



Koszul complexes and spectral sequences associated with Lie algebroids

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Abstract

We study some spectral sequences associated with a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{A} which has a Lie algebroid structure. Here X is either a complex manifold or a regular scheme over an algebraically closed field k . One spectral sequence can be associated with \mathcal{A} by choosing a global section V of \mathcal{A} , and considering a Koszul complex with a differential given by inner product by V . This spectral sequence is shown to degenerate at the second page by using Deligne's degeneracy criterion. Another spectral sequence we study arises when considering the Atiyah algebroid $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}$ of a holomorphic vector bundle \mathcal{E} on a complex manifold. If V is a differential operator on \mathcal{E} with scalar symbol, i.e., a global section of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}$, we associate with the pair (\mathcal{E}, V) a twisted Koszul complex. The first spectral sequence associated with this complex is known to degenerate at the first page in the untwisted ($\mathcal{E} = 0$) case.

Keywords Lie algebroids · Koszul complexes · Holomorphic equivariant cohomologies · Spectral sequences

Mathematics Subject Classification 14F05 · 14F40 · 32L10 · 55N25 · 55N91 · 55R20

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1 Introduction

In this paper we consider some spectral sequences that one can attach to a Lie algebroid. To be more precise, if X is a complex manifold, or a regular noetherian scheme over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero, we consider a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{A} having a Lie algebroid structure (definitions will be given in the next Section). One can introduce a complex $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^* = \Lambda^* \mathcal{A}^*$ which is a generalization of the (holomorphic) de Rham complex Ω_X^* . Now a Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} comes with a morphism of sheaves of Lie k -algebras (the anchor morphism) to the tangent sheaf Θ_X , and the kernel of the anchor is a sheaf of ideals of \mathcal{A} (and a sheaf of Lie \mathcal{O}_X -algebras); this allows one to introduce, in analogy with the Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence [14], a filtration leading to a spectral sequence which converges to the hypercohomology $\mathbb{H}(X, \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^*)$. This was already considered in [3] in the C^∞ case; moreover, [16, 17] describe this spectral sequence in the case of the Atiyah algebroid of a vector bundle. In [4] and [5] this and other spectral sequences were studied in detail. Lie-Rinehart algebras can be regarded as special cases of Lie algebroids, so that we get a spectral sequence for Lie-Rinehart algebras: this generalizes the Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence for ideals in Lie algebras [14].

Other spectral sequences arise when we fix a section V of \mathcal{A} ; this yields a complex of the Koszul type, which we call a Lie-Koszul complex. Then the general machinery of homological algebra [13, 18] produces two spectral sequences. In Sect. 2, by using Deligne’s degeneracy criterion [11], we show that the second spectral sequence degenerates. The fact that this spectral sequence satisfies the condition of Deligne’s criterion means that the Lie-Koszul complex of a (holomorphic) Lie algebroid is formal (it is isomorphic, in the derived category of coherent sheaves, with the complex formed by its cohomology sheaves).

To study the first spectral sequence of a Lie-Koszul complex, we specialize to the case when \mathcal{A} is the Atiyah algebroid of a holomorphic vector bundle \mathcal{E} on a complex manifold X (Sect. 3). Let us recall that $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}$ is the bundle of first order differential operators on \mathcal{E} with scalar symbol. $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}$ sits in an exact sequence of sheaves of \mathcal{O}_X -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \Theta_X \rightarrow 0 \quad (1)$$

where σ is the symbol map. This spectral sequence relates to the twisted holomorphic equivariant cohomology we introduced in [6]. For $\mathcal{E} = 0$ (i.e. in the case of the de Rham complex) this spectral sequence was studied by Carrell and Lieberman [8] and Bismut [2] when X is Kähler manifold. In that case the spectral sequence degenerates at the first page.

2 Formality of the Lie-Koszul complexes

We consider a (holomorphic) Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} , over X , the latter being a complex manifold, or a regular noetherian scheme over an algebraically closed field k . We choose a global section V of \mathcal{A} and consider the morphism (inner product) $i_V : \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^p \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{p+1}$, where $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^p = \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{-p}$, $p \leq 0$. We shall call $(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}, i_V)$ the *Lie-Koszul complex associated with the pair (\mathcal{A}, V)* . This generalizes the Koszul complex $(\Omega_X^{\bullet}, i_V)$ associated with the complex of differential forms on X with the differential given by the inner product by a (holomorphic) vector field V on X . This will be called the *de Rham-Koszul complex* associated with the vector field V .

