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ETTORE TEIXEIRA TURATTI

**Bridgeland Stability
and the Interpolation Problem**

**Estabilidade de Bridgeland
e o Problema de Interpolação**

Campinas

2019

Ettore Teixeira Turatti

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and the Interpolation Problem**

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e o Problema de Interpolação**

Dissertação apresentada ao Instituto de Matemática, Estatística e Computação Científica da Universidade Estadual de Campinas como parte dos requisitos exigidos para a obtenção do título de Mestre em Matemática.

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Identificação e informações acadêmicas do(a) aluno(a)

- ORCID do autor: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4953-3994>

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Prof(a). Dr(a). MARCOS BENEVENUTO JARDIM

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*Soit dit en passant, c'est une chose assez hideuse que le succès. Sa fausse ressemblance
avec le mérite trompe les hommes.*
Les misérables - Victor Hugo

Resumo

Neste trabalho nós estudamos o problema de interpolação em $\mathbb{P}^2$ para esquemas de interseção completa e monomiais, para isso seguimos o trabalho de Coskun e Huizenga em *Interpolation, Bridgeland Stability and Monomial Schemes in the Plane*, onde é mostrado como a estabilidade de Bridgeland se relaciona com tal problema.

Palavras-chave: Geometria Algébrica. Interpolação. Estabilidade de Bridgeland.

Abstract

In this work we study the interpolation problem in $\mathbb{P}^2$ for complete intersection and monomial schemes, for that we follow the work of Coskun and Huizeng in *Interpolation, Bridgeland Stability and Monomial Schemes in the Plane*, where it is shown how Bridgeland relates to such problem.

Keywords: Algebraic Geometry. Interpolation. Bridgeland Stability.

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Introduction

Polynomial interpolation is an interesting problem in mathematics, as it has several applications to pure and applied math, we can cite as examples the approximation of complicated functions by a polynomials, like the Taylor's expansion

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^r \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n + E_n(x),$$

or the numerical quadrature. The classical problem is how to find a polynomial passing through a given set of points and its solution in $\mathbb{R}^2$ is quite simple, given points $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ the polynomial

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \left[\prod_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq n \\ j \neq i}} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} \right] y_i,$$

satisfies the property, i.e., $p(x_i) = y_i$. In algebraic geometry such problem can be described in terms of cohomology in the following way: given a set of points, namely Z , we would like to know when it is possible to find a line bundle such that $H^i(I_Z \otimes \mathcal{L}) = 0$ for all $i \geq 0$. This natural problem can be extended to higher-rank bundles, i.e., when one can find a vector bundle E with $H^i(I_Z) = 0$ for all $i \geq 0$.

Stability conditions on triangulated categories were introduced in [Bri07] by Tom Bridgeland, inspired by the work done in [Dou02] by Michael R. Douglas on string theory. The main result proved by Bridgeland in [Bri08] is that on a fixed category $\mathcal{D}$ one can associate a complex manifold $Stab(\mathcal{D})$ parametrizing the set of stability conditions on $\mathcal{D}$. One of the first reasons that motivated the study of the space of stability conditions was that they define a new invariant for triangulated categories. Also, it is shown in [Bri08] the profound connection between geometrical ideas and homological algebra.

Calculating cohomologies is not an easy task in general, so Coskun and Huizenga show in [CH14] that there is a deep connection between the interpolation problem and Bridgeland stability. In the light of the work done in [ABCH13], where it is shown that the moduli space of Bridgeland semi-stable objects are isomorphic to moduli space of quiver representations, furthermore this shows the finiteness of Bridgeland walls. Not only that, but it is also studied what is the destabilizing object of a zero-dimensional Z , and the relation between Bridgeland walls and the walls in the stable base locus decomposition.

These results leads to Proposition 2.1.3, that gives the correspondence between the geometry of a Bridgeland potential wall defined by two Chern characters ξ_1, ξ_2 and the numerical invariants of a vector bundle ζ orthogonal to the objects defining the wall, where it is shown that the center and the radius of such potential wall will be respectively

the slope and the discriminant of ζ . Considering this, Coskun and Huizenga proposes that finding the destabilizing sequence of a zero-dimensional scheme, also means finding an exact sequence that has acyclic side terms when tensored by ζ (or the general element E of the stack of prioritary sheaves with Chern character equals to ζ), therefore solving $H^i(E \otimes I_Z) = 0$.

Furthermore, Theorem 2.1.4 shows that if we find a general bundle E with slope μ that satisfies interpolation for Z , then the general bundle of the stack of prioritary bundles with Chern character ξ , that has slope $\mu' \geq \mu$ also satisfies interpolation for Z , therefore the question is not only finding bundles that satisfies interpolation, but also finding the smaller slope such that a general bundle of some Chern character with that slope satisfies interpolation.

Again, the destabilizing sequence gives the answer. In [CH14] it is shown that for Z a complete intersection scheme or a monomial scheme, the orthogonal Chern character to both the ideal sheaf of the scheme and the destabilizing object not only gives an acyclical sequences when tensorizing the destabilizing sequence, but also the general element of the stack of prioritary sheaves of such Chern character is the one having minimal slope satisfying interpolation for Z .

The dissertation is structured in two parts.

The first chapter is an introduction to the tools necessities to follow the text. The first section introduces the notion of sheaves and schemes, the notion of divisors and Chern classes, we conclude this section with the *Hizerbruch-Riemman-Roch* theorem. The second section is an introduction to derived categories. In the third section is presented the notion of cohomology for a sheaf and the *Serre duality* theorem. The last section is an introduction to stacks.

In the second chapter is presented the study of [CH14]. In the first section it is defined the notion of a Bridgeland stability, we define a Bridgeland stability suitable for the interpolation problem and calculate the behavior of the potential Bridgeland walls. We also prove that if a zero-dimensional scheme Z satisfies interpolation for a slope μ , then Z satisfies interpolation for all slopes $\mu' \geq \mu$, see Theorem 2.1.4, and we give the candidate for the minimal slope that satisfies interpolation, see Proposition 2.1.3. The second section is dedicated to prove the interpolation problem for complete intersection schemes, see Theorem 2.3.1. The third section is an introduction to monomial schemes, where we define its representation as a block diagram, calculate invariants of the potential Bridgeland walls of such schemes and its destabilizing walls. In the last section we prove the interpolation problem for monomial schemes, see Theorem 2.5.1.

1 Preliminaries

In this section we present the basic definitions that are going to be needed to follow the text.

1.1 Sheaves and Schemes

Definition 1.1.1. Let X be a topological space and $\mathcal{A}$ a category, a *pre-sheaf* $\mathcal{F}$ on X with values in $\mathcal{A}$ consists of the following data

1. For each open sets $U \subset X$, $\mathcal{F}(U)$ is an object of $\mathcal{A}$.
2. For each inclusion of open set $V \hookrightarrow U$ in X , we have a morphism $\rho_{UV} : \mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(V)$ in $\mathcal{A}$, called restriction morphism, satisfying:
 - a) for every open set $U \subset X$, the restriction morphism ρ_{UU} is the identity morphism in $\mathcal{F}(U)$,
 - b) if we have three open sets $W \subset U \subset V$, then $\rho_{W,V} \circ \rho_{V,U} = \rho_{W,U}$.

The elements of $\mathcal{F}(U)$ will be named sections of $\mathcal{F}$ over U , and occasionally we will denote $\Gamma(\mathcal{F}, U) = \mathcal{F}(U)$. Also if $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$, we denote $s|_V = \rho_{UV}$.

If the pre-sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ satisfies the next two conditions, it is called a *sheaf*.

3. (Identity Axiom) Let $U \subset X$ be an open set, and let $\{V_i\}_{i \in I}$ be an open covering of U , if $s, t \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ are sections such that $s|_{V_i} = t|_{V_i}$ for each $i \in I$, then $s = t$.
4. (Gluing Axiom) Let $U \subset X$ be an open set and $\{V_i\}_{i \in I}$ be an open cover of U , and suppose that there are sections $s_i \in \mathcal{F}(V_i)$ such that $s_i|_{V_i \cap V_j} = s_j|_{V_i \cap V_j}$ for all $i, j \in I$, then there exists a section $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ satisfying $s|_{V_i} = s_i$.

Working with sheaves of rings, and introducing the Zariski topology leads us to the definition of schemes. In this work we are going to assume that a ring means a commutative ring with unity.

Definition 1.1.2. Let A be ring, we define the set $\text{spec } A$ as the set of all prime ideals of A . We define the subset $V(\mathfrak{a}) \subset \text{spec } A$ as the set of all prime ideals of A that contains the ideal $\mathfrak{a}$.

Note that

$$V(\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b}) = V(\mathfrak{a}) \cup V(\mathfrak{b}) \text{ and } V\left(\sum_{i \in I} \mathfrak{a}_i\right) = V\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} \mathfrak{a}_i\right),$$

it follows that the sets of the form $V(\mathfrak{a})$ is a base of a closed sets of a topology in $\text{spec } A$, namely the Zariski topology.

Now consider $\text{spec } A$ with the Zariski topology, for each prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$, let $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be the localization by $A \setminus \mathfrak{p}$. For each open subset $U \subset \text{spec } A$, let $\mathcal{O}(U)$ be the set of functions $s : U \rightarrow \bigsqcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in U} A_{\mathfrak{p}}$, such that each $s(\mathfrak{p}) \in A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for each $\mathfrak{p} \in U$, and s is locally the quotient of elements in A , more precisely, for each $\mathfrak{p} \in U$, there is a neighborhood V of $\mathfrak{p}$, and $a, f \neq 0 \in A$, such that for each $\mathfrak{q} \in V$, we have $f \notin \mathfrak{q}$ and $s(\mathfrak{q}) = \frac{a}{f} \in A_{\mathfrak{q}}$. Then $\mathcal{O}$ is a sheaf of rings over $\text{spec } A$ named structure sheaf. We define $\text{Spec } A = (\text{spec } A, \mathcal{O})$.

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map of topological spaces. For any sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on X , we define the direct image sheaf $f_*(\mathcal{F})$ on Y by $f_*(\mathcal{F})(V) = \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V))$, for any open set $V \subset Y$. For any sheaf $\mathcal{G}$ on Y , we define the inverse image sheaf $f^{-1}\mathcal{G}$ on X to be the sheaf associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto \lim_{V \supset f(U)} \mathcal{G}(V)$, where U is a open set in X .

Now we can define the concept of scheme.

Definition 1.1.3. A ringed space is a pair $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ consisting of a topological space X and a sheaf of rings $\mathcal{O}_X$ over X . A morphism of ringed spaces $(f, f^\#) : (X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ such that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous and $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ is a morphism of sheaves of rings. We say that a ringed space is a scheme if $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Spec } A$ for some ring A .

We define some special kinds of schemes by putting conditions over its topological space or over its structure sheaf.

Let $X = (X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ be a scheme, X is integral if its structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ is an integral domain for every open subset U of X .

Let X and Y be schemes. A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is of finite type if there exists a covering of Y by open affine subsets $V_i = \text{Spec } B_i$, such that for each i , $f^{-1}(V_i)$ can be covered by finite open affine subsets $U_{ij} = \text{Spec } A_{ij}$, where each A_{ij} is a finitely generated B_i -algebra. We say that a scheme X is of finite type over a field k (or only finite type), if the morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ is of finite type.

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes, we say that f is separated over Y if the diagonal morphism $\Delta : X \rightarrow X \times_Y X$ is a closed immersion. A scheme X is separated if it is separated over $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$.

Definition 1.1.4. A variety is an integral separated scheme of finite type over an algebraically closed field.

We now define the sheaf of $\mathcal{O}$ -modules, with whom we can describe the rank of a sheaf and also define the concept of coherent sheaf.

Definition 1.1.5. Let $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ be a ringed space. A sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules is a sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ of groups on X , such that for each open subset U of X , the group $\mathcal{F}(U)$ is an $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ -module, and for each restriction $V \subset U$, the restriction morphism $\mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(V)$ is compatible with the module structure via the ring homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_X(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(V)$.

Similar to a module, an $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module $\mathcal{F}$ is free if it is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of $\mathcal{O}_X$. It is locally free if X can be covered by open sets U for which $\mathcal{F}|_U$ is a free $\mathcal{O}_X|_U$ -module. In this case, the rank of $\mathcal{F}$ in U is the number of copies in each open set. If X is connected, then it is the same everywhere.

A sheaf of ideals in on X is a sheaf of modules $\mathcal{I}$, such that $\mathcal{I}(U)$ is an ideal in $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$.

Definition 1.1.6. Let $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ be a ringed space, a quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ is a sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules which has local presentation, i.e. every point in X has an open neighborhood U where there is an exact sequence

$$\bigoplus_I \mathcal{O}_X|_U \rightarrow \bigoplus_J \mathcal{O}_X|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{F}|_U \rightarrow 0,$$

for some sets I and J .

A quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on the ringed space $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is coherent if satisfies another two conditions:

1. $\mathcal{F}$ is of finite type over $\mathcal{O}_X$.
2. For each open set U of X and every finite collection $s_i \in \mathcal{F}(U)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, the kernel of the associated map $\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathcal{O}_X|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{F}|_U$ is of finite type.

Definition 1.1.7. A scheme $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is reduced if for every open set $U \subseteq X$, the ring $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ has no nilpotent elements. Let $(\mathcal{O}_X)_{red}$ be the sheaf associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto \mathcal{O}_X(U)_{red}$, where for any ring A , we denote A_{red} the quotient of A by its ideal of nilpotent elements. The scheme $(X, (\mathcal{O}_X)_{red})$ is called the reduced scheme associated to X and denoted X_{red} .

We now recall the concept of divisor.

Definition 1.1.8. Let X be a Noetherian variety such that every local ring $\mathcal{O}_x$ of X of dimension 1 is regular. A prime divisor on X is a closed integral subscheme Y of codimension one. A Weil divisor is an element of the free abelian group $Div X$ generated by the prime divisors. We say that a divisor $D = \sum n_i Y_i$ is effective if all $n_i \geq 0$.

