundle on a complex manifold, and let $E^\vee$ be the dual vector bundle. Then there is an isomorphism of functors $E^\vee \otimes D_X \cdot \to D_X(E \otimes \cdot) : D(X) \to D(X)$.

Proof. Since $E$ is a vector bundle, one has isomorphisms

$$E \otimes \cdot \to \text{Hom}_X(E^\vee, \cdot) \to \text{RHom}_X(E^\vee, \cdot)$$

of functors $D(X) \to D(X)$. Then

$$D_X(E \otimes \cdot) = \text{RHom}_X(\text{RHom}_X(E^\vee, \cdot), \omega_X)[\text{dim } X].$$

As $E^\vee$ is a perfect object of $D(X)$ (in the sense of [Sta23, Tag 08CM]), by [Sta23, Tag 0G40], one has $D_X(E \otimes \cdot) = \text{RHom}_X(\cdot, \omega_X)[\text{dim } X] \otimes^L E^\vee = E^\vee \otimes D_X$. 

30
Corollary 5.1.9. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a flat morphism of complex manifolds of relative dimension $n$. Set $\omega_f = \omega_X \otimes_{O_X} f^* \omega_Y$ to be the relative dualizing line bundle. Then there is a canonical isomorphism of functors $D_X f^* D_Y \to \omega_f \otimes_{O_X} f^*(\cdot)[n] : D^-(Y) \to D^-(X)$.

Proof. One has

$$D_X f^* D_Y O_Y = D_X f^* R\text{Hom}_Y(O_Y, \omega_Y)[\text{dim} Y] = D_X (\omega^Y_{\text{dim} Y})$$

$$= R\text{Hom}_X(f^* \omega_Y, \omega_X)[\text{dim} X - \text{dim} Y] = \text{Hom}_X(f^* \omega_Y, \omega_X)[n]$$

where (a) uses that $f^* \omega_Y$ is a line bundle on $X$.

By Fact 5.1.5 1 and 2, there is an isomorphism $D_Y \tilde{\to} R\text{Hom}_Y(\cdot, D_Y O_Y)$ of functors $D^-(Y) \to D^-(X)$. From Lemma 5.1.7 2, there are isomorphisms

$$f^* D_Y \tilde{\to} f^* R\text{Hom}_Y(\cdot, D_Y O_Y) \tilde{\to} R\text{Hom}_X(f^*, f^* D_Y O_Y)$$

of functors $D^-(Y) \to D^+(X)$. Then by Fact 5.1.5 1 and 2 again, there are isomorphisms

$$D_X f^* D_Y \tilde{\to} f^*(\cdot) \otimes^L D_X f^* D_Y O_Y$$

$$(a) = f^*(\cdot) \otimes_{O_X} \omega_f[n] = f^*(\cdot) \otimes_{O_X} \omega_f[n]$$

of functors $D^-(Y) \to D^-(X)$, where (a) (resp. (b)) equality uses (36) (resp. the fact that $\omega_f$ is locally free). \hfill \Box

Lemma 5.1.10. There is an isomorphism $R_{p_{\hat{X}}}(\mathcal{P}^{-1} \otimes^L p^*_{\hat{X}}) = [-1]^X_{\hat{X}} RS$ of functors $D(\hat{X}) \to D(X)$.

Proof. Using [BL04, Cor. A.9], one can prove that $\mathcal{P}^{-1} \tilde{\to} ([\mathcal{O}^{-1} X \times [1]_{\hat{X}}]^X_{\hat{X}})$.

Since $\mathcal{P} \circ ([\mathcal{O}^{-1} X \times [1]_{\hat{X}}]) = \mathcal{P}_{\hat{X}}$, there are isomorphisms

$$R_{p_{\hat{X}}}(\mathcal{P}^{-1} \otimes^L p^*_{\hat{X}}) \tilde{\to} R_{p_{\hat{X}}}(\mathcal{P} \otimes^L p^*_{\hat{X}})$$

$$\tilde{\leftarrow} [-1]^X_{\hat{X}} R_{p_{\hat{X}}}(\mathcal{P} \otimes^L p^*_{\hat{X}}) = [-1]^X_{\hat{X}} RS$$

of functors $D(\hat{X}) \to D(X)$. \hfill \Box

Proof of Proposition 5.1.6. By Fact 5.1.5 3, There are isomorphisms

$$D_X \circ RS = D_X R_{p_{\hat{X}}}(\mathcal{P} \otimes^L p^*_{\hat{X}}) \tilde{\to} R_{p_{\hat{X}}}(\mathcal{P} \otimes^L p^*_{\hat{X}})$$

of functors $D^+(\hat{X}) \to D^-(X)$. From Lemma 5.1.8, there is an isomorphism $D_{X \times \hat{X}}(\mathcal{P} \otimes^L p^*_{\hat{X}}) \tilde{\to} \mathcal{P}^{-1} \otimes^L D_{X \times \hat{X}} p^*_{\hat{X}}$ of functors $D(\hat{X}) \to D(X \times \hat{X})$. By Fact 5.1.5 1, the functor $D_{\hat{X}}$ restricts to a functor $D^+(\hat{X}) \to D^-(\hat{X})$, whence...
Corollary 5.1.9 yields an isomorphism $D_{X \times \hat{X}}p_X^* = (p_X^* D_{\hat{X}})[g]$ of functors $D^+_c(\hat{X}) \to D^-_c(X \times \hat{X})$. Therefore, there are isomorphisms

$$D_X \circ RS = Rp_{X,*}(\mathcal{P}^{-1} \otimes L p_X^* D_{\hat{X}})[g] \xrightarrow{(a)} [-1]^* RS(D_{\hat{X}})[g]$$

of functors $D^+_c(\hat{X}) \to D^-_c(X)$, where (a) uses Lemma 5.1.10.

The second isomorphism follows from the first by swapping $X$ and $\hat{X}$. □

5.2 Unipotent vector bundles

Definition 5.2.1 ([Muk81, Def. 2.3]). We say that W.I.T. (weak index theorem) holds for a coherent module $F$ on the complex torus $X$ if there is an integer $i(F)$ such that $H^i R\hat{S}(F) = 0$ for every integer $i \neq i(F)$. In that case, the integer $i(F)$ is called the index of $F$. The coherent module $\hat{F} := H^{i(F)} R\hat{S}(F)$ on $\hat{X}$ is called the Fourier transform of $F$. We say that I.T. (index theorem) holds for $F$ if there is an integer $i_0$ such that for every $L \in \text{Pic}^0(X)$ and every integer $i \neq i_0$, one has $H^i(X, F \otimes_{O_X} L) = 0$.

