

J. Lurie, " $\mathcal{F}$ -categories and their applications"

§1 Statement of the main result

§2  $\mathcal{F}$ -categories à la Beilinson

§3 Proof of the main result

arxiv.org/abs/0810.1674

§1

data:  $(\mathcal{C}, t) : \Delta \text{ cat. , with a } t\text{-str. ,}$   
 $\mathcal{C}^\circ : \text{to heart.}$

Question: Can we extend

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}^\circ & \hookrightarrow & D^b(\mathcal{C}^\circ) \\ \parallel & & \Delta(\mathcal{C}) \downarrow ? \\ \mathcal{C}^\circ & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{C} \end{array}$$

History:

- Beilinson-Bernstein-Deligne (1982):

OK if  $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow D^+(\mathcal{A})$ ,

$\mathcal{A}$  Ab. cat. with suff. <sup>ly</sup> many injective objects

{ uses the derived filtered cat.  $D^+F(\mathcal{A})$

- Keller-Vossieck (1987) %

{ simplification of this approach

- Then, two generalizations of the BBD-criterion:

today:

Beilinson (1987):  
 OK if  $\mathcal{C}$  admits an  
 $\mathcal{F}$ -category over  $\mathcal{C}$

Keller (1991):

OK if  $\mathcal{C}$  is the base of a  
"tors equivalent" of  $\Delta$  categories

{ Thus, in both cases, need to "enrich"  $\mathcal{C}$ ...

Theorem: (W.) Any ~~unbounded~~ fully faithful triangulated  
(but not nec.  $t$ -exact) immersion  
 $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{D}(W)$

of  $\mathcal{C}$  into the (unbounded) der. cat. of an abelian cat.  $\mathcal{A}$   
induces a triang. functor

$$\text{real: } \mathcal{D}^0(\mathcal{C}^0) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

inducing the identity on  $\mathcal{C}^0$  (hence  $t$ -exact).

Notes: The triangulated category of effective motives à la Voevodsky  
embeds into

$$\mathcal{D}^- (\text{some Ab. cat.}) !$$

## §2 (Beilinson, 1987.)

Definition: (a) An  $\mathcal{S}$ -category is a  $\Delta$  cat.  $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}$ , together with  
 $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\leq 0), \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\geq 0), s, \iota)$  :

$\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\leq 0), \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\geq 0)$  : full sub. cat.,  $\Delta$ , strict,

$$s : \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F} \text{ auto-equiv. } \Delta,$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ s^{-1} \end{array}$$

$\iota : \text{id} \rightarrow s$  trans. of func.,

such that, putting  $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\leq n) := s^n(\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\leq 0))$ ,  $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\geq n) := s^{-n}(\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\geq 0))$

$$(1) \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\leq n) = \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\geq n),$$

$$\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\leq 0) \subset \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\leq 1), \quad \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\geq 0) \supset \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\geq 1),$$

$$(2) \forall X \in \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}, \quad (\iota_X = s(\iota_{s^{-1}X}) : X \longrightarrow sX,$$

$$(3) \forall X \in \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(n), \text{ ex } Y \in \mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}(\leq 0),$$

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}}(X, Y) = 0,$$

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}}(Y, s^{-1}X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}}(Y, X) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}}(sY, X),$$

(4)  $\forall X \in \mathcal{CF} \exists \alpha, \Delta$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow A[1], \\ A \in \mathcal{CF}(\geq 1), B \in \mathcal{CF}(\leq 0) \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{(8)} \text{this is unique up to unique iso.}$$

(b) Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be an  $\mathcal{A}$  cat. An f-cat. over  $\mathcal{C}$  is a pair  $(\mathcal{CF}, j)$ :

$\mathcal{CF}$ : an f-cat.,

$$j: \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\sim} \mathcal{CF}(\leq 0) \cap \mathcal{CF}(\geq 0).$$

Example: it is associative,

$$\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{D}^0(\mathcal{A}),$$

$\mathcal{CF} = \mathcal{D}^f(\mathcal{A})$ , the derived filtered category of  $\mathcal{A}$   
 { of complexes with a finite decreasing filter.