Let K be the function field of X , and let $f \in K^*$ be a non zero rational function on X . Let ν_Y be the evaluation on the prime divisor Y of X , a principal divisor is a divisor of the form $(f) = \sum_Y \nu_Y(f) Y$.

Two divisor D and D' are said to be linearly equivalent, written $D \sim D'$, if $D - D'$ is a principal divisor. We can then define the class group of X as the quotient $Cl X = Div X / Pr X$ of the divisor of X by its principal divisors.

Furthermore, we define the Picard group of X as the group of isomorphism classes of invertible sheaves on X .

We want to extend the notion of divisors to arbitrary schemes. The idea will be that divisors is something that locally looks like the divisor of a rational function.

Definition 1.1.9. Let X be a scheme. For each open affine subset $U = \text{Spec } A$ let S be the set of elements of A which are not zero divisors, and let $K(U)$ be the localization of A by the multiplicative system S . We call $K(U)$ the total quotient ring of A . For each open set U , let $S(U)$ denote the set of elements of $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X)$ which are not zero divisors in each local ring $\mathcal{O}_x$ for $x \in U$. Then the set $S(U)^{-1}\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X)$ form a presheaf, whose associated sheaf ring $\mathcal{H}$ we call the sheaf of total quotient of $\mathcal{O}_X$. On an arbitrary scheme, the sheaf $\mathcal{H}$ replaces the concept of function field of an integral scheme. We denote by $\mathcal{H}^*$ the sheaf of invertible elements in the sheaf of rings $\mathcal{H}$.

Definition 1.1.10. A Cartier divisor on a scheme X is a global section of the sheaf $\mathcal{H}^*/\mathcal{O}^*$. A Cartier divisor can be described by giving an open cover $\{U_i\}$ of X , and for each i an element $f_i \in \Gamma(U_i, \mathcal{H}^*)$, such that for each i, j , $\frac{f_i}{f_j} \in \Gamma(U_i \cap U_j, \mathcal{O}^*)$. A Cartier divisor is principal if it is in the image of the natural map $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{H}^*) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{H}^*/\mathcal{O}^*)$. Two Cartier divisors are linearly equivalent if their difference is a principal divisor.

The next proposition gives the relation between Weil and Cartier divisors.

Proposition 1.1.1. *Let X be an integral, separated noetherian scheme, all of whose local rings are unique factorization domains. Then the group $Div X$ of Weil divisors on X is isomorphic to the group of Cartier divisors $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{H}^*/\mathcal{O}^*)$, furthermore principal Weil divisors correspond to the principal Cartier divisors under this isomorphism.*

Proof. [Har77] Chapter 2, Proposition 6.11. □

One of the most important reason to define Cartier divisors is that it also gives a relation between invertible sheaves, i.e. a locally free $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module of rank 1, and divisor classes modulo linear equivalence.

We recall an important property of invertible sheaves.

Proposition 1.1.2. *If L and M are invertible sheaves on a ringed space X , then $L \otimes M$ is also invertible. Furthermore, if L is any invertible sheaf on X , there exists an invertible sheaf L^{-1} such that $L \otimes L^{-1} \simeq \mathcal{O}_X$.*

Proof. Since L and M are locally free of rank 1 we have $L \otimes M \simeq \mathcal{O}_X \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \simeq \mathcal{O}_X$ locally. For the second statement, let L be locally free of rank 1, and let $L^\vee = \mathcal{H}om(L, \mathcal{O}_X)$ be the dual sheaf. Then $L^\vee \otimes L \simeq \mathcal{H}om(L, L) = \mathcal{O}_X$. $\square$

This proposition leads to the definition of the Picard group.

Definition 1.1.11. Let X be a ringed space, we define the Picard group of X , denoted by $\text{Pic } X$, to be the group of isomorphism classes of invertible sheaves on X , under the operation $\otimes$.

Now we can state the relation between divisors and invertible sheaves.

Definition 1.1.12. Let D be a Cartier divisor on a scheme X , represented by $\{(U_i, f_i)\}$. We define a subsheaf $\mathcal{L}(D)$ to be the sub- $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module of $\mathcal{H}$, generated by f_i^{-1} on U_i . This is well-defined since f_i/f_j is invertible in $U_i \cap U_j$. We call $\mathcal{L}(D)$ the sheaf associated to D .

Definition 1.1.13. A Cartier divisor is effective if it can be represented by $\{(U_i, f_i)\}$, where all $f_i \in \Gamma(U_i, \mathcal{O}_{U_i})$. In this case we define the associated subscheme of codimension 1, namely Y , to be the closed subscheme defined by the sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{I}$ which is locally generated by f_i .

Proposition 1.1.3. Let D be an effective Cartier divisor on a scheme X , and let Y be the associated locally principal closed subscheme. Then $\mathcal{I}_Y \simeq \mathcal{L}(-D)$.

Proof. [Har77] Chapter 2, Proposition 6.18. $\square$

Definition 1.1.14. Let $\mathcal{G}$ be a sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_Y$ -modules, and $f : (X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ be a morphism of ringed spaces. We define $f^*(\mathcal{G})$ to be the tensor product

$$f^{-1}\mathcal{G} \otimes_{f^{-1}\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X.$$

Then $f^*\mathcal{G}$ is an $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module, called the inverse image of $\mathcal{G}$ by the morphism f .

With these concepts in mind, we can start to discuss intersection theory, and the finally define the Chern classes.

Let X be a variety over k . A cycle of codimension r on X is an element of the free abelian group generated by the closed irreducible subvarieties of X of codimension r . If Z is a closed subscheme of codimension r , let $Y_1, \dots, Y_l$ be its irreducible components, which have codimension r , and define the cycle associated to Z as $\sum n_i Y_i$, where n_i is the length of the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{y_i, Z}$, where y_i is the generic point y_i of Y_i in Z .

Let $f : X \rightarrow X'$ be a morphism of varieties, and let Y be a subvariety of X , if $\dim f(Y) < \dim Y$, then we set $f_*(Y) = 0$. Otherwise, we set $f_*(Y) = [K(Y) : K(f(Y))] \overline{f(Y)}$, where $K(X)$ denotes the function field of a variety X , and $[K, L]$ denotes

the field extension of K over L . Extending it by linearity we define a homomorphism of cycles on X .

For any subvariety V of X , let $f : \tilde{V} \rightarrow V$ be the normalization of V . Whenever D and D' are linearly equivalent divisors on $\tilde{V}$, we say that f_*D and f_*D' are rational equivalent cycles on X .

For each r , let $A^r(X)$ be the group of cycles of codimension r on X modulo rational equivalences. Denote by

$$A(X) = \bigoplus_{r=0}^n A^r(X),$$

where $\dim X = n$, $A^0(X) = \mathbb{Z}$ and $A^r(X) = 0$ for $r > \dim X$.

An intersection theory on a given class of varieties $\mathcal{A}$ is defined by giving a pairing $A^r(X) \times A^s(X) \rightarrow A^{r+s}(X)$ for each $X \in \mathcal{A}$, satisfying the axioms listed below. If $Y \in A^r(X)$ and $Z \in A^s(X)$, we denote its intersection by $Y.Z$. Also, for a subvariety $Y' \in X'$, we denote

$$f^*(Y') = p_{1*}(\Gamma_f \cdot p_2^{-1}(Y')),$$

where p_1 and p_2 are projections from $X \times X'$ to X and X' , and Γ_f is the graph of f as a cycle in $X \times X'$. The following axioms must be satisfied.

1. The intersection pairing makes $A(X)$ into a commutative associative graded ring with identity, for every $X \in \mathcal{A}$. It is called the Chow ring of X .
2. For any morphism $f : X \rightarrow X'$ of varieties in $\mathcal{A}$, $f^* : A(X') \rightarrow A(X)$ is a ring homomorphism. If $g : X' \rightarrow X''$ is another morphism, then $f^* \circ g^* = (g \circ f)^*$.
3. For any proper morphism $f : X \rightarrow X'$ of varieties in $\mathcal{A}$, $f_* : A(X) \rightarrow A(X')$ is a homomorphism of graded groups. If $g : X' \rightarrow X''$ is another morphism, then $g_* \circ f_* = (g \circ f)_*$.
4. *Projection Formula.* If $f : X \rightarrow X'$ is a proper morphism, if $x \in A(X)$ and $y \in A(X')$, then

$$f_*(xf^*y) = f_*(x)y.$$

5. *Reduction to the diagonal.* If Y and Z are cycles on X , and if $\Delta : X \rightarrow X \times X$ is the diagonal morphism, then

$$Y.Z = \Delta^*(Y \times Z).$$

6. *Local nature.* If Y and Z are subvarieties of X which intersect properly, then we can write

$$Y.Z = \sum i(Y.Z; W_j)W_j,$$

where the sum runs over the irreducible components of W_j of $Y \cap Z$, and where the integer $i(Y.Z; W_j)$ depends only on a neighborhood of the generic point of W_j on X . We call $i(Y.Z; W_j)$ the local intersection multiplicity of Y and Z along W_j .

7. *Normalization.* If Y is a subvariety of X and Z is an effective divisor meeting Y properly, then $Y.Z$ is just the cycle associated to the divisor $Y \cap Z$ on Y .
8. Since the cycles in codimension 1 are just divisors, and rational equivalence is the same as linear equivalence, then $A^1(X) \simeq \text{Pic } X$.
9. For any affine space $\mathbb{A}^m$, the projection $X \times \mathbb{A}^m \rightarrow X$ induces an isomorphism $p^* : A(X) \rightarrow A(X \times \mathbb{A}^m)$.
10. *Exactness.* If Y is a nonsingular closed subvariety of X , and $U = X \setminus Y$, there is an exact sequence

$$A(Y) \xrightarrow{i_*} A(X) \rightarrow j_* A(U) \rightarrow A(U) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $i : Y \hookrightarrow X$ is one inclusion, and $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ is the other.

11. Let E be a locally free sheaf of rank r on X , and let $\mathbb{P}(E)$ be the associated projective space bundle, and let $\xi \in A^1(\mathbb{P}(E))$ be the class of the divisor corresponding to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(E)}(1)$. Let $\pi : \mathbb{P}(E) \rightarrow X$ be the projection. Then π^* makes $A(\mathbb{P}(E))$ into a free $A(X)$ -module generated by $1, \xi, \xi^2, \dots, \xi^{r-1}$.

Definition 1.1.15. Let E be a locally free sheaf of rank r on a nonsingular quasi-projective variety X . For each $i = 0, 1, \dots, r$, we define the i th Chern class $c_i(E) \in A^i(X)$ by the requirement of $c_0(E) = 1$, and

$$\sum_{i=0}^r (-1)^i \pi^* c_i(E) \cdot \xi^{r-i} = 0,$$

using the notation of item 11.

Often it will be useful to use the notation of Chern polynomial

$$c_t(E) = 1 + c_1(E)t + \dots + c_r(E)t^r.$$

We have the following properties

1. If $E \simeq \mathcal{L}(D)$ for a divisor D , $c_t(E) = 1 + Dt$.
2. If $f : X' \rightarrow X$ is a morphism, and E is a locally free sheaf on X , then for each i

$$c_i(f^* E) = f^* c_i(E).$$

3. If $0 \rightarrow E' \rightarrow E \rightarrow E'' \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of locally free sheaves, then

$$c_t(E) = c_t(E')c_t(E'').$$

4. If E splits, i.e.

$$E = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathcal{L}_i,$$

where $\mathcal{L}_i$ are invertible sheaves, then

$$c_t(E) = \prod_{i=1}^r c_t(\mathcal{L}_i).$$

In fact, for any computation of Chern classes we can assume that the bundle E splits.

For instance, if we have vector bundles F and L of rank 2 and 1 respectively, to calculate the Chern classes of $F \otimes L$ in terms, we can assume that $F = L_1 \oplus L_2$, and then

$$c_1(F) = c_1(L_1) + c_1(L_2),$$

$$c_2(F) = c_1(L_1)c_1(L_2).$$

Then $F \otimes L \simeq (L_1 \otimes L) \oplus (L_2 \otimes L)$, and it follows that

$$c_1(F \otimes L) = c_1(F_1 \otimes F) + c_1(F_2 \otimes F) = c_1(L_1) + c_1(L_2) + 2c_1(L) = c_1(F) + 2c_1(L),$$

and

$$c_2(F \otimes L) = c_1(L_1 \otimes L)c_1(L_2 \otimes L) = (c_1(L_1)c_1(L))(c_1(L_2)c_1(L)) = c_2(F) + c_1(F)c_1(L) + c_1(L)^2.$$

In fact, a more general result can be proven. Let F be a rank r bundle and L be a line bundle, then

$$c_p(F \otimes L) = \sum_{i=0}^p \binom{r-i}{p-i} c_i(F) c_1(L)^{p-i}.$$

Furthermore, if we denote the Chern polynomial of E by

$$c_t(E) = \prod_{i=1}^r (1 + a_i t^i),$$

we define the Chern character

$$ch(E) = \sum_{i=1}^r e^{a_i},$$

and the Todd class of E as

$$td(E) = \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{a_i}{1 - e^{a_i}}.$$

With this invariants, we can state one of the main results that connects cohomology and Chern classes.

Theorem 1.1.1 (Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch). *Let E be a locally free sheaf of rank r on a nonsingular projective variety X of dimension n , then*

$$\chi(E) = \int_X ch(E)td(X).$$

Proof. [Hir66] Theorem 21.1.1. □

1.2 Derived Categories

We present a small introduction to derived categories to be able to define the cohomology of sheaves. In this section we will mostly follow the first three chapters of [Huy06].