Definition 5.2.2. A vector bundle $U$ on a complex analytic space $M$ is called unipotent if it has a filtration by vector subbundles

$$0 = U_0 \subset U_1 \subset \cdots \subset U_{n-1} \subset U_n = U$$

such that $U_i/U_{i-1} \cong O_M$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. Denote the full subcategory of $\text{Coh}(M)$ consisting of unipotent vector bundles by $\text{Uni}(M)$.

Proposition 5.2.3. 1. W.I.T. with index $g$ holds for every unipotent vector bundle on $X$.

2. The functor $H^g R\hat{S} : \text{Mod}(O_X) \to \text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}})$ restricts to an equivalence $\text{Uni}(X) \to \text{Coh}_0(\hat{X})$, with a quasi-inverse $H^0 RS = RS : \text{Coh}_0(\hat{X}) \to \text{Uni}(X)$.

Proof. 1. Because $R\hat{S}$ is a triangulated functor, the full subcategory of $\text{Coh}(X)$ comprised of modules satisfying W.I.T. of a fixed index is closed under extensions. By Lemma 2.0.8 and Theorem 4.1.1, one has $R\hat{S}(O_X) = R\hat{S}RS(O_X) \xrightarrow{\sim} C_0[-g]$. Then W.I.T. with index $g$ holds for $O_X$, so it holds for every unipotent vector bundle on $X$.

2. By Point 1, one has an isomorphism of functors $H^g R\hat{S} \xrightarrow{\sim} R\hat{S}[g] : \text{Uni}(X) \to \text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}})$. Similarly, the full subcategory of $\text{Mod}(O_X)$ comprised of modules $F$ with $\text{Supp} H^g R\hat{S}(F) \subset \{0\}$ is closed under extensions and contains $O_X$, so it contains $\text{Uni}_X$. Since $\text{Uni}(X) \subset \text{Coh}(X)$, the functor $H^g R\hat{S} : \text{Mod}(O_X) \to \text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}})$ restricts to a functor $\text{Uni}(X) \to \text{Coh}_0(\hat{X})$.

For every $F \in \text{Coh}_0(\hat{X})$, the restriction $\text{Supp}(p_X^* F \otimes \mathcal{P}) \to X$ of $p_X$ is finite. By [GR04, Thm. 4, p.47], one has $R\hat{S}(F) = H^0 RS(F)$. By
Lemma 5.2.4 3. Let $F$ be a coherent $O_X$-module. If $\text{Supp}(F) \subseteq \{x\}$, then the stalk $F_x$ is a finite length $O_{X,x}$-module. In particular, if $X$ is a singleton, then $\dim \mathbb{C}O_X$ is finite.

2. If $M$ is a finite length $O_{X,x}$-module, then $M_x$ is a coherent $O_X$-module.

3. The functor $\text{Coh}_x(X) \to \text{Mod}(O_{X,x})$ taking the stalk at $x$ is an equivalence.

Proof. 1. We may assume that $F_x \neq 0$. Then $\text{Supp}_{O_{X,x}}(F_x)$ is nonempty. As $F$ is a finite type $O_X$-module, its stalk $F_x$ is a finite $O_{X,x}$-module. Let $m_x$ be the maximal ideal of $O_{X,x}$. For every $f \in m_x$, there is an open neighborhood $U$ of $x \in X$ such that $f$ is the stalk of some $\bar{f} \in O_X(U)$. Then $\bar{f}$ vanishes on $\text{Supp}(F)$. By the Rückert Nullstellensatz (see, e.g., [GR84, p.67]), there is an integer $n \geq 1$ such that $\bar{f}^n F = 0$ near $x$. In particular, $f \in \sqrt{\text{Ann}_{O_X}(F_x)}$. Therefore,

$$m_x \subset \sqrt{\text{Ann}_{O_{X,x}}(F_x)}.$$ 

By [GR84, Corollary, p.44], the ideal $m_x$ is finitely generated, so there is an integer $N \geq 1$ such that $m_x^N \subset \text{Ann}_{O_{X,x}}(F_x)$. By [Sta23, Tag 00L6], $\text{Supp}_{O_{X,x}}(F_x)$ is the unique closed point of $\text{Spec}(O_{X,x})$. By [Sta23, Tag 00L5], $F_x$ is a finite length $O_{X,x}$-module. The second statement follows from Lemma 5.2.5.

2. Up to isomorphism, the only simple $O_{X,x}$-module is the residue field $\mathbb{C}$. As $M$ has finite length, $M$ has a composite series with successive quotients isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}$. Thus, $M_x$ has a filtration with successive quotients isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}_x$. Since $\mathbb{C}_x$ is coherent, by [Sta23, Tag 01BY (4)], $M_x$ is coherent.

3. Let $i_x : (x, O_{X,x}) \to (X, O_X)$ be the canonical morphism of locally ringed spaces. There is a canonical isomorphism $i_x^* : \text{Id}_{\text{Mod}(O_{X,x})} \to \text{Id}_{\text{Mod}(O_X)}$ of functors $\text{Mod}(O_{X,x}) \to \text{Mod}(O_X)$. Therefore, $i_x^* : \text{Mod}(O_{X,x}) \to \text{Mod}(O_X)$ is fully faithful. By Point 2, $(i_x)_*$ restricts to a functor $\text{Mod}_I(O_{X,x}) \to$
Thus, \( \dim \) is an integer \( n > 0 \).

\begin{proof}
Because \( F \) is an Artinian local ring, if \( \dim F = 0 \), then \( F \) is a field and \( \dim F = \text{number of objects} \). Therefore, the functor \( i^*_x : \text{Coh}_X(\mathcal{O}_X) \to \text{Mod}_F(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \) (taking the stalk at \( x \)) is an equivalence.
\end{proof}

**Lemma 5.2.5.** Let \( F \to A \) be a ring map, where \( F \) is a field and \( (A, m) \) is an Artinian local ring. If \( \dim_F A/m \) is finite, then \( \dim_F A \) is finite.

\begin{proof}
Because \( A \) is an Artinian local ring, by [Ati69, Prop. 8.4], there is an integer \( n > 0 \) with \( m^n = 0 \). For every integer \( i \geq 0 \), the \( A \)-module \( m^i \) is finitely generated, so the \( A/m \)-module \( m^i/m^{i+1} \) is finitely generated.