By general principles [13, 18] we can associate two spectral sequences with this complex, both converging to the hypercohomology $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}, i_V)$. In general, if $\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}$ are Abelian categories, denote by $D^+(\mathfrak{A})$ the derived category of complexes of objects in \mathfrak{A} bounded from below, and let $F : D^+(\mathfrak{A}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ a cohomological functor.¹ Let \mathcal{K} be an object in $D^+(\mathfrak{A})$. We recall from [13, 18] that with these data one can associate two spectral sequences, both functorial in \mathcal{K} , and both converging to $R^*F(\mathcal{K})$. The first two pages of the first spectral sequence are

$$I_1^{p,q} = R^q F(\mathcal{K}^p), \quad I_2^{p,q} = H^p(R^q F(\mathcal{K}))$$

and the differential d_1 coincides (perhaps up to a sign, depending on conventions) with the differential of the complex \mathcal{K} . The second page of the second spectral sequence is

$$II_2^{p,q} = R^p F(H^q(\mathcal{K})).$$

The degeneration of the the second spectral sequence may be studied by means of *Deligne’s degeneracy criterion* [11]. Let us state it in generality. We shall replace the derived category $D^+(\mathfrak{A})$ by the bounded derived category $D^b(\mathfrak{A})$.

Theorem 2.1 (Deligne) *The following two conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *the spectral sequence II_• degenerates at its second page for every choice of the functor F ;*
- (ii) *\mathcal{K} is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_i H^i(\mathcal{K})[-i]$ in $D^b(\mathfrak{A})$.*

(In the language of homological algebra, the second condition is called *formality* of the complex \mathcal{K} .)

¹ F is said to be a cohomological functor if it maps every distinguished triangle

$$X \xrightarrow{u} Y \xrightarrow{v} Z \xrightarrow{w} X[1]$$

to a long exact sequence

$$R^i F(X) \xrightarrow{R^i F(u)} R^i F(Y) \xrightarrow{R^i F(v)} R^i F(Z) \xrightarrow{R^i F(w)} R^{i+1} F(X) .$$

To apply Deligne’s criterion to our case we take $\mathcal{A} = \text{Coh}(X)$, $\mathcal{B} = \mathbf{K}(\text{Ab})$ (the category of complexes of Abelian groups) and for F we take the global section functor Γ . The object we fix in $D^b(X)$ is the Lie-Koszul complex $(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}, i_V)$. We denote by $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}$ the cohomology sheaves of the complex $(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}, i_V)$, and by Y the scheme of zeroes of V . It is a closed, possibly nonreduced, subscheme (analytical subspace) of X . The sheaves $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}$ are supported on Y . Let $j : Y \rightarrow X$ be the scheme-theoretic inclusion, or the inclusion as a morphism in the category of analytic spaces (a closed immersion). The functor j_* is right adjoint to j^* , so that there are morphisms $j^* : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow j_* j^* \mathcal{F}$ for every coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on X . There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{CD}
 \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^p @>j^*>> j_* j^* \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^p \\
 @V i_V VV @VV 0 V \\
 \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{p+1} @>j^*>> j_* j^* \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{p+1}
 \end{CD} \tag{2}$$

i.e., j^* is a morphism of complexes if we equip $j_* j^* \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}$ with the zero morphisms. Finally, $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet} \simeq j_* j^* \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}$. Now we have:

Proposition 2.2 *The morphism of complexes $j^* : (\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}, i_V) \rightarrow (j_* j^* \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}, 0)$ is a quasi-isomorphism.*

As a consequence, the objects $(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}, i_V)$ and $\bigoplus_i \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^i[-i]$ are isomorphic in the derived category $D^b(X)$. By Deligne’s degeneracy criterion, we obtain that the spectral sequence \mathbb{H}_2 degenerates at the second page.

We can also say something about the hypercohomology $\mathbb{H}^*(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet})$. Let us denote by $\dim Y$ the dimension of the highest-dimensional component of Y . The proof of the following result goes as in the case of the de Rham-Koszul complex treated in [8], p. 306.