Definition 1.2.1. Let $\mathcal{D}$ be an additive category. The structure of a triangulated category consists of an additive equivalence

$$T : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D},$$

called the shift functor, and a set of distinguished triangles on $\mathcal{D}$

$$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow T(A),$$

which satisfy the following properties:

1. Any triangle of the form $A \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow A[1]$ is distinguished.
2. Any triangle isomorphic to a distinguished triangle is distinguished.
3. Any morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ can be completed to a distinguished triangle

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A[1].$$

4. The triangle

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \xrightarrow{h} A[1]$$

is distinguished if and only if

$$B \xrightarrow{g} C \xrightarrow{h} A[1] \xrightarrow{-f[-1]} B[1]$$

is a distinguished triangle.

5. Suppose that exists a commutative diagram of distinguished triangles with vertical arrows f and g , i.e.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \rightarrow & B & \rightarrow & C & \rightarrow & A[1] \\ f \downarrow & & g \downarrow & & & & f[1] \downarrow \\ A' & \rightarrow & B' & \rightarrow & C' & \rightarrow & A'[1] \end{array}$$

then the diagram can be completed to a commutative diagram by a morphism $h : C \rightarrow C'$.

6. Given distinguished triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \xrightarrow{u} & B & \xrightarrow{j} & C' & \xrightarrow{k} \\ B & \xrightarrow{v} & C & \xrightarrow{l} & A' & \xrightarrow{i} \\ A & \xrightarrow{vu} & C & \xrightarrow{m} & B' & \xrightarrow{n} \end{array}$$

there exists a distinguished triangle

$$C' \xrightarrow{f} B' \xrightarrow{g} A' \xrightarrow{h}$$

such that

$$l = gm, k = nf, h = j[1]i, ig = u[1]n, fj = mv.$$

Definition 1.2.2. A category of complexes $Kom(\mathcal{A})$ of an abelian category $\mathcal{A}$ is the category of complexes $A^\bullet \in \mathcal{A}$, and whose morphisms are morphisms of complexes.

We define the complex $A^\bullet[1]$ as the complex with $(A^\bullet[1])^i = A^{i+1}$ and differential $d_{A^\bullet[1]}^i = d_{A^\bullet}^{i+1}$.

Furthermore, the shift functor $T : Kom(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow Kom(\mathcal{A})$ defines an equivalence of abelian categories.

A morphism of complexes $f : A^\bullet \rightarrow B^\bullet$ is a quasi-isomorphism (or qis) if for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ the induced map $H^i(f) : H^i(A) \rightarrow H^i(B)$ is an isomorphism.

The idea of the derived category is that when considering two complexes $A^\bullet$ and $B^\bullet$ in a category $Kom(\mathcal{A})$, the isomorphism in the derived category $D(\mathcal{A})$ will not mean $A^i \simeq B^i$ for all i , but instead that each cohomology is isomorphic, i.e. $H^i(A^\bullet) \simeq H^i(B^\bullet)$, in other words, quasi-isomorphism in the category of complexes means isomorphisms in the derived category.

Theorem 1.2.1. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be an abelian category and $Kom(\mathcal{A})$ its category of complexes. Then there exists a category $D(\mathcal{A})$, called the derived category of $\mathcal{A}$, and a functor

$$Q : Kom(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}),$$

such that

1. If $f : A^\bullet \rightarrow B^\bullet$ is a quasi-isomorphism, then $Q(f)$ is an isomorphism in $D(\mathcal{A})$.
2. Any functor $F : Kom(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A})$ satisfying the last condition factorizes uniquely over $Q : Kom(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow D$, i.e. there exists a unique functor $G : D(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow D$, with $F \simeq G \circ Q$.

Proof. [Huy06] Theorem 2.10. □

To be more precise, we can define the category $D(\mathcal{A})$ by having as objects

$$Ob(D(\mathcal{A})) = Ob(Kom(\mathcal{A})),$$

and the set of morphisms between complexes $A^\bullet$ and $B^\bullet$ viewed as objects in $D(\mathcal{A})$ is the set of equivalence class of diagrams of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & C^\bullet & \\ \swarrow \scriptstyle{qis} & & \searrow \\ A^\bullet & & B^\bullet \end{array}$$

Definition 1.2.3. Let $f : A^\bullet \rightarrow B^\bullet$ be a complex morphism, its mapping cone is the complex $C(f)$ with

$$C(f)^i = A^{i+1} \oplus B^i, \quad d_{C(f)}^i = \begin{pmatrix} -d_A^{i+1} & 0 \\ f^{i+1} & d_B^i \end{pmatrix}$$

Definition 1.2.4. Two morphisms of complexes f, g are called homotopically equivalent, denoted by $f \sim g$, if there exists a collection of homomorphism $h^i : A^i \rightarrow B^{i-1} \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$f^i - g^i = h^i \circ d_A^i + d_B^{i-1} \circ h^i.$$

The homotopy category of complexes $K(\mathcal{A})$ is the category whose objects are the objects of $Kom(\mathcal{A})$ and morphisms $\text{Hom}_{K(\mathcal{A})}(A^\bullet, B^\bullet) = \text{Hom}_{Kom(\mathcal{A})}(A^\bullet, B^\bullet) / \sim$.

Now we construct the derived functors.

Definition 1.2.5. Let $Kom^*(\mathcal{A})$, with $*$ = +, −, b , be the category of complexes $A^\bullet$ in the category $\mathcal{A}$ with $A^i = 0$ for $i \leq 0$, $i \geq 0$, $|i| \geq 0$ respectively.

Lemma 1.2.1. Let $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be a functor between triangulated categories, then F induces a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K^*(\mathcal{A}) & \rightarrow & K^*(\mathcal{B}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ D^*(\mathcal{A}) & \rightarrow & D^*(\mathcal{B}), \end{array}$$

if one of the following is true:

1. under F , a quasi-isomorphism is mapped to a quasi-isomorphism,
2. the image of an acyclic complex is again acyclic.

Proof. [Huy06] Lemma 2.44. □

So assume that we have a left exact functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$, furthermore we assume that $\mathcal{A}$ contains enough injectives. We have the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K^+(\mathcal{I}_A) & \hookrightarrow & K^+(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{K(F)} & K^+(\mathcal{B}) \\ & \searrow i & \downarrow Q_A & & \downarrow Q_B \\ & & D^+(\mathcal{A}) & & D^+(\mathcal{B}) \end{array}$$

Definition 1.2.6. We define the right derived functor of F as the functor

$$RF = Q_B \circ K(F) \circ i^{-1} : D^+(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow D^+(\mathcal{B}).$$

In the same manner one can construct the left derived functor.

$$\text{We also set } R^i F(A^\bullet) = H^i(RF(A^\bullet)) \in \mathcal{B}.$$

Proposition 1.2.1. *The right derived functor is an exact functor of triangulated categories.*

Proof. [Huy06] Proposition 2.47. □

Definition 1.2.7. If $\mathcal{A}$ contains enough injectives, one defines

$$Ext^i(A, -) = H^i \circ R\text{Hom}(A, -).$$

These Ext groups can be interpreted purely in terms of certain homomorphism groups within the derived category.

Proposition 1.2.2. *If $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$ an abelian category with enough injectives, then there are natural isomorphisms*

$$Ext_{\mathcal{A}}^i(A, B) = \text{Hom}_{D(\mathcal{A})}(A, B[i]),$$

where A and B are complexes concentrated in degree zero.

Proof. [Huy06] Proposition 2.56. □

We now introduce these notions in the sense of sheaves and schemes. Let X be a scheme, its derived category $D^b(X)$ is, by definition, the bounded derived category of the abelian category $\text{Coh}(X)$ of coherent sheaves, i.e.,

$$D^b(X) = D^b(\text{Coh}(X)).$$

Often the category $\text{Coh}(X)$ do not contain non-trivial injective objects, usually this happens when X is projective, then to compute derived functors we have to pass to the category of quasi-coherent sheaves $Q\text{coh}(X)$, and some times, to the category of $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules $Sh_{\mathcal{O}_X}(X)$.

Proposition 1.2.3. *For any noetherian scheme X there are natural equivalences*

$$D^*(Qcoh(X)) \simeq D_{Qcoh(X)}^*(Sh_{\mathcal{O}_X}(X)).$$

This means that we can think $D^(Qcoh(X))$ as the bounded derived category of $Qcoh(X)$ or as the full triangulate subcategory of $D^*(Sh_{\mathcal{O}_X})$ of bounded complexes with quasi-coherent cohomology.*

Proof. [Huy06] Proposition 3.3. □

We now recall what is t -structure and its heart. For this part we follow [BBD82].

Definition 1.2.8. A t -structure is a triangulated category $\mathcal{D}$, with two full subcategories $\mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}$ and $\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}$, such that, defining $\mathcal{D}^{\leq n} = \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}[-n]$ and $\mathcal{D}^{\geq n} = \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}[n]$, we have

1. If $X \in \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{D}^{\geq 1}$, then $\text{Hom}(X, Y) = 0$.
2. $\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0} \subset \mathcal{D}^{\leq 1}$ and $\mathcal{D}^{\geq 0} \supset \mathcal{D}^{\geq 1}$.
3. For any $X \in \mathcal{D}$, there is a distinguished triangle

$$A \rightarrow X \rightarrow B \rightarrow A[1],$$

such that $A \in \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}$ and $B \in \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}$.

The heart $\mathcal{H}$ of a t -structure on $(\mathcal{D})$ is the intersection

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0} \cap \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}.$$

A natural exemple of a t -structure on the derived category of an abelian category $\mathcal{A}$ is the set $D(\mathcal{A})^{\leq 0}$ (respectively $D(\mathcal{A})^{\geq 0}$) defined by the subcategories of complexes K such that $H^i(K) = 0$ for $i > 0$ (repectively $i < 0$), and its heart $\mathcal{H}$ is the set of complexes K satisfying $H^i(K) = 0$ for $i \neq 0$.

1.3 Cohomology of Sheaves

The goal of this section is to introduce the reader to the concept of cohomology of sheaves.

Definition 1.3.1. Let X be a topological space. Let $\Gamma(X, -)$ be the global section functor. We define the cohomology functors $H^i(X, -)$ as the right derived functors of $\Gamma(X, -)$. For any sheaf $\mathcal{F}$, the groups $H^i(X, \mathcal{F})$ are the cohomology groups of $\mathcal{F}$.

Often we have similar results of the classical cohomology translated for cohomology of sheaves, as the next one.

Theorem 1.3.1. *Let X be a noetherian topological space of dimension n . Then for all $i > n$ and all sheaves of abelian groups $\mathcal{F}$ on X , we have $H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$.*

Proof. [Har77] Chapter 3, Theorem 2.7. □

The next theorem gives a criterium for affiness of a scheme X by its cohomology.

Theorem 1.3.2. *Let X be a noetherian space, then the following conditions are equivalent.*

1. X is affine.
2. $H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all $\mathcal{F}$ quasi-coherent and all $i > 0$.
3. $H^i(X, \mathcal{I}) = 0$ for all coherent sheaves of ideals $\mathcal{I}$.

Proof. [Har77] Chapter 3, Theorem 3.7. □

We give the calculations of the cohomology for the structure sheaf of $\mathbb{P}^n$ in the following theorem.

Theorem 1.3.3. *Let A be a noetherian ring and let $X = \mathbb{P}_A^n$, with $n \geq 1$. Then*

$$H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X(m)) = 0,$$

for $0 < i < n$ and all $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, and

$$H^n(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-n-1)) \simeq A.$$

Proof. [Har77] Chapter 3, Theorem 5.1. □

Definition 1.3.2. Let X be a proper scheme of dimension n over a field $\mathbb{K}$. A dualizing sheaf for X is a coherent sheaf ω_X° on X , together with a trace morphism $tr : H^n(X, \omega_X^\circ) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$, such that for all coherent sheaves $\mathcal{F}$ on X , the natural pairing

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \omega_X^\circ) \times H^n(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^n(X, \omega_X^\circ),$$

composed with tr induces an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \omega_X^\circ) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^n(X, \mathcal{F})^*.$$

Definition 1.3.3. A bundle L is very ample if the pull back of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ via $i : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ is isomorphic to L , for some embedding i and some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

In other words, a very ample line bundle is a line bundle with enough global sections to embed its base variety into a projective space.

Theorem 1.3.4 (Serre duality). *Let X be a projective scheme of dimension n over an algebraically closed field $\mathbb{K}$. Let ω_X° be a dualizing sheaf on X , and let $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ be a very ample sheaf on X . Then:*

1. *For all $i \geq 0$ and $\mathcal{F}$ coherent on X , there are natural functorial maps*

$$\theta^i : \text{Ext}^i(\mathcal{F}, \omega_X^\circ) \rightarrow H^{n-i}(X, \mathcal{F})^*,$$

such that θ^0 is the map given in the definition of dualizing sheaf above.

2. *The following conditions are equivalent:*

- a) *X is Cohen-Macaulay and equidimensional, i.e. for each $x \in X$ there is a neighborhood U of x , such that $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ is Cohen-Macaulay and all irreducible components have same dimension respectively.*
- b) *For any local $\mathcal{F}$ locally free sheaf on X , we have $H^i(X, \mathcal{F}(-q)) = 0$ for $i < n$ and $q \gg 0$.*
- c) *The maps θ^i are isomorphisms for all $i \geq 0$ and all $\mathcal{F}$ coherent on X .*

Proof. [Har77] Chapter 3, Theorem 7.6. □

1.4 A Brief Introduction To Stacks

The notion of stacks was introduced in [DM69] having as motivation the study of moduli space of curves, and it was generalized in [Art74]. The main reference used to this introduction is [Fan01].

For this section we fix the category $\mathcal{G}$, as our main case of interest is when it is a subcategory of the category of schemes, we will call its objects schemes. A commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T' & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & T \\ p' \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ S' & \xrightarrow{f} & S \end{array}$$

is called a Cartesian diagram if it induces all other commutative diagrams with same lower-right corner, i.e. for any other commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{g} & T \\ q \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ S' & \xrightarrow{f} & S \end{array}$$

there is a unique morphism $h : U \rightarrow T'$, such that $q = p' \circ h$ and $g = \bar{f} \circ h$.

We want to give the structure to our scheme. For this we define the Grothendieck topology.