Thus, \( \dim_F m^i/m^{i+1} = \dim_F A/m \cdot \dim_{A/m} m^i/m^{i+1} \) is finite. Then \( \dim_F A = \sum_{i=0}^n \dim_F m^i/m^{i+1} \) is finite.
\end{proof}

### 5.3 Homogeneous vector bundles

**Definition 5.3.1.** A vector bundle \( E \) on the complex torus \( X \) is called homogeneous if for every \( x \in X \), one has \( T^*_x E \cong E \). Let \( H(X) \subset \text{Coh}(X) \) be the full subcategory comprised of homogeneous vector bundles.

For a complex analytic space \( M \), let \( \text{Coh}_f(M) \subset \text{Coh}(M) \) be the full subcategory consisting of objects with finite support.

**Proposition 5.3.2.**

1. For every integer \( i \), the functor \( H^i R\tilde{S} : \text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X) \to \text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X) \) restricts to a functor \( H(X) \to \text{Coh}_f(X) \).

2. W.I.T. holds for every homogeneous vector bundle on \( X \) with index \( g \).

3. The functor \( H^g R\tilde{S} : \text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X) \to \text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X) \) restricts to an equivalence of categories \( H(X) \to \text{Coh}_f(X) \).

\begin{proof}
1. Let \( E \) be a homogeneous vector bundle on \( X \). For every \( x \in X \), by Proposition 5.1.1, one has \( R\tilde{S}(E) \xrightarrow{\cong} R\tilde{S}(T^*_x E) \xrightarrow{\cong} P^*_x \otimes R\tilde{S}(E) \), so \( H^i R\tilde{S}(E) \xrightarrow{\cong} P^*_x \otimes H^i R\tilde{S}(E) \). By Corollary 3.1.14, the \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module \( H^i R\tilde{S}(E) \) is coherent. From Lemma 5.3.4, it has finite support.

2. For every integer \( i \neq g \), by Point 1, one has \( H^i R\tilde{S}(E) \in \text{Coh}_f(X) \) and

\[
0 = H^{i-g}([-1]^*_X E) = H^i([-1]^*_X E[-g]) \tag{a}
\]

\[
\xrightarrow{\cong} H^i R\tilde{S} \circ R\tilde{S}(E) = H^i R\tilde{S}(P \otimes^L p^*_X R\tilde{S}(E)) \tag{b}
\]

\[
\xrightarrow{\cong} H^0 R\tilde{S}(H^i R\tilde{S}(E)) = H^0 R\tilde{S}(H^i R\tilde{S}(E)),
\]

34
where (a) (resp. (b)) uses Theorem 4.1.1 (resp. [GR04, Thm. 4, p.47]).

It remains to prove that for every \( F \in \text{Coh}_f(\hat{X}) \) with \( H^0 RS(F) = 0 \), one has \( F = 0 \). Since \( F \) is the direct sum of finitely many coherent submodules whose supports are singletons, one may assume that \( \text{Supp}(F) \) is a singleton. By Proposition 5.1.1, one may assume that \( F \in \text{Coh}_0(\hat{X}) \).

From Proposition 5.2.3 2, one has \( F = 0 \).

3. By Point 1, the functor \( H^g R\hat{S} : \text{Mod}(O_X) \to \text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}}) \) restricts to a functor \( H(X) \to \text{Coh}_f(\hat{X}) \). From Point 2, one has an isomorphism of functors \( H^g R\hat{S} = R\hat{S} [g] : H(X) \to \text{Coh}_f(\hat{X}) \).

By Propositions 5.1.1 and 5.2.3, the functor \( H^0 RS : \text{Mod}(O_{\hat{X}}) \to \text{Mod}(O_X) \) restricts to a functor \( H^0 RS = RS : \text{Coh}_f(\hat{X}) \to H(X) \). By Theorem 4.1.1, the functor \( H^g R\hat{S} : H(X) \to \text{Coh}_f(\hat{X}) \) is an equivalence with a quasi-inverse \( H^0 RS \).

For a complex analytic space \( M \) and an \( O_M \)-module \( F \), set \( T(M) \) to be the torsion part of \( M \) ([CD94, p.60]).

**Lemma 5.3.3.** Let \( X \) be a compact Kähler manifold. Let \( C \) be an irreducible component of \( \text{Supp}(F) \). Then for every coherent \( O_X \)-module \( F \), there is a connected compact Kähler manifold \( Z \) and a morphism \( h : Z \to X \), such that \( h(Z) = C \) and \( h^* F/T(h^* F) \) is a vector bundle on \( Z \) of positive rank.

**Proof.** By [GR84, p.76], \( \text{Supp}(F) \) is an analytic subset of \( X \). Because \( X \) is a Kähler manifold, with the induced reduced complex structure, the subspace \( C \) is a Kähler space in the sense of [Var89, II, 1.3]. Let \( i : C \to X \) be the inclusion and

\[
D = \{ x \in C : i^* F \text{ is not locally free at } x \}.
\]

From [Ros68, Prop. 3.1], \( D \) is a proper analytic subset of \( C \). By Rossi’s theorem (see, e.g. [Rie71, Thm. 2]), there is a reduced irreducible complex analytic space \( W \) and a morphism \( f : W \to C \), such that \( W \setminus f^{-1}(D) \to C \setminus D \) is biholomorphic and \( E := N/T(N) \) is a vector bundle on \( W \), where \( N = f^* i^* M \). From [GD71, Cor. 5.2.4.1], one has \( \text{Supp}(N) = W \). From [CD94, I, Thm. 9.12], one gets \( \text{Supp}(T(N)) \neq W \). Therefore, the rank \( r \) of the vector bundle \( E \) on \( W \) is positive.

Since \( f \) is bimeromorphic, the space \( W \) is in the Fujiki class \( \mathcal{C} \) (defined in [Fuj78, p.34]). By [Fuj78, Lem. 4.6.1]), there is a connected compact Kähler manifold \( Z \) with a surjective morphism \( g : Z \to W \). Let \( h : Z \to X \) be the composition \( ig \). Then \( h(Z) = C \). As \( E \) is flat over \( O_W \), by [Sta23, Tag 05NJ], applying \( g^* \) to the natural short exact sequence

\[
0 \to T(N) \to N \to E \to 0
\]

in \( \text{Mod}(O_W) \), one gets a short exact sequence in \( \text{Mod}(O_Z) \):

\[
0 \to g^* T(N) \to h^* F \to g^* E \to 0.
\]
As $g^*E$ is torsion free, $g^*T(N) \supset T(h^*F)$. One has $g^*T(N) \subset T(g^*N) = T(h^*F)$. Therefore, $T(h^*F) = g^*T(N)$ and $h^*F/T(h^*F) = g^*E$ is a vector bundle on $Z$ of rank $r > 0$.