Proposition 2.3 $\mathbb{H}^m(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}, i_V) = 0$ for $m > \dim Y$.

Proof Where $V \neq 0$ the Lie-Koszul complex is exact, so that the supports of the cohomology sheaves $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^A$ are contained in Y ; hence $\mathbb{H}_2^{p,q} = 0$ for $p > \dim Y$. Moreover, $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^A = 0$ for $q > 0$. Thus $\mathbb{H}_2^{p,q} = 0$ for $p + q > \dim Y$. By standard homological arguments we get the thesis. \square

If $\dim Y = 0, 1$, this gives an easy proof of the degeneration of the second spectral sequence at the second page, since $d_2 : \mathbb{H}_2^{p,q} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_2^{p+2,q-1}$ vanishes in that case. One also has

$$\mathbb{H}^m(\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}, i_V) \simeq \bigoplus_{p+q=m} H^p(X, \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^q).$$

When $\dim Y = 0$, the second page of the spectral sequence is such that $\mathbb{H}_2^{p,q} = 0$ if $p \neq 0$.

3 A spectral sequence associated with Atiyah algebroids

In this section we study the spectral sequence I_\bullet in the special case when the Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} is the Atiyah algebroid $\mathcal{D}_\mathcal{E}$ of a holomorphic vector bundle \mathcal{E} on a complex manifold X (as in eq. (1)).

We fix once and for all a section V in $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_\mathcal{E})$. The pair (\mathcal{E}, V) is called an *equivariant holomorphic vector bundle*. (“Equivariant” refers to the fact that V covers the infinitesimal action of the vector field $\sigma(V)$ on X .) We consider the associated Lie-Koszul complex, i.e., the complex $(\mathcal{K}_\mathcal{E}, i_V)$ where $\mathcal{K}_\mathcal{E}^p = \Lambda^{-p} \mathcal{D}_\mathcal{E}^*$ for $p \leq 0$, and $\mathcal{K}_\mathcal{E}^p = 0$ for $p > 0$. This twisted Koszul complex, or, to be more precise, its Dolbeault resolution, is a building block of a “twisted holomorphic equivariant cohomology” that we introduced in [6] and for which we proved a localization formula that generalizes Carrell-Lieberman’s [7, 9], Feng-Ma’s [12] and Baum-Bott’s [1] formulas.

The spectral sequence I_\bullet relates in this case to the double complex we introduced in [6]. For $\mathcal{E} = 0$ this spectral sequence was studied by Carrell and Lieberman [8] (see also Bismut [2]) and in turn relates to K. Liu’s “untwisted” holomorphic equivariant cohomology [15].

We denote by $\Omega_X^{p,q}$ the sheaf of differential forms of type (p, q) on X , and consider the complex

$$Q_\mathcal{E}^k(X) = \bigoplus_{q-p=k} \Gamma \left[\Lambda^p \mathcal{D}_\mathcal{E}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega_X^{0,q} \right] \tag{3}$$

with the differential $\bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{E},V} = \bar{\partial}_\mathcal{E} + i_V$, where by $\bar{\partial}_\mathcal{E}$ we collectively denote the Cauchy-Riemann operators of the bundles $\Lambda^p \mathcal{D}_\mathcal{E}^*$. We denote by $H_V^*(X, \mathcal{E})$ the cohomology of this complex. For $\mathcal{E} = 0$ this reduces to the cohomology introduced by K. Liu [15] (see also Carrell and Lieberman [8] and Bismut [2].)

Remark 3.1 If $V = 0$ then $H_V^k(X, \mathcal{E}) = \bigoplus_{q-p=k} H^q(X, \Lambda^p \mathcal{D}_\mathcal{E}^*)$.