Definition 1.4.1. A *Grothendieck topology* T consists of a category $\mathcal{T}$ and a set $Cov\ T$ of families $\{U_i \xrightarrow{\phi_i} U\}_{i \in I}$ of maps in $\mathcal{T}$ called coverings, where the U is fixed, satisfying:

1. if ϕ_i is a isomorphism, then $\{\phi_i\} \in Cov\ T$,
2. if $\{U_i \rightarrow U\} \in Cov\ T$ for each i , then the family $\{V_{ij} \rightarrow U\}$ obtained by composition is in $Cov\ T$,
3. if $\{U_i \rightarrow U\} \in Cov\ T$ and $V \rightarrow U \in \mathcal{T}$ is arbitrary, then $U_i \times_U V$ exists and $\{U_i \times_U V \rightarrow V\} \in Cov\ T$.

In the case whom the objects of $\mathcal{G}$ are topological spaces, we can take open covering to be the usual ones. However, in the case of $\mathcal{G}$ being a category of schemes, the Zariski topology is not appropriate. An étale morphism, i.e. for a smooth scheme, a morphism with the differential that is a isomorphism at every point is not necessarily a local isomorphism. For that reason when defining an algebraic stack, we will utilise the étale topology, i.e. let S be a scheme and define an open covering to be a collection of étale morphisms $\{S_i \rightarrow S\}$, such that $\cup S_i \rightarrow S$ is surjective. For a fixed j , $\{S_i \times_S S_j\}$ is an open of S_j because being étale is invariant under base change. If each $S_i \rightarrow S$ is an open embedding, then $\{S_i \times_S S_j\} \simeq S_i \cap S_j$.

Definition 1.4.2. Let E be a vector bundle over a scheme S and $f : T \rightarrow S$ is a morphism of schemes, we call a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T & \xrightarrow{f} & S \end{array}$$

a *pullback diagram* if F is a vector bundle over T , and the diagram makes F into the pullback of E via f , i.e. the diagram is cartesian. We also say that $(F, \bar{f})$ is a pullback of E via f .

Pullback is unique up to isomorphisms, in other words, if $(F', \bar{f}')$ is another pullback of the previous diagram, there exists a unique isomorphism $\alpha : F' \rightarrow F$ of vector bundles over T such that $\bar{f}' = \bar{f} \circ \alpha$.

We can define the category V_r as the category that has as its objects rank r vector bundles over schemes, and its morphism are pullback diagrams. There is a natural forgetful functor from V_r to $\mathcal{G}$, which associates to every bundle its base scheme and to every pullback diagram the morphism f of the bases. The category V_r will be our guideline example.

Definition 1.4.3. A *category over $\mathcal{G}$* is a category X with a fixed covariant functor $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$. We say that a object $E \in X$ is *over*, or is a *lifting* of a scheme $S \in \mathcal{G}$, if

$\pi(E) = S$, and similarly for morphisms. If $S \in \mathcal{G}$, the fiber over S is the subcategory of X of objects over S and morphisms over the identity of S .

Note that V_r is a category over $\mathcal{G}$, the fiber over $S \in \mathcal{G}$ is the category of vector bundles over S , and the morphisms are the isomorphisms among them.

To a scheme $S \in \mathcal{G}$ we can associate a category $\mathcal{G}/S$ over $\mathcal{G}$, called the category of S -schemes. The objects are morphisms with target S in $\mathcal{G}$, and a morphism from $f : T \rightarrow S$ to $f' : T' \rightarrow S$ is a morphism $g : T \rightarrow T'$ with $f = f' \circ g$. The projection functor sends the object $T \rightarrow S$ to T and a morphism g to itself. In diagrams we have the following picture

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T & \xrightarrow{g} & T' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S & \xlongequal{\quad} & S \end{array}$$

is commutative.

In the case where S is a point p , the category $\mathcal{G}/p$ is just the category $\mathcal{G}$ itself, and the natural projection is the identity functor.

Now we should define what are the morphisms of categories over $\mathcal{G}$.

Definition 1.4.4. A morphism of categories over $\mathcal{G}$ is a covariant functor commuting with the projection to $\mathcal{G}$.

Let S be a scheme, X a category over $\mathcal{G}$, $f : \mathcal{G}/S \rightarrow X$ a morphism of categories over $\mathcal{G}$. To this morphism we can associate an object $E \in X$ over S , the image of $id_S : S \rightarrow S$.

If S and T are schemes, and $f : \mathcal{G}/T \rightarrow \mathcal{G}/S$ is a morphism of categories over $\mathcal{G}$, then the associated object is a morphism $g : T \rightarrow S$, and f is uniquely determined by g . Therefore, morphisms of categories over $\mathcal{G}$ from $\mathcal{G}/T$ to $\mathcal{G}/S$ are the same as a morphism of schemes $T \rightarrow S$. Hence, the category $\mathcal{G}/S$ determines the scheme S up to isomorphism.

Definition 1.4.5. If X and Y are categories over $\mathcal{G}$, let f and g be morphisms from X to Y , a 2-morphism $f \rightarrow g$ is a natural transformation over the identity functor on $\mathcal{G}$.

As we have the existence of 2-morphisms, categories over $\mathcal{G}$ form a 2-category, i.e. morphisms can be isomorphic without being equal. This idea is analagous to homotopy, as two continous maps are homotopic without being equal.

Definition 1.4.6. An isomorphism of categories over $\mathcal{G}$ is a morphism which is an equivalence of categories, in other words, it induces bijections on morphisms and is surjective on objects up to isomorphism. An isomorphism has an inverse up to 2-isomorphisms.

Definition 1.4.7. A category X over $\mathcal{G}$ is called a category fibered in grupoids, or grupoid fibration, over $\mathcal{G}$ if for any choice of morphism of schemes $f : T \rightarrow S$ and of a lifting E of S to X , there exists a lifting $\bar{f} : F \rightarrow E$ of f to X , and the lifting is unique up to isomorphism, i.e. for any other lifting $\bar{f}' : F' \rightarrow E$, there is a unique $\alpha : F' \rightarrow F$ over id_T such that $\bar{f}' = \bar{f} \circ \alpha$.

Definition 1.4.8. A grupoid is a category in which every morphism is invertible, i.e. an isomorphism.

Let X be a grupoid over $\mathcal{G}$. We assume that for every morphism $f : T \rightarrow S$ and every object E over S , we have chosen one lifting $f_E : f^*E \rightarrow E$ of f with target E . If E' is another object over S , and $\alpha : E' \rightarrow E$ is a morphism in the fiber there is a unique morphism $f^*\alpha : f^* : f^*E' \rightarrow f^*E$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^*E' & \xrightarrow{f_{E'}} & E' \\ f^*\alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \\ f^*E & \xrightarrow{f_E} & E \end{array}$$

commutes.

If the morphism considered $f : T \rightarrow S$ is clear, sometimes we will denote f^*E by $T|E$, we will analogously change the notation for morphisms.

Definition 1.4.9. Let X be a category fibered in grupoids over $\mathcal{G}$. A descent datum for X over a scheme S is the following: an open covering $\{S_i \rightarrow S\}$; for every i , a lifting E_i of S_i to X ; for every i, j an isomorphism $\alpha_{ij} : E_i|_{S_i \cap S_j} \rightarrow E_j|_{S_i \cap S_j}$ in the fiber which satisfies the cocycle condition $\alpha_{ik} = \alpha_{jk} \circ \alpha_{ij}$ over $S_i \cap S_j \cap S_k$.

The descent datum is said to be effective if there exists a lifting E of S to X together with isomorphisms $\alpha_i : E|_{S_i} \rightarrow E_i$ in the fiber such that $\alpha_{ij} = \alpha_j|_{S_i \cap S_j} \circ (\alpha_i|_{S_i \cap S_j})^{-1}$.

The covering $\{S_i\}$ can be thought as lying over S , and we have a collection of bundles above, and we descend them to a bundle over S .

Definition 1.4.10. Let X be a category fibered in grupoids over $\mathcal{G}$. We say that isomorphisms are a sheaf for X if, for any scheme S and any E, E' in the fiber of S , for every open covering $\{S_i \rightarrow S\}$ of S , and for every collection of isomorphisms $\alpha_i : E|_{S_i} \rightarrow E'|_{S_i}$ in the fiber over S_i , such that $\alpha_i|_{S_i \cap S_j} = \alpha_j|_{S_i \cap S_j}$, there is a unique isomorphism $\alpha : E \rightarrow E'$ such that $\alpha|_{S_i} = \alpha_i$.

With these concepts we can define the notion of stack.

Definition 1.4.11. A stack is a category fibered in grupoids over $\mathcal{G}$ such that isomorphisms are a sheaf and every descent datum is effective.

If X is a stack, then for every descent datum as in Definition 1.4.9, the (E, α_i) whose existence is guaranteed by effectiveness are unique up to isomorphism, i.e. for any other (E', α'_i) there exists a unique isomorphism $\beta : E' \rightarrow E$ in the fiber such $\alpha'_i = \alpha_i \circ \beta$.

Morphisms of stacks are defined to be morphisms of categories over $\mathcal{G}$, and the same for 2-morphisms and isomorphisms.

The category $\mathcal{G}/S$ is always fibered in grupoids over $\mathcal{G}$, but not necessarily a stack, it will depend on the topology. However, for schemes, varieties, manifolds, topological spaces, they form a stack with the usual topology. It is also true for schemes with the étale topology.

Definition 1.4.12. A stack X over $\mathcal{G}$ is representable if it is isomorphic to the stack $\mathcal{G}/S$ induced by S .

Roughly speaking, a representable morphism of stacks is a morphism whose fibers are schemes.

Definition 1.4.13. A morphism $X \rightarrow Y$ of stacks is representable if, for every morphism $S \rightarrow Y$ with S a scheme, the fiber product $S \times_Y X$ is representable.

A property of morphism of schemes is invariant under base change if, for any cartesian diagram, if p has the property, then so has p' .

Definition 1.4.14. Let P be a property of morphisms of schemes which is invariant under base change. A representable morphism $X \rightarrow Y$ of stacks has property P if, for every morphism $S \rightarrow Y$ with S a scheme, the induced morphism of schemes $S \times_Y X \rightarrow S$ has P .

Examples of properties that are invariant under base changes includes smoothness, being étale, being proper, open embedding and closed embedding.

We now will consider $\mathcal{G}$ to be the category of quasiprojective schemes over the complex numbers, with the étale topology.

Definition 1.4.15. A stack X over $\mathcal{G}$ is algebraic in the sense of Deligne and Mumford (respectively Artin) if there exists an étale (respectively smooth) and surjective representable morphism $S \rightarrow X$ where S is a scheme. We say $S \rightarrow X$ is a presentation of X .

Lemma 1.4.1. Let W be a vector space of dimension r . Define a morphism $p \rightarrow V_r$, where p is the category $\mathcal{G}/p$, mapping every scheme T to the trivial bundle $T \times W$, and every morphism to the natural pullback diagram. Then for every scheme S and every morphism

$S \rightarrow V_r$, the fiber product $S \times_{V_r} p$ is a representable stack, isomorphic to the frame bundle of E . Furthermore, the morphism $p \rightarrow V_r$ is representable.

Proof. [Fan01] Subsection 6.2. □

This lemma implies that $p \rightarrow V_r$ is representable, smooth and surjective, therefore the stack V_r is algebraic in the sense of Artin, and the morphism $p \rightarrow V_r$ is a presentation.

We now give the example of the stack of coherent sheaves. To obtain the stack of prioritary sheaves utilized later in the text, one can just restrict the category to the category of prioritary sheaves, and then the stack of prioritary sheaves will be an open substack of the stack of coherent sheaves.

Definition 1.4.16. Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes.

1. We say that f is of finite presentation at $x \in X$ if there exists an affine open neighbourhood $\text{Spec}(A) = U \subset X$ of x and affine open $\text{Spec}(R) = V \subset S$ with $f(U) \subset V$ such that the induced ring map $R \rightarrow A$ is of finite presentation.
2. We say that f is locally of finite presentation if it is of finite presentation at every point of X .
3. We say that f is of finite presentation if it is locally of finite presentation, quasi-compact and quasi-separated.

Let S be a scheme, and $f : B \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of algebraic spaces over S . Assume that f is of finite presentation. We denote $\text{Coh}_{X/B}$ the category whose objects are triples $(T, f, \mathcal{F})$ where

1. T is a scheme over S ,
2. $g : T \rightarrow B$ is a morphism over S , and setting $X_T = T \times_{g,B} X$,
3. $\mathcal{F}$ is quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X_T}$ -module of finite presentation, flat over T , with support proper over T .

A morphism $(T, g, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (T', g', \mathcal{F}')$ is given by a pair (h, φ) where

1. $h : T \rightarrow T'$ is a morphism of schemes over B , i.e. $g' \circ h = g$, and
2. $\varphi : (h')^* \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ is an isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}_{X_T}$ -modules where $h' : X_T \rightarrow X_{T'}$ is the base change of h .

Thus $\mathcal{C}oh_{X/B}$ is a category and the rule

$$p : \mathcal{C}oh_{X/B} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}ch/S)_{fppf}; (T, g, \mathcal{F}) \mapsto T$$

is a functor. For a scheme T over S we denote $\mathcal{C}oh_{X/T}$ the fibre category p over T . These fibre categories are grupoids.

Proposition 1.4.1. *In this situation, the functor $p : \mathcal{C}oh_{X/B} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}ch/S)_{fppf}$ is a stack in grupoids.*

Proof. [Sta19] Lemma 92.5.4. □

2 Interpolation Problem

2.1 Bridgeland Stability

In this section we will define the concepts of Bridgeland stability and its walls, we will also state the main results used to prove the interpolation for complete intersection and monomial schemes.

Given a zero-dimensional scheme Z , the interpolation problem consists in finding the rational number μ such that there exists a vector bundle E with such slope μ , such that $H^i(E \otimes I_Z) = 0$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. In the case that E satisfies this property, we are going to say that E satisfies interpolation for I_Z . The article [CH14] gives a proof for the cases of Z being a complete intersection and a monomial scheme.