Lemma 5.3.4. Let $M$ be a coherent sheaf on the complex torus $X$. If $M \otimes P \cong M$ for all $P \in \text{Pic}^0(X)$, then $\text{Supp}(M)$ is finite.

Proof. Suppose the contrary that $\text{Supp}(M)$ is infinite. With the induced reduced complex structure, the complex subspace $\text{Supp}(M)$ has positive dimension. Let $C$ be an irreducible component of $\text{Supp}(M)$ of maximal dimension. Take a morphism $h : Z \to X$ provided by Lemma 5.3.3. Then the rank $r$ of the vector bundle $E := h^*M/T(h^*M)$ is positive. As $h(Z) = C$, the morphism of complex tori $h^* : \text{Pic}^0(X) \to \text{Pic}^0(Z)$ is nonzero. In particular, there is $L \in \text{Pic}^0(X)$ such that the line bundle $(h^*L)^{\otimes r}$ is nontrivial.

On the other hand, we claim that the line bundle $(h^*L)^{\otimes r}$ is trivial. Indeed, by assumption $M \otimes L \cong M$, so $h^*M \otimes h^*L \cong h^*M$. Since $T(h^*M \otimes h^*L) = T(h^*M) \otimes h^*L$, one gets $E \otimes h^*L \cong E$. Taking the determinant of both sides, one has $\det(E) \otimes (h^*L)^{\otimes r} \cong \det(E)$. As $\det(E)$ is an invertible sheaf, the line bundle $(h^*L)^{\otimes r}$ on $Z$ is trivial. The claim is proved, which gives a contradiction.

Remark 5.3.5. The proof of [Muk81, Lem. 3.3] (the algebraic counterpart of Lemma 5.3.4) relies on the following fact: Every positive dimensional projective variety contains a projective curve. By contrast, every simple non-algebraic complex torus contains no 1-dimensional analytic subset ([Pil00, Lem. 4.3]).

The classification of homogeneous vector bundles on complex tori is due to Matsushima [Mat59] and Morimoto [Mor59]. Using the Fourier-Mukai transform, Mukai [Muk81, p.159] proves an analog for abelian varieties. We can similarly recover Matsushima-Morimoto's theorem.

Theorem 5.3.6. A vector bundle $F$ on the complex torus $X$ is homogeneous if and only if there is an integer $n \geq 0$, unipotent vector bundles $U_1, \ldots, U_n$ on $X$ and $P_1, \ldots, P_n \in \text{Pic}^0(X)$, such that $F$ is isomorphic to $\oplus_{i=1}^n P_i \otimes U_i$.

Proof. It follows from Propositions 5.1.1, 5.2.3 and 5.3.2.

A Sheaves of modules

We recall some facts about sheaves of modules. Let $(X, O_X)$ be a ringed space.

A.1 Generalities

Definition A.1.1. An $O_X$-module $F$ is called

1. ([Sta23, Tag 01B5]) of finite type if every $x \in X$ admits an open neighborhood $U$ such that $F|_U$ is generated by finitely many sections;
2. ([Sta23, Tag 01BN]) of finite presentation if for every \( x \in X \), there is an open neighborhood \( U \subset X \), integers \( n, m \geq 0 \) and an exact sequence of \( \mathcal{O}_U \)-modules

\[
\mathcal{O}_U^m \to \mathcal{O}_U^n \to F|_U \to 0;
\]

3. ([Gro60, 5.1.3]) quasi-coherent if for every \( x \in X \), there is an open neighborhood \( U \subset X \), two sets \( I, J \) and a morphism \( \mathcal{O}_U^{\oplus J} \to \mathcal{O}_U^{\oplus I} \) whose cokernel is isomorphic to \( F|_U \);

4. ([Kas03, Def. A.5 (1)]) pseudo-coherent if for every open subset \( U \subset X \), every finite type \( \mathcal{O}_U \)-submodule of \( F|_U \) is of finite presentation. Let \( \text{PCoh}(X) \subset \text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X) \) be full subcategory of pseudo-coherent modules;

5. ([Kas03, Def. A.5 (2)]) K-coherent if \( F \) is pseudo-coherent and of finite type;

6. ([Sta23, Tag 01BV]) coherent if \( F \) is of finite type and for every open subset \( U \subset X \) and every finite collection \( \{s_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n} \) in \( F(U) \), the kernel of the associated morphism \( \mathcal{O}_U^n \to F|_U \) is of finite type over \( \mathcal{O}_U \).

Every property in Definition A.1.1 is local, in the sense that it restricts to every open subset, and if it holds on each member of an open covering of \( X \), then it holds on \( X \).

Let \( 0 \to F \to G \to H \to 0 \) be an exact sequence in \( \text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X) \).

**Lemma A.1.2.** If \( F, H \) are of finite presentation, then so is \( G \).

**Proof.** For every \( x \in X \), by [Sta23, Tag 01B8], there is an open neighborhood \( U \) of \( x \) such that the sequence \( G(U) \xrightarrow{\phi} H(U) \to 0 \) is exact. Up to shrinking \( U \), there exist integers \( m, n, p, q \geq 0 \) and two exact sequences

\[
\mathcal{O}_U^m \to \mathcal{O}_U^n \to F|_U \to 0, \quad \mathcal{O}_U^p \to \mathcal{O}_U^q \to H|_U \to 0.
\]

The morphism \( h \) is defined by \( q \) elements \( s_1, \ldots, s_q \) of \( H(U) \). For each \( 1 \leq i \leq q \), choose a preimage \( t_i \in G(U) \) of \( s_i \). Consider the morphism \( \phi : \mathcal{O}_U^{n+q} \to G|_U \) determined by \( \phi(e_1), \ldots, \phi(e_n), t_1, \ldots, t_q \in G(U) \). Hence a commutative diagram with two exact middle rows

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \to & \mathcal{O}_U^m & \to & \ker(\phi) & \to & \mathcal{O}_U^n & \to 0 & \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \to & \mathcal{O}_U^p & \to & \mathcal{O}_U^q & \to & \mathcal{O}_U^0 & \to 0 & \\
\downarrow f & & \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \to & F|_U & \to & G|_U & \to & H|_U & \to 0 & \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \to & \text{coker}(\phi) & \to & 0.
\end{array}
\]
By the snake lemma, $\phi$ is surjective and $\ker(\phi)$ is finite type. Shrinking $U$ again, one may find an integer $k \geq 0$ and a surjection $O_U^k \to \ker(\phi)$. The induced sequence $O_U^k \to O_U^{n+q} \to G|_U \to 0$ is exact. Therefore, $G$ is of finite presentation.