Proposition 3.2 *The cohomology $H_V^*(X, \mathcal{E})$ is isomorphic to the hypercohomology $\mathbb{H}^*(\mathcal{K}_\mathcal{E})$ of the complex $(\mathcal{K}_\mathcal{E}, i_V)$.*

Proof The double complex $\Lambda^{-\bullet} \mathcal{D}_\mathcal{E}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega_X^{0,\bullet}$ is an acyclic resolution of the complex $\mathcal{K}_\mathcal{E}$, and the total complex of $(\Lambda^{-\bullet} \mathcal{D}_\mathcal{E}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega_X^{0,\bullet}, i_V, \bar{\partial}_\mathcal{E})$ coincides with $(\Lambda^\bullet \mathcal{D}_\mathcal{E}^*, \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{E},V})$. (This resolution is not made by coherent sheaves, but the argument works anyway, just going into the category of sheaves of Abelian groups.) □

We denote

$$G_p^q = \bigoplus_{0 \leq p' \leq -p} \Gamma \left[\Lambda^{p'} \mathcal{D}_\mathcal{E}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega_X^{0,q} \right]$$

with $p \leq 0$, so that G_\bullet^q is a descending filtration of $Q_\mathcal{E}^q(X)$. Note that

$$G_p^q = G_p \cap Q_{\mathcal{E}}^q(X) \quad \text{and} \quad G_p^{p+q}/G_{p+1}^{p+q} = \Gamma\left[\Lambda^{-p} \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega_X^{0,q}\right].$$

This filtration of the complex $(Q_{\mathcal{E}}^{\bullet}(X), \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{E},V})$ defines a spectral sequence whose zeroth page is

$$E_0^{p,q} = G_p^{p+q}/G_{p+1}^{p+q} = \Gamma\left[\Lambda^{-p} \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega_X^{0,q}\right].$$

The spectral sequence converges to the cohomology $H_V^*(X, \mathcal{E})$. The differential d_0 coincides with $\bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{E}}$, as one easily checks. Therefore,

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^q(E_0^{p,\bullet}, d_0) = H^q(\Gamma[\Lambda^{-p} \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega_X^{0,\bullet}], \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{E}}) \simeq H^q(X, \Lambda^{-p} \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}^*).$$

It is now easy to check that this spectral sequence coincides with I .

Henceforth we assume that the zero locus Y of V is a complex submanifold of X . Therefore it makes sense to consider the complex (3) on Y ; after letting $\tilde{\mathcal{E}} = \mathcal{E}|_Y$, we denote this new complex $Q_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}}^{\bullet}(Y)$. Denoting by $j : \check{Y} \rightarrow X$ the embedding, we have the restriction morphism $j^* : Q_{\mathcal{E}}^{\bullet}(X) \rightarrow Q_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}}^{\bullet}(Y)$, which is a morphism of filtered complexes. We are going to show that, under some conditions, this is a quasi-isomorphism.

Note that there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}|_Y} \rightarrow N_{Y/X} \rightarrow 0 \tag{4}$$

where $N_{Y/X}$ is the normal bundle to Y . Since V is zero on Y , the commutator $\mathbb{L}_V(u) = [V, u]$ is well defined if $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}|_Y}$. This operator vanishes on $\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}}$, so it is well defined on $N_{Y/X}$. If it is injective, by composing with the projection $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}|_Y} \rightarrow N_{Y/X}$ it yields an isomorphism, thus splitting the sequence (4).

For clarity, we stress what we are assuming:

Assumption 3.3 The zero locus Y of V is a complex submanifold on X , and the morphism $\mathbb{L}_V : N_{Y/X} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}|_Y}$ is injective.

This implies the following preliminary result. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}}^{\bullet}$ be the complex of sheaves on Y

$$\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}}^p = \Lambda^{-p} \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}}^*$$

with the zero differential.

Lemma 3.4 $j^* \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{E}}^p \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}}^p$. In particular, $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{E}}^p = 0$ if $-p > \dim Y$.

Proof There is a naturally defined morphism $j^* \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{E}}^p \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}}^p$. We need to show that this gives an isomorphism between the stalks of the two sheaves. Considering the exact sequence (1) restricted to the stalks at a point $y \in Y$, it splits, and one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mathcal{K}_\mathcal{E}^p)_Y &\simeq \bigoplus_{q+q'=-p} (\Omega_X^q)_Y \otimes \Lambda^{q'}(\text{End}(\mathcal{E}))_Y, \\
 (\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_\mathcal{E}^p)_Y &\simeq \bigoplus_{q+q'=-p} (\Omega_Y^q)_Y \otimes \Lambda^{q'}(\text{End}(\mathcal{E}))_Y,
 \end{aligned}$$

Let \tilde{V} be the vector field $\tilde{V} = \sigma(V)$. It vanishes on Y . Then one knows that the cohomology of the complex $(\Omega_X^*, i_{\tilde{V}})$ restricted to Y is isomorphic to the cohomology of the complex $(\Omega_Y^*, 0)$ [2]. This, together with the Künneth theorem, implies the result. \square

The following result generalizes to the twisted case Theorem 5.1 in [2]. The proof goes as in [2], but for clarity we report it here, adapted to the present situation, and with some more details.