Constructions: { generalizing the "cokernel" ones for  $\mathcal{D}^f(\mathcal{A})$

$$(a) n \in \mathbb{Z}: \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta_{\leq n}: \mathcal{CF} \longrightarrow \mathcal{CF}(\leq n) \text{ left} \\ \delta_{\geq n}: \mathcal{CF} \longrightarrow \mathcal{CF}(\geq n) \text{ right} \end{array} \right\} \text{adj. to the incl.}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha, \Delta \quad \delta_{\geq n+1} \longrightarrow id \longrightarrow \delta_{\leq n} \longrightarrow \delta_{\geq n+1}[1],$$

$$g_{\delta_j}^n: \mathcal{CF} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}; \quad j^{-1} \delta_{\leq n} \delta_{\geq n} = j^{-1} \delta_{\leq n} \delta_{\geq n}.$$

(b)  $\exists w: \mathcal{CF} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$  generalizing the forgetful functor.

Definition: Let  $(\mathcal{CF}, j)$  be an f-cat over  $\mathcal{C}$ , and  $(\mathcal{C}, t)$  a t-str.

A t-str.  $(\mathcal{CF}, t)$  is said to be compatible with

$(\mathcal{C}, t)$  if

(1)  $j: \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{CF}$  is t-exact,

(2)  $s(\mathcal{CF}^{t \leq 0}) = \mathcal{CF}^{t \leq -1}$ .

Theorem: (Bekriou.)

$(\mathcal{C}F, \gamma)$  an  $f$ -cat. over  $\mathcal{C}$ ,  $(\mathcal{C}, t)$  a  $t$ -str.

(a)  $\exists!$   $t$ -str.  $(\mathcal{C}F, \epsilon)$  comp. with  $(\mathcal{C}, t)$ .

(b)  $\mathcal{C}^0, \mathcal{C}F^0$  the hearts  $\subset \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}F,$

$\mathcal{H} := \tau^{\mathcal{C}F^0} \circ \tau^{\mathcal{C}^0} : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}^0$ . Define

$\mathcal{H}F : \mathcal{C}F \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}^b(\mathcal{C}^0)$  as follows:

$X \longmapsto (\mathcal{H}F(X)^n, d^n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ , with

$\mathcal{H}F(X)^n := \mathcal{H}(g_{\mathbb{F}}^n X)$ ;

$d^n$  induced by

$\mathcal{H}(g_{\mathbb{F}}^{n+1} X \longrightarrow \text{Bun}_{\mathbb{F}} X \longrightarrow g_{\mathbb{F}}^n X \xrightarrow{+1})$ .

Then  $\mathcal{H}F|_{\mathcal{C}F^0} : \mathcal{C}F^0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}^b(\mathcal{C}^0)$  is an equiv. of cat.,

and  $(\mathcal{H}F|_{\mathcal{C}F^0})^{-1} \circ \mathcal{H}F : \mathcal{C}F \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}F^0$  is the ~~functor~~ natural adjoint functor  $\mathcal{H}^n \tau^{\mathcal{C}^0} \circ \tau^{\mathcal{C}F^0}$  on  $\mathcal{C}F$ .

Main Construction: In the above situation,

$$\tilde{\text{real}} : \mathcal{C}^b(\mathcal{C}^0) \xrightarrow{(\mathcal{H}F|_{\mathcal{C}F^0})^{-1}} \mathcal{C}F^0 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}F \xrightarrow{\omega} \mathcal{C}.$$

one verifies:  $\tilde{\text{real}}$  factors through  $\mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{C}^0)$ ,  
and induces id on  $\mathcal{C}^0$ .

§3

$(\mathcal{C}, t), \mathcal{C}^0, \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(A)$  as in §1.

§2  $\implies$  have to deduce from

$$\mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}(A)$$

an  $f$ -cat.  $\mathcal{C}F$  over  $\mathcal{C}$ .

~~above~~ Example from §2: can<sup>e</sup>  $f$ -cat.  $\mathcal{D}F(A)$  over  $\mathcal{D}(A)$ .

Construction:  $\mathcal{C}F := \{ X \in \mathcal{D}F(A), g_{\mathbb{F}}^n X \in \mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{D}(A) \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$ .

one verifies:  $\mathcal{C}F$  is an  $f$ -cat. over  $\mathcal{C}$ .