\section*{A.2 Pseudo-coherent modules}

\begin{lemma}
1. Let $0 \to F \xrightarrow{f} G \xrightarrow{g} H \to 0$ be a short exact sequence in $\text{Mod}(O_X)$. If $F, H$ are pseudo-coherent, then so is $G$.

2. Let $I$ be a directed set and let $(M_i, f_{ij})$ be a system over $I$ consisting of pseudo-coherent $O_X$-modules. Then $M := \text{colim}_{i \in I} M_i$ in $\text{Mod}(O_X)$ is pseudo-coherent.

3. If $\{M_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ is a family of pseudo-coherent $O_X$-modules, then $S := \bigoplus_{\alpha \in A} M_\alpha$ is also pseudo-coherent.

\begin{proof}
Let $U$ be an open subset of $X$.

1. Let $M$ be a finite type submodule of $G|_U$. Then the kernel of $g|_M : M \to H|_U$ is $(F|_U) \cap M$. Thus, $g|_M$ induces an injection $M/(F|_U \cap M) \to H|_U$. As $H$ is pseudo-coherent, the finite type $O_U$-submodule $M/(F|_U \cap M)$ is of finite type. As $F$ is pseudo-coherent, $F|_U \cap M$ is of finite presentation. Applying Lemma A.1.2 to the exact sequence $0 \to F|_U \cap M \to M \to M/(F|_U \cap M) \to 0$, one gets that $M$ is of finite presentation. Thus, $G$ is pseudo-coherent.

2. Let $N$ be a finite type submodule of $M|_U$. For every $x \in U$, from the first three lines of the proof of [Sta23, Tag 01BB], there is an open neighborhood $V \subset U$ of $x$ and $i \in I$ such that $N|_V \subset F_i|_V$. Since $F_i$ is pseudo-coherent, $N|_V$ is of finite presentation. As finite presentation is a local property, $N$ is of finite presentation. Thus, $M$ is pseudo-coherent.

3. Let $I$ be the set of all finite subsets of $A$ with the inclusion order. Then $I$ is a directed set. For $B \in I$, set $F_B = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in B} M_\alpha$. By Point 1, $F_B$ is pseudo-coherent. For $B \leq B'$ in $I$, set $f_{B,B'} : F_B \to F_{B'}$ to be the inclusion. Hence a system $(F_B, f_{B,B'})$ over $I$. By Point 2, $S = \text{colim}_{B \in I} F_B$ is pseudo-coherent.
\end{proof}

\begin{lemma}
An $O_X$-module is K-coherent if and only if it is coherent.

\begin{proof}
Let $U \subset X$ be an open subset. Assume that $F$ is a K-coherent module. Let $\{s_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ be a finite collection in $F(U)$, and let $f : O_U^n \to F|_U$ be the associated morphism. Then $\text{im} \ f$ is a finite type submodule of $F|_U$. Because

\right}

38
$F$ is pseudo-coherent, $\text{im} \ f$ is of finite presentation over $O_U$. From [Sta23, Tag 01BP (2)], $\ker f$ is of finite type over $O_U$. Therefore, $F$ is coherent.

Conversely, assume that $F$ is a coherent $O_X$-module. Let $M$ be a finite type submodule of $F|_U$. By [Sta23, Tag 01BY (1)], $M$ is coherent over $O_U$. From [Sta23, Tag 01BW], $M$ is of finite presentation. Thus, $F$ is pseudo-coherent and hence K-coherent.

The module $O_X$ is quasi-coherent, but in general not pseudo-coherent. If it is pseudo-coherent, then it is called a coherent sheaf of rings ([Kas03, p.214], [Bjö93, A:II, Def. 6.29]).

Lemma A.2.3. If $X$ is a locally Noetherian scheme, then every quasi-coherent module is pseudo-coherent.

Proof. By [Gro60, Cor. 9.4.9], a quasi-coherent module is a directed limit of coherent modules, hence pseudo-coherent by Lemma A.2.1 2.

Example A.2.4. Let $X = A^1$ be the affine line over a field. Let $U = X \setminus \{0\}$, and let $j : U \to X$ be the inclusion. By [Har77, II, Example 5.2.3], the $O_X$-module $j_! O_U$ is not quasi-coherent. From [Har77, II, Exercise 1.19 (c)], it is a submodule of the coherent module $O_X$. Hence, $j_! O_U$ is pseudo-coherent.

Definition A.2.5 defines a local property. It is weaker than [Bjö93, A:III, 2.24] and [Kas03, Def. A.7].

Definition A.2.5. Assume that $O_X$ is a coherent sheaf of rings. If for every open subset $U \subset X$, every family of coherent ideal sheaves $\{I_i\}$ in $O_U$, the ideal sheaf $\sum_i I_i$ is $O_U$-coherent, then $O_X$ is called a quasi-Noetherian sheaf of rings.

Example A.2.6. If $(X, O_X)$ is a locally Noetherian scheme, then $O_X$ is quasi-Noetherian. If $(X, O_X)$ is a complex analytic space, then by the Oka-Cartan theorem (see, e.g., [Kas03, Thm. A.12]), $O_X$ is also quasi-Noetherian.

A.3 Coherent modules

Let $X$ be a complex analytic space. We show that a coherent $O_X$-module admits a local free resolution, from which we deduce that coherence is preserved by derived pullbacks and tensor products. An analog of Lemma A.3.1 for algebraic varieties is [Har77, III, Example 6.5.1]. By local syzygies [GH78, p.696], on complex manifolds, every coherent module admits a finite-length, local, finite free resolution.