The slope μ and the discriminant Δ of a bundle E are defined as

$$\mu = \frac{c_1}{r}, \Delta = \frac{\mu^2}{2} - \frac{c_2}{r}.$$

We say that a pure sheaf E is Gieseker semistable if for every coherent subsheaf $F \subset E$ we have $p_E(m) \geq p_F(m)$ for $m \geq 0$. When the inequality is strict, we say that the sheaf is stable.

The Riemann-Roch theorem relates the Chern character with the Euler characteristic of a bundle E by

$$\chi(E) = r(P(\mu) - \Delta),$$

where $P(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 3x + 2)$.

A bundle E is slope stable if for every coherent subsheaf F , $\mu(F) < \mu(E)$, and semistable in case of equality. Utilizing the last relations, and since $p_X(m) = \frac{\chi(X(m))}{r(X)}$, we see that a pure bundle E is Gieseker stable if $\mu(F) \leq \mu(E)$, and $\Delta(F) > \Delta(E)$ in case of equality.

The concept of Bridgeland stability can be thought as a generalization of the Gieseker stability. To define the most general notion of Bridgeland stability we still need some definitions.

Definition 2.1.1. Let X be a smooth projective variety over $\mathbb{C}$ of dimension $n \geq 2$. A slicing $\mathcal{P}$ of $D^b(X)$ is a collection of subcategories $\mathcal{P}(\sigma) \subset D^b(X)$ for all $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

- $\mathcal{P}(\phi)[1] = \mathcal{P}(\phi + 1)$,
- if $\phi_1 > \phi_2$, and $A \in \mathcal{P}(\phi_1)$, $B \in \mathcal{P}(\phi_2)$, then $\text{Hom}(A, B) = 0$,

- For all $E \in D^b(X)$, there are real numbers $\phi_1 > \dots > \phi_m$, objects $E_i \in D^b(X)$, $A_i \in \mathcal{P}(\phi_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$ and a collection of triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 = E_0 & \longrightarrow & E_1 & \longrightarrow & E_2 & \longrightarrow & \dots \longrightarrow E_{m-1} \longrightarrow E_m = E \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & A_1 & & A_2 & & A_{m-1} \\
 & \swarrow & & \swarrow & & \swarrow & \\
 & & & & & & A_m
 \end{array}$$

where $A_i \in \mathcal{P}(\phi_i)$.

For this filtration of an element $E \in D^b(X)$ we write $\phi^-(E) = \phi_m$ and $\phi^+(E) = \phi_1$. Moreover for $E \in \mathcal{P}(\phi)$, we call $\phi(E) = \phi$ the phase of E . The last property is called the Harder-Narasimhan filtration. By setting $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{P}((0, 1])$ to be the extension closure of the subcategories $\{\mathcal{P}(\phi) | \phi \in (0, 1]\}$ one gets a heart of a t -structure from a slicing.

The definition of a Bridgeland stability condition will depend on some additional data. More precisely, we fix a finite rank lattice Δ and a surjective group homomorphism

$$v : K_0(X) \rightarrow \Delta.$$

We also fix a norm $\|\cdot\|$ on $\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}$. All choices of norms are equivalent here and subsequent definitions will not depend on it.

A Bridgeland stability condition on $D^b(X)$ is a pair $\sigma = (\mathcal{P}, Z)$ where

- $\mathcal{P}$ is a slicing of $D^b(X)$, and
- $Z : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is an additive homomorphism, called the central charge,

satisfying the following properties:

1. For any non-zero $E \in \mathcal{P}(\phi)$, we have

$$Z(v(E)) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} \cdot e^{i\pi\phi}.$$

2. (Support property)

$$C_\sigma = \inf \left\{ \frac{|Z(v(E))|}{\|v(E)\|} \mid 0 \neq E \in \mathcal{P}(\phi), \phi \in \mathbb{R} \right\} > 0.$$

The heart of a t -structure can be defined by $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{P}((0, 1])$. Objects in $\mathcal{P}(\phi)$ are called σ -semistable of phase ϕ . The mass of an object $E \in D^b(X)$ is defined as $m_\sigma(E) = \sum |Z(A_j)|$, where $A_1, \dots, A_m$ are the Harder-Narasimhan factors of E .

But for the purpose of this work, we can use a more simple notion of a Bridgeland stability given by the next definition.

Definition 2.1.2. Let $D^b(\mathbb{P}^2)$ be the derived category of coherent sheaves and L the class of a line. A Bridgeland stability consists of a pair $\sigma = (\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Z})$ such that $\mathcal{A}$ is the heart of a bounded t -structure and $\mathcal{Z} : K(\mathbb{P}^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a homomorphism satisfying:

- (i) (Positivity) For all $E \neq 0 \in \mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{Z}(E) \in \{re^{i\theta} | r > 0, \theta \in (0, 1]\}$.
- (ii) (Harder-Narasimhan property) For any object $E \in \mathcal{A}$, let the $\mathcal{Z}$ -slope of E be defined as $\mu(E) = \frac{-\operatorname{Re}(\mathcal{Z}(E))}{\operatorname{Im}(\mathcal{Z}(E))}$. An object E is called $\mathcal{Z}$ -stable if for every subobject F , $\mu(F) < \mu(E)$, in case of equality we say that E is semi-stable. The pair $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Z})$ is required to satisfy the Harder-Narasimhan property, i.e. E has a filtration

$$0 = E_0 \hookrightarrow E_1 \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow E_n = E,$$

such that $F_i = E_i/E_{i-1}$ is $\mathcal{Z}$ -semi-stable and $\mu(F_i) > \mu(F_{i+1})$.

We construct the Bridgeland Stability that we will use. Let $s \in \mathbb{R}$ be given, and consider the full categories of torsion sheaves Q_s with $\mu_{\min}(Q) > s$, for $Q \in Q_s$, and the full category of torsion free sheaves F_s , satisfying $\mu_{\max}(F_s) \leq s$. Then let $\mathcal{A}_s$ be the heart of the t -structure on $D^b(\mathbb{P}^2)$ obtained from (F_s, Q_s) . Define the function $\mathcal{Z}$ by

$$\mathcal{Z}_{s,t}(E) = - \int_{\mathbb{P}^2} e^{-(s+it)L} ch(E).$$

If E has Chern character $\xi = (r, \mu, \Delta)$, then

$$\mathcal{Z}_{s,t}(E) = \frac{1}{2}r((\mu - s)^2 - t^2 - 2\Delta) + irt(\mu - s),$$

and the slope is given by

$$\mu_{s,t} = \frac{(\mu - s)^2 - t^2 - 2\Delta}{2t(\mu - s)}.$$

If we have a Chern character ξ , then in the (s, t) -plane we can consider the walls such that, as the stability condition $\sigma_{s,t}$ varies in the chamber, the set of $\sigma_{s,t}$ -stable objects of class ξ does not change. These walls are called Bridgeland walls.

Suppose that ξ, ζ are two linearly independent Chern characters, a potential Bridgeland wall is a set in the (s, t) -plane of the form

$$W(\xi, \zeta) = \{(s, t) | \mu_{s,t}(\xi) = \mu_{s,t}(\zeta)\},$$

note that Bridgeland walls are potential Bridgeland walls. The potential Bridgeland walls for ξ are all the walls $W(\xi, \zeta)$ as ζ varies.

If we consider $\xi = (r, c, d)$ and $\zeta = (r', c', d')$, by direct calculation we have that

- (i) If $\mu(\xi) = \mu(\zeta)$, then the wall $W(\xi, \zeta)$ is the vertical line $s = \mu(\xi)$.

- (ii) Otherwise, assume $\mu(\xi) < \infty$. It can be shown that the walls $W(\xi, \zeta)$ and $W(\xi, \xi + \zeta)$ are equal, so we can assume that $\mu(\zeta) < \infty$. Then changing the basis to $\xi = (r, \mu, \Delta)$ and $\zeta = (r', \mu', \Delta')$, we obtain that the wall $W(\xi, \zeta)$ is the semicircle centered at $(s, 0)$ and radius ρ , with

$$s = \frac{\mu + \mu'}{2} - \frac{\Delta - \Delta'}{\mu - \mu'}, \rho^2 = (s - \mu)^2 - 2\Delta.$$

From this we see that for a Chern character ξ with nonzero rank and nonnegative discriminant the walls are a vertical line in $s = \mu$, and semicircles to the left of the vertical line, with smaller radius closer to the wall, and the centers converge to the point $(\mu - \sqrt{2\Delta}, 0)$ when comparing with negative ranks, and for positive ranks the picture is similar converging to the point $(\mu + \sqrt{2\Delta}, 0)$. In the case of a rank 0 object, the walls are semicircles centered at $(\mu, 0)$.

Proposition 2.1.1. *An object E is Gieseker semistable if there is some $s \in \mathbb{R}$ such that E is a $\mathcal{Z}_{s,t}$ -semi-stable object of $\mathcal{A}_s$ for all $t \gg 0$.*

If W is a semicircular potential wall for a Gieseker semi-stable object E , then E is destabilized along W if

1. E is not semistable at any point inside of W ,
2. E is semistable along W ,
3. E is semistable at any point (s, t) outside of W such that $E \in \mathcal{A}_s$.

Proposition 2.1.2. *Let*

$$0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0$$

be an exact sequence of Gieseker semistable $\mathcal{A}_s$. Suppose A and B have linearly independent Chern characters. If A and B are destabilized along walls nested inside of $W(A, E)$, then E is destabilized along W .

Proof. [CH14] Proposition 2.5. □

The proof of the interpolation for complete intersection consists in finding these sequences and showing acyclicity for A and B .

We introduce another space of coherent sheaves.

Definition 2.1.3. A torsion-free coherent sheaf E on $\mathbb{P}^2$ is *prioritary* if

$$\mathrm{Ext}^2(E, E(-1)) = 0.$$

Definition 2.1.4. Let E be a coherent sheaf on $\mathbb{P}^2$, we say that E has nonespecial cohomology if $H^i(E) \neq 0$ for at most one value of $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Now we list some important properties about prioritary sheaves that will be used later. Let $P(\xi)$ be the stack of prioritary sheaves in $\mathbb{P}^2$ with Chern character ξ .

Theorem 2.1.1. *Let ξ be a Chern character such that $P(\xi)$ is nonempty.*

1. *The stack $P(\xi)$ is irreducible.*
2. *The stack of semi-stable sheaves $M(\xi)$ is an open substack of $P(\xi)$, which is irreducible when nonempty.*
3. *If $\text{rk}\xi \geq 2$, then the general element of $P(\xi)$ is locally free.*
4. *If $\text{rk}\xi \geq 2$, then the general element of $P(\xi)$ has nonespecial cohomology.*

Proof. For items 1 to 3 see [HL93], and [GH94] for item 4. □

The next result gives a clear connection between cohomology and stability.

Definition 2.1.5. Let E be a locally free sheaf (or a holomorphic vector bundle), there is a unique k such that

$$r - 1 \leq c_1(E(-k_E)) \leq 0,$$

where $r = \text{rk}(E)$. We denote by $E_{\text{norm}} = E(-k_E)$ the normalized sheaf of E , and we say that E is the normalized if $E_{\text{norm}} = E$.

Theorem 2.1.2 (Hoppe). *Let X be a projective manifold with $\text{Pic } X = \mathbb{Z}$, and let E be a vector bundle on X . If $H^0(X, (\wedge^q E)_{\text{norm}}) = 0$, for $1 \leq q \leq r - 1$, then E is stable.*

Proof. [Hop84] Lemma 2.6. □

The converse of the previous statement is false, but for rank 2 sheaves the converse is true.

Theorem 2.1.3. *If E is a rank 2 holomorphic vector bundle on X , and $\text{Pic } X = \mathbb{Z}$, then E is stable if and only if $h^0(E_{\text{norm}}) = 0$.*

Proof. [OSS80] Lemma 1.2.5. □

For the last part of normalized bundle we refer to [JMPSE17] and [AO94].

Having nonespecial cohomology is a great improvement, because now the problem translates into showing that $\chi(E) = 0$. The next theorem shows that is not only important to find E with interpolation, but we should care to find the Chern character ξ with minimal slope such that the general prioritary bundle $E \in P(\xi)$ has $\chi(I_Z \otimes E) = 0$.

Theorem 2.1.4. *Let $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a zero-dimensional scheme, suppose that E is a vector bundle of slope μ with $H^1(E \otimes I_Z) = 0$. Then for each slope $\mu' \geq \mu$ there is a prioritary bundle E' with slope μ' such that E' has interpolation for Z .*

Proof. By Lemma 3.1 and Corollary 3.4 in [CH14], we can assume that E is a stable vector bundle, $\mu(E) \geq 0$ and $H^1(E) = 0$. Let $\mu' \geq \mu$, and k the integer such

$$\mu + k \leq \mu' < \mu + k + 1.$$

We can chose a, b such that the bundle

$$F = E(k)^a \oplus E(k+1)^b$$

has slope μ' and by Serre duality it follows that F is prioritary.

We claim that $H^1(F \otimes I_Z) = 0$, which follows from $H^1(E(j) \otimes I_Z) = 0$ for each $j \geq 0$.