Theorem 3.5 *Under the Assumption 3.3, the restriction morphism $j^* : \mathcal{Q}_\mathcal{E}^*(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_\mathcal{E}^*(Y)$ is a quasi-isomorphism.*

Proof Let \mathcal{U} be an open cover of X , and consider the Čech-Koszul complex

$$C^{(k)}(X) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \check{C}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{K}_\mathcal{E}^q)$$

with differential $\tilde{\delta} = \delta + i_V$, where δ is the usual Čech differential. We define the descending filtration

$$F_q = \bigoplus_{p' \geq p} \check{C}^{p'}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{K}_\mathcal{E}^q), \quad F_p = F_p \cap C^{(q)}(X)$$

so that $F_{q+1}^p \subset F_q^p$,

$$F_q^{p+q} / F_{q+1}^{p+q} = \check{C}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{K}_\mathcal{E}^q),$$

and

$$\tilde{\delta}(F_q^p) \subset F_{q+1}^{p+1} + F_q^{p+1} = F_q^{p+1}.$$

Let $(E_*(X), d_*)$ be the ensuing spectral sequence. The d_0 differential acting on the 0-th page coincides with i_V , so that the first page of the spectral sequence is

$$E_1(X)^{p,q} = \check{C}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{K}_\mathcal{E}^q).$$

The differential d_1 acting on this complex is the Čech differential. By Lemma 3.4, we also have

$$E_1(X)^{p,q} \simeq \check{C}^p(\tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\mathcal{K}}_\mathcal{E}^q)$$

where $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ is the open cover of Y obtained by restricting the open sets of \mathcal{U} to Y .

Consider now the complex

$$C^{(k)}(Y) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \check{C}^p(\tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\mathcal{K}}_{\mathcal{E}}^q).$$

The resulting spectral sequence $E_*(Y)$ has a vanishing d_0 differential, hence $E_1(Y)$ coincides with the E_0 page. The restriction morphism j^* induces a morphism $j^* : E_1(X) \rightarrow E_1(Y)$. By the commutativity of the diagram (2), this is an isomorphism and commutes with the respective differentials (which are the Čech differentials of the respective Čech complexes). By [10, Ch. XV, Thm. 3.2] the successive pages of the two spectral sequences are isomorphic, and the spectral sequences converge to the same group. Therefore, the complexes $C^{(\bullet)}(X)$ and $C^{(\bullet)}(Y)$ are quasi-isomorphic.

Via the standard Čech-Dolbeault spectral sequence, the cohomology of the complex $C^{(\bullet)}(Y)$ is, after taking a direct limit on the covers \mathcal{U} , isomorphic to the cohomology of $(Q_{\mathcal{E}}^*(Y), \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{E}})$. In the same way, the cohomology of $C^{(\bullet)}(X)$ is isomorphic, after taking a direct limit, to the cohomology of $(Q_{\mathcal{E}}^*(X), \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{E},V})$. This concludes the proof. □

Corollary 3.6 $H_V^k(X, \mathcal{E}) \simeq \bigoplus_{q-p=k} H^q(Y, \Lambda^p \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}^*$.

(Compare with Remark 3.1.)

Proof Since $V = 0$ on Y this follows from Remark 3.1. □

Let us eventually consider the first spectral sequence I_* . Its first page is

$$I_1^{p,q} = H^q(X, \Lambda^{-p} \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}^*).$$

In the untwisted ($\mathcal{E} = 0$) case, and assuming that X is compact and Kähler, Carrell and Lieberman [8], by an argument inspired by Deligne’s degeneracy criterion, show that $d_1 = 0$, so that this spectral sequence degenerates at the first page.

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