Lemma A.3.1. Every $x \in X$ admits an open neighborhood $U$, such that for every coherent $O_X$-module $F$, there is a (possibly infinite-length) resolution

$$\cdots \to O^n_U \to O^{n_0}_U \to F|_U \to 0,$$

where $n_i \geq 0$ are integers.
Proof. Shrinking $X$ to an open neighborhood of $x$, one may assume that $X$ is Stein. By [GR04, Thm. 8, p.108], there is a compact neighborhood $K \subset X$ of $x$, such that Theorem B is valid on $K$ in the sense of [GR04, Def. 1, p.100]. Let $U = K^o$.

For a coherent $O_X$-module $F$, we construct inductively a sequence of morphisms. From [GR04, Cor. p.101], there is an integer $n_0 \geq 0$ and a morphism $f_0 : O_{U_0}^{n_0} \to F|_{U_0}$ in $\text{Mod}(O_{U_0})$ such that $f_0|_U$ is an epimorphism in $\text{Mod}(O_U)$. Set $\ker(f_{-1}|_{U_0}) = F|_{U_0}$. Given such a morphism $f_j : O_{U_j}^{n_j} \to \ker(f_{j-1}|_{U_j})$ for an integer $j \geq 0$ and an open neighborhood $U_j$ of $K$, by [Sta23, Tag 01BY (3)], the $O_{U_j}$-module $\ker(f_j)$ is coherent. By [GR04, Cor. p.101], there is an open neighborhood $U_{j+1} \subset U_j$ of $K$, an integer $n_{j+1} \geq 0$ and a morphism $f_{j+1} : O_{U_{j+1}}^{n_{j+1}} \to \ker(f_j)|_{U_{j+1}}$ in $\text{Mod}(O_{U_{j+1}})$ such that $f_{j+1}|_U$ is an epimorphism. Thus, one gets a sequence

$$\cdots \to O_{U_j}^{n_j} \xrightarrow{f_{j-1}|_U} O_{U_j}^{n_j} \xrightarrow{f_j|_U} O_{U_j}^{n_j} \xrightarrow{f_{j+1}|_U} F|_U \to 0$$

in $\text{Mod}(O_U)$. By construction, it is exact, hence a resolution. \hfill $\square$

Example A.3.2. Assume that $x \in X$ is a singular point. Then $F := \mathbb{C}_x$ is a coherent $O_X$-module, but for every open neighborhood $U \subset X$ of $x$, there is no finite-length resolution of $F|_U$ by finite locally free $O_U$-modules. Otherwise, such a resolution induces a finite-length free resolution of the $O_{X,x}$-module $F_x = \mathbb{C} = O_{X,x}/m_x$. From [Osb12, Ch. 4, Prop. 4.4], the projective dimension $\text{pd}(O_{X,x})$ is finite. By [Mat87, Lem. 1, p.154] and [Osb12, Prop. 4.9], the global dimension of the ring $O_{X,x}$ is finite. By Serre’s theorem (see, e.g., [Osb12, p.332]), the local ring $O_{X,x}$ is regular. From [Ser56, p.6], $x$ is a smooth point of $X$, a contradiction.

Therefore, Lemma A.3.1 fails if one consider only finite-length resolutions. See also [EP+96, Thm. 4.1.2].

Lemma A.3.3. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of complex analytic spaces. Then for every coherent $O_Y$-module $F$, the derived pullback $Lf^*F \in D_c(X)$.

Proof. For every $x \in X$, by Lemma A.3.1, there is an open neighborhood $V$ of $f(x) \in Y$, such that there is a resolution $E_\bullet \to F|_V \to 0$ by finite free $O_Y$-modules. Let $g : f^{-1}(V) \to V$ be the restriction of $f$. Then the morphism $g^*E_\bullet \to (Lf^*F)|_{f^{-1}(V)}$ in $D(f^{-1}(V))$ is an isomorphism. For every integer $j \geq 0$, the $O_{f^{-1}(V)}$-module $g^*E_j$ is finite free. Thus, the $O_{f^{-1}(V)}$-module $(H^{-j}Lf^*F)|_{f^{-1}(V)}$ is coherent. Since coherence is a local property, the $O_X$-module $H^{-j}(Lf^*F)$ is coherent. \hfill $\square$

Lemma A.3.4. For any coherent $O_X$-modules $F$ and $G$, one has $F \otimes_{O_X}^L G \in D_c(X)$.

Proof. For every $x \in X$, by Lemma A.3.1, there is an open neighborhood $U \subset X$ of $x$ and a resolution $E_\bullet \to F|_U \to 0$ by finite free $O_U$-modules. The natural morphism $E_\bullet \otimes_{O_U}^L G|_U \to F|_U \otimes_{O_U} G|_U$ in $D(U)$ is an isomorphism.
For every integer \( n \), the \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module \( H^n(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{G}|_U) = H^n(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{G}|_U) \) is coherent. Therefore, the \( \mathcal{O}_U \)-module \( H^n(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{G}|_U) = H^n(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{G}|_U) \) is coherent. Since coherence is a local property, the \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module \( H^n(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{G}) \) is coherent.

### A.4 Good modules

Assume that \( X \) is locally compact Hausdorff.

**Definition A.4.1.** [Kas03, Def. 4.22] An \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module \( F \) is called **good** if for every relatively compact open subset \( U \subset X \), there exists a directed family \( \{G_i\}_{i \in I} \) of coherent \( \mathcal{O}_U \)-submodules of \( F|_U \) such that \( F|_U = \bigoplus_{i \in I} G_i \). The full subcategory of \( \text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_X) \) consisting of good \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-modules is denoted by \( \text{Good}(X) \).

**Lemma A.4.2** (Goodness vs. pseudo-coherence).

1. ([Kas03, p.77]) \( \text{Coh}(X) \subset \text{Good}(X) \subset \text{PCoh}(X) \).

2. Let \( E \) be a pseudo-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. If on each relatively compact open subset \( U \subset X \), \( E|_U \) is the sum of its finite type \( \mathcal{O}_U \)-submodules, then \( E \) is good.

**Proof.**

1. By definition, every coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module is good. Let \( E \) be a good \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Let \( W \) be an open subset of \( X \), and let \( F \subset E|_W \) be a finite type \( \mathcal{O}_W \)-submodule. We show that \( F \) is of finite presentation over \( \mathcal{O}_W \). Replacing \( (X,E) \) with \( (W,E|_W) \), one may assume that \( W = X \). For every \( x \in X \), there exists a relatively compact open neighborhood \( U \subset X \) of \( x \) and finitely many sections \( s_1, \ldots, s_n \in F(U) \) generating \( F|_U \). As \( E \) is good, \( E|_U = \bigoplus_{i \in I} G_i \) is the sum of a directed family of coherent submodules. There exists \( i_0 \in I \) and an open neighborhood \( V \) of \( x \) with \( s_i|_V \in G_{i_0}(V) \) for all \( 1 \leq i \leq n \), then \( F|_V \) is a finite type submodule of \( G_{i_0}|_V \). By [Sta23, Tag 01BY (1)], \( F|_V \) is \( \mathcal{O}_V \)-coherent. As coherence is a local property, the \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module \( F \) is coherent. From [Sta23, Tag 01BW], \( F \) is of finite presentation.