For the base case, it is the assumption of the theorem. Note that we have a exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow E(-1) \rightarrow E \rightarrow E|_L \rightarrow 0,$$

where L is a line in $\mathbb{P}^2$. Notice that $H^2(E(-1)) \simeq H^0(E^\vee(-2))$, as E is stable, it means that $E^\vee$ is also stable and has $\mu(E^\vee) \leq 0$. Because $E^\vee$ is stable, it follows that $H^0(E_{Norm}^\vee) = 0$, and $E_{norm}^\vee \simeq E^\vee(\alpha)$ for some $\alpha \geq 0$, therefore $H^0(E^\vee(-2)) = 0$, also $H^1(E) = 0$. Then $H^1(E|_L) = 0$. Assume that this vanishes hold for $j-1$, we have the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow E(j-1) \rightarrow E(j) \rightarrow E(j)|_L \rightarrow 0.$$

We can restrict this sequence even more to

$$0 \rightarrow E(j-1)|_L \rightarrow E(j)|_L \rightarrow E(j)|_p \rightarrow 0.$$

By induction $H^i(E(j))|_L = 0$. Tensoring the first sequence by I_Z gives $H^i(E(j) \otimes I_Z) = 0$ by induction. Lemma 3.1 of [CH14] shows that $H^1(F) = H^1(F \otimes I_Z) = H^2(F \otimes I_Z) = 0$. If $h^0(F \otimes I_Z) \neq 0$, let $w = h^0(F \otimes I_Z)$, and consider a zero dimensional scheme of length w . If F' is the kernel of a general map $F \otimes I_Z \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_W$, then F' is acyclic by Lemma 3.7 [CH14]. As $F' \rightarrow F \otimes I_Z$ is a isomorphism near Z , we have that $F' = F'' \otimes Z$ for some $F'' \subset F$, and there is a exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow F'' \rightarrow F \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_W \rightarrow 0,$$

if $F \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_W$ is a general map with kernel F'' , then $F'' \otimes I_Z$ is acyclic. Moreover, F'' is prioritary since F is, and $\mu(F) = \mu(F'')$.

□

With this theorem it is natural to define $\mu_{\min}^\perp(I_Z)$ as the minimum slope such that there is a bundle with interpolation for I_Z .

Theorem 2.1.5. *Let F be a semi-stable pure 1 dimensional sheaf, and suppose that E is prioritary and $E \otimes F$ is acyclic. Let (r, μ, Δ) be numerical invariants of E , and fix $\Delta' \geq \Delta$ rational. If r' is sufficiently divisible, then $E' \otimes F$ is acyclic for a general prioritary bundle $E' \in P(r', \mu, \Delta')$.*

Proof. [CH14] Theorem 3.15. □

The next proposition will give us the candidate for the Chern character with minimal slope having interpolation.

Proposition 2.1.3. *Let ξ_1, ξ_2 be two independent Chern character with either rank 0 or $0 > \Delta$. Suppose that $\zeta = (r, \mu, \Delta)$ is a Chern character with $r \neq 0$, $\Delta > -\frac{1}{8}$ and*

$$\chi(\zeta^*, \xi_1) = \chi(\zeta^*, \xi_2) = 0.$$

Then the wall $W(\xi_1, \xi_2)$ is semicircular, with center $(s, 0)$ and radius ρ equal to

$$s = -\mu - \frac{3}{2}, \rho^2 = 2\Delta + \frac{1}{4}.$$

Proof. [CH14] Proposition 4.1. □

Definition 2.1.6. Let ξ, ζ be two Chern characters. We will say that they are orthogonal if $\chi(\zeta^*, \xi) = 0$.

The ζ comes naturally in the sense that it will be the orthogonal Chern character of the destabilizing sequence of the complete intersection and monomial schemes.

2.2 The Hilbert Scheme $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$

Let $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$ denote the Hilbert scheme parametrizing subschemes of $\mathbb{P}^2$ with constant Hilbert polynomial n . The Hilbert scheme $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$ parametrizes subschemes Z of $\mathbb{P}^2$ of dimension zero with $h^0(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) = n$. A subscheme Z consisting of n distinct, reduced points of $\mathbb{P}^2$ has Hilbert polynomial n , therefore Z induces a point of $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$.

Definition 2.2.1. Let $\mathbb{P}^{2(n)}$ denote the quotient of the product $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^2$ of n copies of $\mathbb{P}^2$ under the symmetric group action $\mathfrak{S}_n$ permuting the factor.

Theorem 2.2.1 (Fogarty). *The Hilbert scheme $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$ is a smooth, irreducible, projective variety of dimension $2n$. The Hilbert scheme $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$ admits a natural morphism to the symmetric product $\mathbb{P}^{2(n)}$ called the Hilbert-Chow morphism*

$$h : \mathbb{P}^{2[n]} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{2(n)}.$$

The morphism h is birational and gives a crepant desingularization of the symmetric product $\mathbb{P}^{2(n)}$.

Proof. [Fog68] Section 2. □

This theorem also guarantee that Weil divisors are Cartier divisors in $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$. Therefore, we can define Cartier divisors by imposing codimension one geometric conditions on schemes parametrized by $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$. Furthermore, the Hilbert-Chow morphism allow us to compute the Picard group of $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$.

Definition 2.2.2. Let $H = h^*(c_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2(n)}(1)}))$ be the class of the pullback of the ample generator from the symmetric product $\mathbb{P}^{2(n)}$, H is nef and big, i.e., $\alpha C \geq 0$ for all algebraic curves α . The exceptional locus of the Hilbert-Chow morphism is an irreducible divisor whose class we denote by B .

H is the class of the locus of subschemes Z in $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$ whose supports intersect a fixed line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$. The class B is the class of the locus of non-reduced schemes.

Theorem 2.2.2 (Fogarty). *The Picard group of the Hilbert scheme of points $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$ is the free abelian group generated by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}(H)}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}(\frac{B}{2})}$. The Neron-Severi space is $N^1(\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}) = \text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ and is spanned by the divisor classes H and B .*

Proof. [Fog73] Section 6. □

Definition 2.2.3. Let D be a divisor over a variety X , and let $|D|$ be the complete linear system associated to D , the base locus of $|D|$ is given by the intersection

$$\text{Bl}(|D|) = \bigcap_{D_{\text{eff}} \in |D|} \text{Supp}(D_{\text{eff}}),$$

where the intersection is taken over all effective divisors D_{eff} in the linear system.

The stable base locus of D is the intersection

$$\text{Bsl}(D) = \bigcap_m \text{Bl}(|mD|)_{\text{red}},$$

where the intersection is taken over all m such that $mD \in \text{Div}(X)$.

Proposition 2.2.1. *Let E be a vector bundle of rank r on $\mathbb{P}^2$ and $c_1(E) = aL$, where L is the class of a line, and suppose that E satisfies interpolation for n points. The divisor D_E has class $aH - \frac{r}{2}B$. Furthermore, the stable base locus of the divisor class D_E lies in the locus of schemes which fail to impose independent conditions on sections of E .*

Proof. [ABCH13] Proposition 3.6. □

Proposition 2.2.2. *Suppose $0 < \alpha < \beta$. The stable base locus of $H - \alpha B$ is contained in the stable base locus of $H - \beta B$.*

Proof. [ABCH13] Lemma 4.12. □

Proposition 2.2.3. *Let α be a curve class in $\mathbb{P}^{2[n]}$ with $\alpha H > 0$, and suppose that $\alpha(H - aB) = 0$ for some $a > 0$. Then the stable base locus of every divisor $H - bB$ with $b > a$ contains the locus swept out by irreducible curves of class α .*

Proof. [ABCH13] Lemma 4.13. □

2.3 Interpolation for Complete Intersection Schemes

Now we prove the interpolation for complete intersection schemes.

Theorem 2.3.1. *Let Z be a zero-dimensional complete intersection scheme in $\mathbb{P}^2$ given by $Z = (f, g)$, where $\deg(f) = a$, $\deg(g) = b$, with $a \leq b$. Then $\mu_{\min}^\perp(I_Z) = b + \frac{a-3}{2}$.*

Proof. Note that I_Z has resolution

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a-b) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-b) \rightarrow I_Z \rightarrow 0.$$

We can complete it to the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a) & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a-b) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-b) & \longrightarrow & I_Z & \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 0 \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a-b) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-b) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_C(-b) & \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 & & & 0 & & 0 &
 \end{array}$$

And from that we obtain the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a) \rightarrow I_Z \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C(-b) \rightarrow 0,$$

where C is the curve defined by f . We will show that there is a choice of E such that $E \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a)$ and $E \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(-b)$ are acyclic.

First we compute the wall $W(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a), I_Z)$. We have

$$ch(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a)) = (1, -a, \frac{-a^2}{2}), \quad ch(I_Z) = (1, 0, -ab),$$

from the previous calculations for the center and radius of the walls we obtain

$$s = -\frac{1}{2}a - b, \quad \rho^2 = \frac{1}{4}(a - 2b)^2.$$

Then we can consider the Chern character ξ_{opt} with $r(\xi_{opt}) \neq 0$ that satisfies

$$\chi(\xi_{opt}^*, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a)) = \chi(\xi_{opt}, I_Z) = 0,$$

using the previous proposition we must have

$$\mu_{opt} := \mu(\xi_{opt}) = -s - \frac{3}{2} = b + \frac{a-3}{2}$$

and

$$\Delta_{opt} := \Delta(\xi_{opt}) = \frac{1}{2}\rho^2 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8}((a-2b)^2 - 1).$$

We want to show that if $r(\xi_{opt})$ is sufficiently large and divisible, then a general $E \in P(\xi_{opt})$ has interpolation for Z . Note that $\chi(\xi_{opt}^*, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a)) = \chi(E^*, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a)) = \chi(E(-a)) = 0$, then by Theorem 2.1.1, we have $H^i(E(-a)) = 0$ for $i \geq 0$.

Now is only left to show that $E \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(-b)$ is acyclic, to do that we will solve the interpolation for $\mathcal{O}_C(-b)$ in a similar manner. Consider the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-b) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C(-b) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a-b)[1] \rightarrow 0.$$

The wall $W(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-b), \mathcal{O}_C(-b))$ has center $s = -\frac{1}{2}a - b$ and radius $(\rho')^2 = \frac{1}{4}a^2$. Then $\rho^2 - (\rho')^2 \geq 0$, and then this wall is nested inside $W(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a), I_Z)$.

Take ξ'_{opt} the orthogonal class to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-b)$ and $\mathcal{O}_C(-b)$, then

$$\mu_{opt}(\mathcal{O}_C(-b)) := \mu(\xi'_{opt}) = b + \frac{a-3}{2}, \quad \Delta_{opt}(\mathcal{O}_C(-b)) := \Delta(\xi'_{opt}) = \frac{1}{8}(a^2 - 1).$$

By additivity $\chi(E(-b)) = \chi(E(-a-b)) = 0$, it follows again by Theorem 2.1.1 that if we choose $r(\xi'_{opt})$ sufficiently large and divisible, then for a general $E' \in P(\xi'_{opt})$ then both $E'(-b)$ and $E'(-a-b)$ are acyclic. Therefore $E' \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(-b)$ is acyclic. By Theorem 2.1.5, the general $E \in P(\xi_{opt})$ also has $E \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(-b)$ acyclic since $\Delta_{opt}(I_Z) \geq \Delta_{opt}(\mathcal{O}_C(-b))$. It follows that $F \otimes I_Z$ is acyclic for $F \in P(\xi)$ with $\mu(\xi) \geq \mu_{opt}$.

To show that $\mu_{min}^\perp(I_Z) = \mu_{opt}(I_Z)$ we construct a projective curve $\alpha \subset \text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{P}^2)$ such that $Z \in \alpha$ and $I_{Z'}$ has interpolation when tensorized with $E \in P(\xi_{opt})$ for every $Z' \in \alpha$, since

$$\alpha D_E = \{X \in \alpha \mid X \otimes E \text{ is not acyclic}\},$$

or in other words, E has interpolation for Z if and only if Z lies outside of the divisor D_E , i.e. $\alpha D_E = 0$. To construct α we fix f and let g vary, for example

$$\alpha(t) = \{Z' = V(f, h(t)g) \mid h(t) \text{ is a polynomial in } t\},$$

as any complete intersection Z' constructed in such way has the same resolution, and since the side terms will always be $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a)$ and $\mathcal{O}_C(-b)$ which are acyclic when tensorized with E , it follows that $I_{Z'} \otimes E$ is acyclic for any $Z' \in \alpha$, then

$$\alpha D_E = \{Z' \in \alpha \mid H^0(I_{Z'} \otimes E) \neq 0\} = \emptyset.$$

We have $D_E = c_1 H + r \frac{B}{2}$. Dividing this divisor by the rank of the bundle E , we have that it is equivalent to parametrizing the divisor by the slope

$$[D_E] = \mu(E)H - \frac{B}{2}.$$

We want to show that given a bundle E' with slope $\mu(E') < \mu(E)$, the curve α is contained on $D_{E'}$, in other words $\alpha \cdot D_{E'} < 0$, meaning that $H^0(Z' \otimes E) \neq 0$ for all $Z' \in \alpha$, and therefore E' does not satisfy interpolation for Z . We have that

$$\alpha D_E - \alpha D_{E'} = (\mu(E) - \mu(E'))\alpha \cdot H,$$

therefore, to show that $\alpha \cdot D_{E'} < 0$ is equivalent to show that $\alpha \cdot H > 0$. To do that we consider the projection formula for cycles

$$f_*(f^* D \cdot \alpha) = D \cdot h_*(\alpha).$$

Applying this with $f = h$, and $D = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2(n)}(1)}$, we want to show that

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2(n)}(1)} \cdot h_*(\alpha) > 0.$$

Since $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2(n)}(1)}$ is an ample line bundle in $\mathbb{P}^{2(n)}$, we have that it has positive intersection with every curve. Also, the Hilbert-Chow morphism is a birational map, it follows that $h_*(\alpha)$ is a curve, and the inequality is satisfied. $\square$

It is worth to note that the walls $W(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a), I_Z)$ and $W(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-b), I_C(-b))$ are the destabilizing walls of I_Z and $I_C(-b)$ respectively and this is proved in [CH14], but we came to the conclusion that even though the destabilizing sequences are used in the proof, the fact of being the destabilizing one does not change the proof, and other sequences with acyclic side terms and that $\Delta(\xi) \geq \Delta(\xi')$ would be enough. What is interesting is that Coskun and Huizenga conjectured that the destabilizing wall of I_Z will always give a sequence that makes $E \otimes I_Z$ acyclic, with E having the minimum slope for such property.