2. The family of finite type submodules of \( E|_U \) is directed, since the sum of two finite type submodules is of finite type. For every relatively compact open subset \( U \subset X \), as \( E \) is pseudo-coherent, every finite type submodule of \( E|_U \) is pseudo-coherent and hence coherent. Thus, \( E \) is good.

Basic properties of good modules (similar to those of quasi-coherent modules on algebraic varieties) are recapped in Lemma A.4.3, among which Point 3 should be compared to [Con06, Lemma 2.1.8 (1)].
Lemma A.4.3.

1. For every family of objects \( \{F_i\}_{i \in I} \) in \( \text{Good}(X) \), the direct sum \( \bigoplus_{i \in I} F_i \) in \( \text{Mod}(O_X) \) is good.

2. The category \( D_{gd}(X) \) has arbitrary direct sums. Moreover, the inclusion functor \( \text{Good}(X) \to D_{gd}(X) \) commutes with direct sums.

Suppose that \( O_X \) is quasi-Noetherian. Then:

3. The subcategory \( \text{Good}(X) \subset \text{Mod}(O_X) \) is weak Serre and closed under filtered colimits in \( \text{Mod}(O_X) \). In particular, \( \text{Good}(X) \) is a locally Noetherian category (in the sense of [Gab62, p.356]).

4. The inclusion functor \( D_{gd}(X) \to D(X) \) is a triangulated subcategory.

Proof.

1. Over each relatively compact open subset \( U \) of \( X \), the direct sum \( (\bigoplus_{i \in I} F_i)|_U \) is the sum of its coherent \( O_U \)-submodules. By Lemma A.2.1 3, the \( O_X \)-module \( \bigoplus_{i \in I} F_i \) is pseudo-coherent. By Lemma A.4.2 2, it is good.

2. By [Sta23, Tag 07D9], the category \( D(X) \) has arbitrary direct sums and they are computed by taking termwise direct sums of any representative complexes. Therefore, for every integer \( q \), the functor \( H^q : D(X) \to \text{Mod}(O_X) \) commutes with direct sums. The result follows from Point 1.

3. As \( O_X \) is quasi-Noetherian, by [Sta23, Tag 0754] and the proof of [Kas03, Prop. 4.23], \( \text{Good}(X) \) is a weak Serre subcategory of \( \text{Mod}(O_X) \). From [KS06, Thm. 18.1.6 (v)], the category \( \text{Mod}(O_X) \) is a Grothendieck abelian category. By Point 1 and [Sta23, Tag 002P], the filtered colimits in \( \text{Good}(X) \) exist and agree with the filtered colimits in \( \text{Mod}(O_X) \). Thus, filtered colimits in \( \text{Good}(X) \) are exact.

Because of [Sta23, Tag 01BC], there is a set of coherent \( O_X \)-modules \( \{F_i\}_{i \in I} \) such that each coherent \( O_X \)-module is isomorphic to exactly one of the \( F_i \). Then \( \{F_i\} \) is a family of Noetherian generators of \( \text{Good}(X) \). Therefore, the category \( \text{Good}(X) \) is locally Noetherian.

4. It follows from [Yek19, Prop. 7.4.5] and Point 3.

\[ \square \]

Lemma A.4.4. A good module on a complex analytic space is quasi-coherent.

Proof. Let \( F \) be a good module on a complex analytic space \( X \). From [Fri67, Thm. I, 9; Rem. I, 10], every \( x \in X \) admits a neighborhood \( K \) that is a Noetherian Stein compactum. There is a relative compact open subset \( U \) of \( X \) containing \( K \). As \( F \) is good, the \( O_U \)-module \( F|_U = \sum_{i \in I} F_i \) is the sum of a directed family of coherent subsheaves. Applying the functor \( \Gamma(K, \cdot) \) to the directed family \( \{F_i\}_{i \in I} \) in \( \text{Coh}(U) \), by [Tay02, Prop. 11.9.2], one gets a
Lemma A.5.2. Assume that \( O \) is privileged. The stalk at \( x \in O \) is privileged if \( O \) is a connected open subset \( U \). Lemma A.4.4 is wrong.) Still, given an open \( O \)-good, while Gabber \cite[2.1.6]{Con06} gives a locally free (hence quasi-coherent) module. In fact, by Lemma A.4.3, every free module on a complex manifold is nonzero stalks, which is a contradiction.

Every \( t \in U \) is compact open subset \( U \). Lemma A.4.5 is wrong. Unlike quasi-coherence on schemes, goodness is not a local property. In fact, by Lemma A.4.3, every free module on a complex manifold is good, while Gabber \cite[2.1.6]{Con06} gives a locally free (hence quasi-coherent and pseudo-coherent) module that is not good. (In particular, the converse of Lemma A.4.4 is wrong.) Still, given an \( O_X \)-module \( F \), if for every relatively compact open subset \( U \subset X \), \( F|_U \) is \( O_U \)-good, then \( F \) is \( O_X \)-good.

A.5 Sections of direct sum of sheaves

By \cite[II, Exercise 1.11]{Har77}, on a Noetherian topological space, taking section commutes with (possibly infinite) direct sum of sheaves. This fails on complex manifolds, as Example A.5.1 shows.

Example A.5.1. Let \( X = \mathbb{C} \). Let \( F \) be the \( O_X \)-module \( \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{C}_n \). There is a section \( s \in \Gamma(X, F^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}) \), such that for every integer \( n \geq 0 \), the stalk \( s_n \in (F^{\oplus \mathbb{N}})_n = (F_n)^{\oplus \mathbb{N}} = \mathbb{C}^{\oplus \mathbb{N}} \) is \( (1, 1, \ldots, 1, 0, 0, \ldots) \), where the first \( n+1 \) entries are 1 and all the other entries are 0. Then \( s \) has no preimage under the canonical map \( \Gamma(X, F^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}) \to \Gamma(X, F^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}) \). For otherwise, let \( (t^n)_{n \geq 0} \in \Gamma(X, F^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}) \) be a preimage of \( s \). Then there are only finitely many integers \( n \geq 0 \) with \( t^n \neq 0 \). Every \( t^n \) has only finitely many nonzero stalks. However, \( s \) has infinitely many nonzero stalks, which is a contradiction.

Let \( X \) be a complex manifold. An \( O_X \)-module is called privileged if for every connected open subset \( U \subset X \) and every \( x \in U \), the map \( \Gamma(U, F) \to F_x \) taking the stalk at \( x \) is injective. By the identity theorem (see, e.g., \cite[p.7]{GH78}), \( O_X \) is privileged.

Lemma A.5.2. Assume that \( X \) is connected. Let \( \{F_i\}_{i \in I} \) be a family of privileged \( O_X \)-modules. Then the canonical map \( \bigoplus_{i \in I} \Gamma(X, F_i) \to \bigoplus_{i \in I} \Gamma(X, F_i) \) is bijective.

Proof. Let \( P \) be the presheaf direct sum of \( \{F_i\}_{i \in I} \). Let \( \theta : P \to \bigoplus_{i \in I} F_i \) be the sheafification morphism. Then \( P(X) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \Gamma(X, F_i) \) and \( \theta_X : \bigoplus_{i \in I} \Gamma(X, F_i) \to \bigoplus_{i \in I} \Gamma(X, F_i) \) is the colimit of

\[
\theta_X^{(J)} : \bigoplus_{i \in J} \Gamma(X, F_i) \to \bigoplus_{i \in J} \Gamma(X, F_i),
\]

where \( J \) runs through the finite subsets of \( I \). For every such \( J \), by \cite[Tag 01AH (4)]{Sta23}, the presheaf direct sum of \( \{F_i\}_{i \in J} \) is a subsheaf of \( \bigoplus_{i \in I} F_i \), so the
map $\theta_{\xi}^{(j)}$ is injective. Therefore, their limit map $\theta_X$ is also injective. We prove that $\theta_X$ is surjective.

By construction of sheafification in [Har77, p.64], for every $s \in \Gamma(X, \oplus_{i \in I} F_i)$, there is a covering $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ of $X$ by nonempty connected open subsets and an element $t_\alpha \in \Gamma(U_\alpha, P)$ for each $\alpha \in A$ such that $s_x = t_{\alpha,x}$ in $(\oplus_{i \in I} F_i)_x = \oplus_{i \in I} F_{i,x}$ for every $x \in U_\alpha$.

Fix $x_0 \in X$ and $\alpha_0 \in A$ with $x_0 \in U_{\alpha_0}$. Then there is a finite subset $I_0 \subset I$ such that $t_{\alpha_0} \in \Gamma(X, \oplus_{i \in I_0} F_i) \subset \Gamma(X, P)$. Let $B \subset A$ be the subset of indices $\alpha$ with $t_\alpha \notin \Gamma(U_\alpha, \oplus_{i \in I_0} F_i)$ and $V = \cup_{\alpha \in B} U_\alpha$. Then $V$ is open in $X$ and its complement

$$X \setminus V \subset \cup_{\alpha \in A \setminus B} U_\alpha.$$  

(37)

For every $\alpha \in A \setminus B$, we claim that $U_\alpha \subset X \setminus V$.

In fact, for every $y \in U_\alpha$, every $\beta \in A$ with $y \in U_\beta$ and every $i \in I \setminus I_0$, the stalk $t_{\beta,y}^i = s_{y,i} = 0$ in $F_{i,y}$. Since $F_i$ is privileged and $U_\beta$ is connected, the map $\Gamma(U_\beta, F_i) \to F_{i,y}$ is injective. Thus, $t_{\beta}^i = 0$ in $\Gamma(U_\beta, F_i)$. Therefore, $t_\beta \in \Gamma(X, \oplus_{i \in I_0} F_i)$, i.e., $\beta \notin B$. Hence $y \notin V$.

From the claim and (37), the subset $X \setminus V = \cup_{\alpha \in A \setminus B} U_\alpha$ is also open in $X$ and contains $U_{\alpha_0}$. Since $X$ is connected, $V = B = \emptyset$. Consequently, $t_\alpha \in \Gamma(X, \oplus_{i \in I_0} F_i)$ for every $\alpha \in A$. Then the family $\{t_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ glues to a preimage of $s$ in $\Gamma(X, \oplus_{i \in I_0} F_i) \subset \Gamma(X, P)$. Thus, $\theta_X$ is surjective and hence a group isomorphism. 

Corollary A.5.3. If $F$ is a locally free (possibly of infinite rank) $O_X$-module, then $F$ is privileged.

Proof. Let $U$ be a connected open subset of $X$. Fix $x_0 \in U$. We prove that the map $\Gamma(U, F) \to F_{x_0}$ is injective. Take $s \in \Gamma(U, F)$ with $s_{x_0} = 0$. By [Har77, II, Exercise 1.14], the set $Z := \{x \in U : s_x = 0\}$ is open in $U$.

We claim that $Z$ is closed in $U$. Let $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of points in $Z$ converging to $y \in U$. Because $F$ is locally free, there is a connected open neighborhood $V \subset U$ of $y$, a set $I$ and an isomorphism $\phi : F|_V \to O^\oplus_I$ of $O_V$-modules. There is an integer $N > 0$ with $x_N \in V$. Because $O_V$ is privileged, from Lemma A.5.2, the map on the bottom of the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Gamma(V, F) & \longrightarrow & F_{x_N} \\
\downarrow\phi_V & & \downarrow\phi_{x_N} \\
\Gamma(V, O^\oplus_I) & \longrightarrow & O^\oplus_{I,x_N}
\end{array}$$

is injective. Then so is the map on the top. Since $s_{x_N} = 0$, one has $s|_V = 0$ and $s_y = 0$. Thus, $y \in Z$. The claim is proved.

Because $U$ is connected and $x_0 \in Z$, by claim one has $Z = U$. Therefore, $s = 0$ in $\Gamma(U, F)$.

Corollary A.5.4. Let $X$ be a connected complex manifold. Let $\{F_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of locally free $O_X$-modules. Then the canonical map $\oplus_{i \in I} \Gamma(X, F_i) \to \Gamma(X, \oplus_{i \in I} F_i)$ is bijective.

44
Proof. It follows from Lemma A.5.2 and Corollary A.5.3. □

References