2.4 Monomial Objects

We will now focus the same problem for monomial schemes. A monomial scheme is a zero-dimensional scheme whose ideal is generated by monomials. If we consider the monomial scheme on an affine space of $\mathbb{P}^2$, then it is generated by a set of monomials

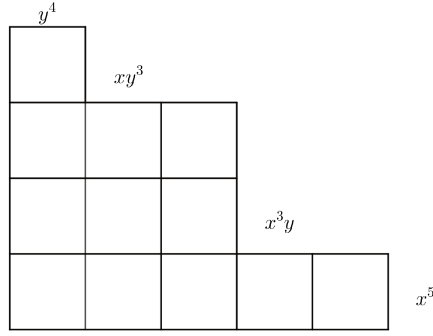
$$x^{a_1}, x^{a_2}y^{b_2}, \dots, y^{b_r},$$

with $a_1 > a_2 > \cdots > a_r = 0$, and $b_r > b_{r-1} > \cdots > b_1 = 0$.

A block diagram consists of finitely many rows of finitely many boxes, and the number of boxes in each row is non-increasing proceeding from bottom to top. The box on the bottom left corresponds to the monomial 1. If a box represents the monomial $x^a y^b$, then the box right to it represents $x^{a+1} y^b$, and the box above it represents $x^a y^{b+1}$. We can represent a monomial scheme in $\mathbb{P}^2$ by a block diagram D_Z that records its monomials on the quotient

$$\mathbb{C}[x, y]/(x^{a_1}, \dots, y^{b_r}).$$

The block diagram has $b_{i+1} - b_i$ rows of a_i boxes for $1 \leq i \leq r - 1$. The length of the scheme Z is given by the number of boxes on the diagram. As an example, consider the monomial scheme generated by $x^5, x^3 y, x y^3, y^4$. The block diagram associated to it has the following configuration



On the other hand, if we have D a block diagram, we can associate to it a monomial scheme $Z(D)$, such that $D = D_{Z(D)}$. Suppose that D has n_j rows of length a_j for $1 \leq j \leq r - 1$. Set $a_r = 0$ and set $b_i = \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} n_j$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. The monomial scheme $Z(D)$ is the scheme generated by the monomials $x^{a_i} y^{b_i}$, for $1 \leq i \leq r$.

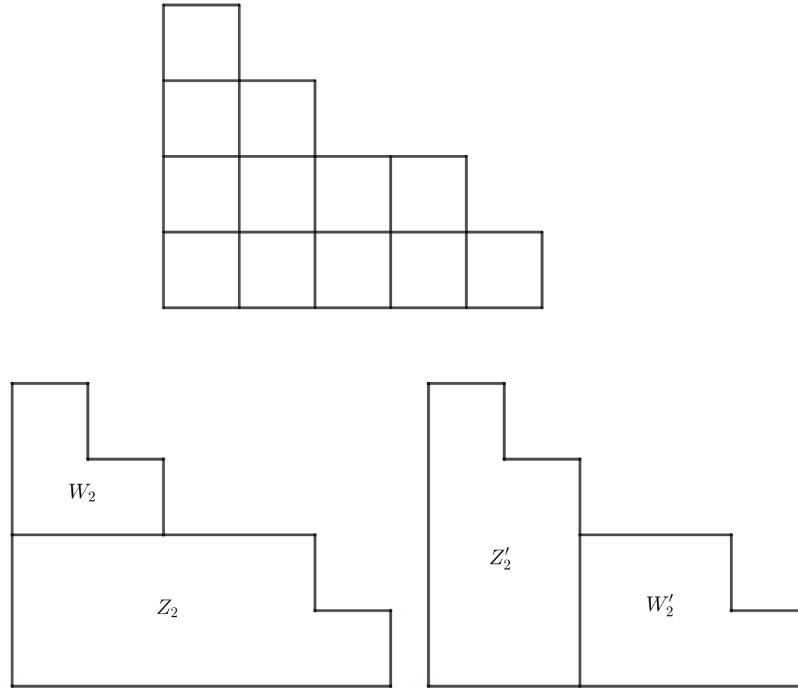
Furthermore, if Z is again generated by $x^{a_1}, x^{a_2} y^{b_2}, \dots, y^{b_r}$, then the minimal free resolution is given by

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^{r-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a_i - b_{i+1}) \xrightarrow{M} \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a_i - b_i) \rightarrow I_Z \rightarrow 0,$$

where M is the $r \times (r - 1)$ matrix with entries $m_{i,i} = y^{b_{i+1} - b_i}$, $m_{i+1,i} = -x^{a_i - a_{i+1}}$ and $m_{i,j} = 0$ otherwise.

Consider Z a monomial scheme of degree n , its block $D_Z = D$ whose number of rows is $r(d)$ and of columns is $c(d)$. The minimal power of x and y in I_Z are $x^{r(D)}$ and $y^{c(D)}$. Let L be the line $y = 0$ and L' the line $x = 0$. We denote $y^k = 0$ by kL . In general we will add the prime to say that the property is related to x .

The monomial scheme W_k , where $1 \leq k \leq c(D)$, corresponds to the ideal quotient (I_Z, y^k) , and Z_k to the intersection $Z \cap kL$. Similarly for W'_k and Z'_k . In the block diagram it means dividing it in the k -th row, the upper block diagram is W_k and the bottom block diagram is Z_k . Let w_k be the degree of W_k , then $\deg(Z_k) = n - w_k$. Finally $l = l(Z)$ is the number of rows of maximal length in the block diagram. The following image is an example of what Z_k and W_k means on the block diagram.



A rank one monomial object is the sheaf I_Z of a monomial scheme. For each k there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow I_{W_k}(-k) \xrightarrow{y^k} I_Z \rightarrow I_{Z_k \subset kL} \rightarrow 0.$$

We have a similar sequence changing y for x . Notice that since the rank is bigger than zero, the Bridgeland walls are nested semicircles on the left of the vertical wall $s = 0$ in the (s, t) -plane. The destabilizing sequence of I_Z will be the biggest wall constructed in such manner. Also, note that the destabilizing subobject is a twist sheaf of a rank one monomial object with smaller degree.

A rank zero monomial object is the cokernel of the destabilizing sequence for rank one monomial objects, it is an ideal sheaf $I_{Z \subset kL}$, where $Z \subset kL$ is horizontally pure (it may sounds obscure for now, but we will define soon what horizontally pure means as we need some more concepts before doing it) and $r(D) = k$. There are $l' > 0$ columns of k on the block diagram for Z , and for each i , with $l' \leq i \leq c(D)$, we consider the map

$I_{W'_i}(-i) \xrightarrow{x^i} I_{Z \subset kL}$. The kernel is $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-k-i)$ and the cokernel is $I_{Z'_i \subset kL \cap iL'}$. We have the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 I_{W'_i} & \longrightarrow & I_{Z \subset kL} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) & \longrightarrow & I_{Z'_i \subset kL} \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-j) & \longrightarrow & I_{Z'_i}
 \end{array}$$

Viewing the rows of the diagram as complexes, the vertical maps are quasi-isomorphism. Let $F^\bullet$ be the last row, in positions -1 and 0 on the complex. Then $F^\bullet$ is the mapping cone of the map $I_{W'_i} \rightarrow I_{Z \subset kL}$, and there is a distinguished triangle

$$I_{W'_i} \rightarrow I_{Z \subset kL} \rightarrow F^\bullet \rightarrow I_{W'_i}[1]$$

in $D^b(\mathbb{P}^2)$. From this sequence, for each i we have a potential Bridgeland wall $W(I_{W'_i}, I_{Z \subset kL})$ for the rank 0 object $I_{Z \subset kL}$. Because the rank is zero, all of these walls are concentric semicircles and the biggest one will be the destabilizing one.

As before, the destabilizing subobject is a rank one monomial object, with such monomial scheme having smaller degree than Z . Again, the cokernel is a new object, the rank -1 monomial object.

A rank -1 monomial object is a complex $F^\bullet$ of the form

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-k) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) \xrightarrow{(y^k, x^i)} I_Z,$$

where Z is a monomial scheme whose block diagram has $r(D) = k$ and $c(D) = i$. Note that

$$H^{-1}(F^\bullet) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-k) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i), \quad H^0(F^\bullet) = I_{Z \subset kL \cap iL'},$$

then $F^\bullet \in \mathcal{A}_s$ if and only if s lies on the right of the vertical wall $s = -i - k$. Observe that if Z is a complete intersection $kL \cap k'L'$, then $F^\bullet$ is quasi-isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i-k)[1]$, in this case we call $F^\bullet$ trivial. Then, we assume that $F^\bullet$ is nontrivial. For any $l \leq j \leq k$ there are maps of complexes

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-k) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-k) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 I_{W_j}(-j) & \longrightarrow & I_Z & \longrightarrow & I_{Z_j \subset jL}
 \end{array}$$

For each j we obtain a wall where the three vertical complexes have the same Bridgeland slope. Again, the destabilizing wall will be the biggest of such walls.

If we are in the case of the diagram, i.e. not interchanging x and y roles, then the destabilizing subobject is quasi-isomorphic to $I_{W_j \subset (k-j)L}(-j)$, a rank zero monomial

object. On the other hand the quotient object $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) \rightarrow I_{Z_j \subset jL}$ is quasi-isomorphic to the rank -1 monomial object

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-j) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) \rightarrow I_{Z_j},$$

and since $j < k$, then $W_j, Z_j \neq \emptyset$, it follows that they both have smaller degree than Z .

Now we present some numerical invariants for those monomial objects that later will be used in the proof of interpolation for monomial schemes.

Using the sequence for rank one monomial objects

$$0 \rightarrow I_{W_k}(-k) \rightarrow I_Z \rightarrow I_{Z_k \subset kL} \rightarrow 0,$$

we have $ch(I_{W_k}(-k)) = (1, -k, \frac{k^2}{2} - w_k)$ and $ch(I_Z) = (1, 0, -n)$. So the potential Bridgeland wall $W(I_{W_k}(-k), I_Z)$ is defined by its center $(s, 0)$,

$$s_k = -\frac{k}{2} - \frac{w_k - n}{2}.$$

Furthermore $\Delta(I_Z) = n \geq 0$, then the walls for I_Z are nested semi-circles to the left of the vertical wall $s = 0$, and the radius grows as s is more negative, it follows that choosing the biggest wall means minimizing s_k .

If we let ξ_k be the Chern character with $r(\xi_k) \neq 0$ and $\chi(\xi_k^*, I_{W_k}(-k)) = \chi(\xi_k^*, I_Z) = 0$, then

$$\mu_k(I_Z) = \mu(\xi_k) = -s_k - \frac{3}{2},$$

and

$$\Delta_k(I_Z) = \Delta(\xi_k) = \frac{1}{2}\rho_k^2 - \frac{1}{8}.$$

Then $\mu_{opt}(I_Z) = \max\{\mu_k, \mu_{k'}\}$ and $\Delta_{opt} = \max\{\Delta_k, \Delta_{k'}\}$.

Definition 2.4.1. These slopes μ_k gives rise to the definition of horizontally pure. Let Z be a monomial scheme, with k rows in its block diagram, and consider the k horizontal slopes $\mu_1(I_Z), \dots, \mu_k(I_Z)$ defined above. The scheme Z is horizontally pure if $\mu_i(I_k) \leq \mu_k(I_Z)$, for $1 \leq i \leq k$.

We have the following proposition that assures that the cokernel of the destabilizing sequence for rank one monomial objects are indeed horizontally pure, and therefore a rank 0 monomial objects.

Proposition 2.4.1. *Let Z be a monomial scheme, and suppose that the biggest potential wall constructed for the rank one monomial object I_Z corresponds to the horizontal slope $\mu_{opt}(I_Z) = \mu_k(I_Z)$. Then Z_k is horizontally pure, so the quotient object $I_{Z_k \subset kL}$ is a rank 0 monomial object.*

Proof. [CH14] Proposition 7.3. □

Similarly, consider $F = I_{Z \subset kL}$, where Z is horizontally pure, a rank 0 monomial object. Let l' be the number of columns with length k , and $l' \leq i \leq c(D)$. In previous discussion we obtained the triangle

$$I_{W'_i}(-i) \rightarrow F \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-k) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) \rightarrow I_{Z'_i}) \rightarrow I_{W'_i}(-i)[1].$$

Then $ch(I_{W'_i}(-i)) = (1, -i, \frac{i^2}{2} - w'_i)$, $ch(F) = (0, k, -\frac{k^2}{2} - n)$. It follows that the potential Bridgeland walls are defined by its center $(s_0, 0)$ and radius

$$s_0 = -\frac{2n - k^2}{2k}, \quad (\rho'_i)^2 = s_0^2 - (i(k - i) + \frac{2ni}{k} + w'_i).$$

Now let ξ_i be the orthogonal class to $I_{W'_i}(-i)$ and F , then

$$\Delta'_i(F) = \Delta'_i(\xi_i) = \frac{1}{2}(\rho'_i)^2 - \frac{1}{8}.$$

As we want to maximize the wall we have

$$\mu_{opt}(F) = -s_0 - \frac{3}{2}, \quad \Delta_{opt}(F) = \max\{\Delta_i(F), \Delta'_i(F)\}.$$

The last case is the invariants for rank -1 monomial objects. Let

$$F^\bullet = (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-k) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) \rightarrow I_Z),$$

we have the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow I_{W_j \subset (k-j)L}(-j) \rightarrow F^\bullet \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-j) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) \rightarrow I_{Z_j}) \rightarrow I_{W_j \subset (k-j)L}(-j)[1] \rightarrow 0,$$

with $l \leq j < k$. The Chern characters are

$$ch(F^\bullet) = (-1, k + i, -\frac{k^2 + i^2}{2} - n),$$

and

$$ch((\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-j) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) \rightarrow I_{Z_j})) = (-1, j + i, -\frac{j^2 + i^2}{2} - (n - w_j)).$$

From which we obtain the center

$$s_j = -\frac{1}{2}(j + k) - \frac{w_j}{k - j}.$$

As $\Delta(F^\bullet) = ki - n \geq 0$, it follows that the walls are on the right of $s = -k - i$, and grow bigger as s grows, so maximizing the wall means maximizing s_j . Denoting by ρ_j the radius and defining ξ_j as the orthogonal class we have

$$\mu_j(F^\bullet) = \mu(\xi_j) = -s_j - \frac{3}{2}, \quad \Delta_j(F^\bullet) = \Delta(\xi_j) = \frac{1}{2}\rho_j^2 - \frac{1}{8}.$$

Then

$$\mu_{opt}(F^\bullet) = \min\{\mu_j, \mu'_j\}, \quad \Delta_{opt}(F^\bullet) = \max\{\Delta_j, \Delta'_j\}.$$

As the outline of the proof of interpolation for monomial schemes will be similar to the one for complete intersections, it is necessary that those schemes are Gieseker semi-stable, therefore we have the following theorem.

Theorem 2.4.1. *Monomial objects are Gieseker semi-stable objects.*

Proof. [CH14] Theorem 8.1. □

We will assume for each sequence

$$0 \rightarrow A(-j) \rightarrow F \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0,$$

that the theorem is known for A and B . For each object we show that $E \otimes F$ is acyclic for a general $E \in P(\zeta_{opt}(F))$.

We state some lemmas that will give us inequalities to compare the slopes of two monomial objects, these inequalities will later be used on the proof of the main theorem. They will concern the destabilizing sequences of rank 1, rank 0 and rank -1 monomial objects respectively.

Lemma 2.4.1. *If $I_{W_k}(-k)$ is nontrivial, then*

$$\mu_{opt}(I_{W_k}) + k \leq \mu_{opt}(I_Z),$$

and

$$\Delta_{opt}(I_{Z \subset kL}) \leq \Delta_{opt}(I_Z).$$

Furthermore, $I_{W_k}(-k)$ is destabilized along a wall nested inside of $W(I_{W_k}(-k), I_Z)$.

Proof. [CH14] Lemma 9.2 and Lemma 9.3. □

Lemma 2.4.2. *Let $F = I_{Z \subset kL}$ be a rank 0 monomial object. If $I_{W'_i}(-i)$ is nontrivial, then it is destabilized along a wall nested inside of $W(I_{W'_i}(-i), F)$,*

$$\mu_{opt}(I_{W'_i}) + i \leq \mu_{opt}(F),$$

and

$$\mu_{opt}(G^\bullet) \geq \mu_{opt}(F),$$

where $G^\bullet$ is the rank -1 object in the destabilizing sequence of F .

Proof. [CH14] Lemma 9.4 and Lemma 9.5. □

Lemma 2.4.3. *Let $F^\bullet$ be a rank -1 monomial object and $G^\bullet$ the rank -1 object on the destabilizing sequence of $F^\bullet$*

$$0 \rightarrow E(-j) \rightarrow F^\bullet \rightarrow G^\bullet \rightarrow 0,$$

where E is the rank 0 object $I_{W_j \subset (k-j)L}$ and $G^\bullet = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-j) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) \rightarrow I_{Z_j}$. Then $G^\bullet$ is destabilized along a wall nested in $W(F^\bullet, G^\bullet)$,

$$\Delta_{opt}(E) \leq \Delta_{opt}(F^\bullet),$$

and

$$\mu_{opt}(G^\bullet) \geq \mu_{opt}(F^\bullet).$$

Proof. [CH14] Lemma 9.6 and Lemma 9.7. □

2.5 Interpolation for Monomial Schemes

We give first an example of how we are going to cut the block diagrams into smaller block diagrams until we can decompose them into line bundles and their shifts, and therefore the result is obtained trivially. For the example of our inductive procedure consider the monomial scheme generated by x^7, x^4y^3, x^2y^5, y^7 . Since the maximal vertical or horizontal slope is given by $\mu_3 = 7$, the destabilizing sequence for I_Z is

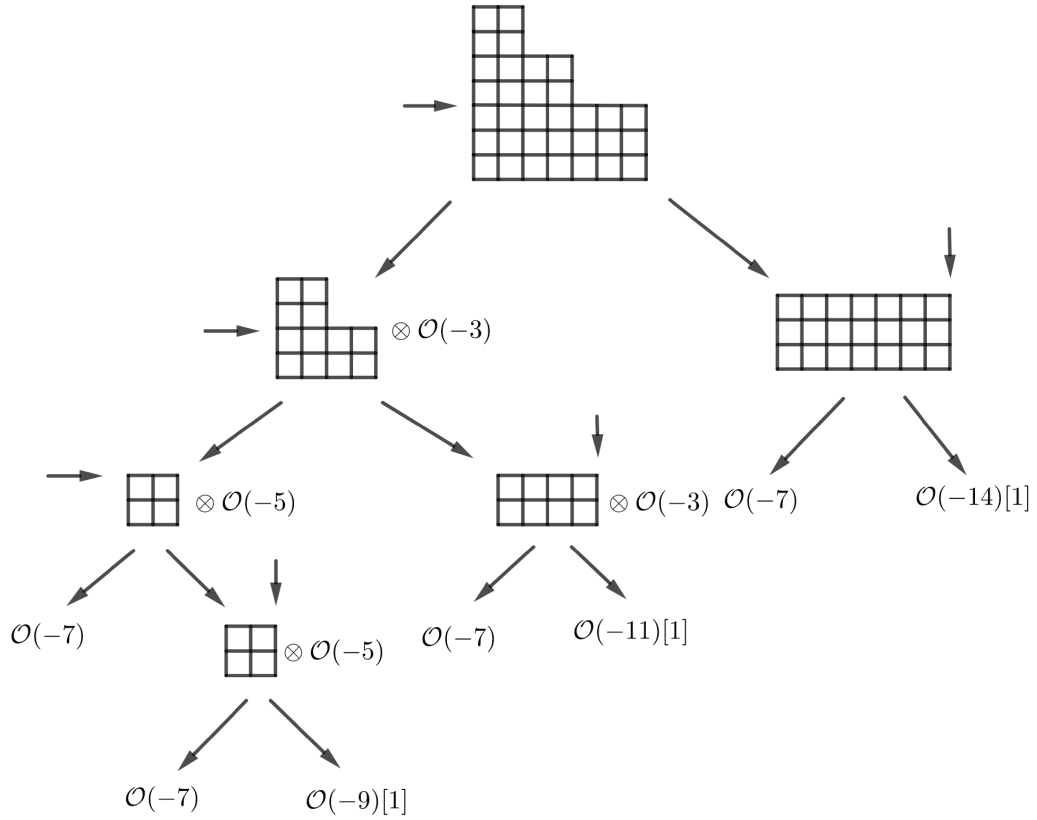
$$0 \rightarrow I_{W_3}(-3) \rightarrow I_Z \rightarrow I_{Z_3 \subset 3L} \rightarrow 0,$$

where W_3 is the monomial scheme generated by x^4, x^2y^2, y^4 , and Z_3 is the ideal scheme given by (x^7, y^3) . The left branch of the diagram will decompose W_3 into smaller monomial objects, until every object is a line bundle. For example, the first steep decomposes $I_{W_3}(-3)$ into the destabilizing sequence

$$0 \rightarrow I_{W_2^1}(-5) \rightarrow I_{W_3}(-3) \rightarrow I_{Z_2^1}(-3),$$

where the upper indices just indicates that this is the first step. On the right branch, since we already have a rectangle on the block diagram, we can already decompose this into line bundles and solve the problem, by doing this we know that in the end of the tree obtained, the objects will satisfy interpolation for the conjectured bundle with minimal slope, therefore the proof will consist in assuming that the result is true for the elements on the side of the destabilizing sequence, and proving for the middle one.

The next image illustrate this procedure, where the small arrows indicates where the cuts are being done.



Now we can state and prove the main result.

Theorem 2.5.1. *Let F be a monomial object, and let $\zeta = (r, \mu, \Delta)$ be a Chern character such that $\chi(\zeta^*, F) = 0$. Suppose that r is sufficiently large and divisible and let $E \in P(\zeta)$ be a general prioritary bundle. Let $\mu_{\text{opt}}(F)$, $\Delta_{\text{opt}}(F)$ be the invariants defined before. Then*

- (1) *If F has rank 1, then $E \otimes F$ is acyclic if and only if $\mu \geq \mu_{\text{opt}}(F)$. That is $\mu_{\min}^{\perp}(F) = \mu_{\text{opt}}(F)$*
- (2) *If F has rank 0, then $E \otimes F$ is acyclic if and only if $\Delta \geq \mu_{\text{opt}}(F)$. That is $\Delta_{\min}^{\perp}(F) = \Delta_{\text{opt}}(F)$*
- (3) *If F has rank 0, then $E \otimes F$ is acyclic if and only if $\mu \leq \mu_{\text{opt}}(F)$.*

In order to prove the theorem, we will prove first that the candidates of slope and discriminant satisfies interpolation, i.e. $H^i(E \otimes F) = 0$ for all $i \geq 0$, and then to prove that these are indeed the minimal ones.

Lemma 2.5.1. *If F is a rank 1 monomial object, then $E \otimes F$ is acyclic for a general object $E \in P(\zeta_{\text{opt}}(F))$.*

Proof. If $A = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}$ is trivial, then $E(-j)$ is acyclic by Theorem 2.1.1. Suppose that A is non trivial. Then

$$\mu_{\text{opt}}(A) + j \leq \mu_{\text{opt}}(F),$$

then $\mu(E(-j)) \geq \mu_{\text{opt}}(A)$. As $\chi(E(-j) \otimes A) = 0$, we find by induction $E \otimes A(-j)$ is acyclic for a large and divisible rank.

Similarly we have

$$\Delta_{\text{opt}}(B) \leq \Delta_{\text{opt}}(F).$$

We have $\chi(E \otimes B) = 0$, so again by induction $E \otimes B$ is acyclic for a general E for a large and divisible rank.

Increasing the rank to a common multiple if necessary, we have $E \otimes F$ acyclic for a general $E \in P(\zeta_{\text{opt}}(F))$. $\square$

The proof for the rank 0 case follows the exact same arguments with the appropriate inequalities.

For the rank -1 case it follows applying Serre duality in the next result.

Proposition 2.5.1. *The derived dual of a rank -1 monomial object is, up to twist and shifts, a rank 1 monomial object.*

Proof. Consider the rank -1 monomial object

$$F^\bullet = (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-k) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1) \rightarrow I_Z),$$

and let $x^{a_1}, x^{a_2}y^{b_2}, \dots, y^{b_r}$ to be the generators of I_Z , with $a_1 = i$ and $b_r = k$. Then the minimal resolution of I_Z is

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{j=1}^{r-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a_j - b_{j+1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-i) \oplus \bigoplus_{j=2}^{r-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a_j - b_j) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-k) \rightarrow I_Z \rightarrow 0.$$

It follows that $F^\bullet$ is quasi-isomorphic to the complex

$$\bigoplus_{j=1}^{r-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a_j - b_{j+1}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{j=2}^{r-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-a_j - b_j),$$

of locally free sheaves in degrees -1 and 0 . The derived dual complex is

$$G^\bullet = \bigoplus_{j=2}^{r-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(a_j + b_j) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{j=1}^{r-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(a_j + b_{j+1}),$$

in degrees 0 and 1 . The matrix of the resolution of I_Z is given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} y^{b_2-b_1} & & & & \\ -x^{a_1-a_2} & y^{b_3-b_2} & & & \\ & -x^{a_2-a_3} & \ddots & & \\ & & & y^{b_r-b_{r-1}} & \\ & & & -x^{a_{r-1}-a_r} & \end{bmatrix},$$

and the matrix of $G^\bullet$ is obtained by deleting the first and last rows and taking the transpose. If Z' is the monomial scheme cut by the $(r-2) \times (r-2)$ minors of the matrix of $G^\bullet$, then $G^\bullet$ is quasi-isomorphic to $I_{Z'}(i+k)[-1]$. $\square$

With these results we obtain that $\mu_{opt}(F) \geq \mu_{min}^\perp(F)$. Now we show the other inequality for rank 1 monomial objects using the same idea as before, we construct a curve in the Hilbert scheme and show that there is no interpolation for smaller slopes.

Let I_Z be a rank 1 monomial object. Correspondingly to $E \in P(\zeta_{opt}(I_Z))$, there is a divisor

$$D_E = c_1(E) - \frac{r(E)}{2}B,$$

on the Hilbert Scheme $Hilb^n(\mathbb{P}^2)$ such that Z is not in the stable base locus of D_E . Denote by $S^- \subset Hilb^n(\mathbb{P}^2)$ the stable base locus of a divisor class $(\mu(E) - \epsilon)H - \frac{1}{2}B$, with $\epsilon > 0$ small enough. If α is a curve on the Hilbert Scheme with $\alpha D_E = 0$, then $\alpha \subset S^-$. To show that $\mu_{min}^\perp(I_Z) = \mu_{opt}(I_Z)$, it is enough to show that $Z \in S^-$.

Suppose that I_Z is destabilized by the following sequence

$$0 \rightarrow A(-j) \rightarrow I_Z \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0,$$

where $A(-j)$ is a rank 1 monomial object. Looking at other extensions

$$0 \rightarrow A(-j) \rightarrow I_{Z'} \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0,$$

with Z' not necessarily monomial, we can obtain a curve α in the Hilbert Scheme that passes through Z and has $\alpha D_E = 0$. Note that since $E \otimes A(-j)$ and $E \otimes B$ are acyclic, any such ideal sheaf has $E \otimes I_{Z'}$ acyclic, and thus Z' is not in the stable base locus of D_E . We must check that there is a complete curve of such extension.

Consider D_Z the block diagram of Z . Since $\mu_j(I_Z) \geq \mu_{j+1}(I_Z)$, the $(j+1)$ st row of D_Z must be shorter than the j th row of D_Z . Then the block diagram of Z_j has more full columns of length j than the block diagram of W_j has columns. It follows that there exists a monomial scheme Z' whose block diagram is obtained from the block diagram of Z by removing one box from each of the first j rows. For any $[u : v] \in L = \mathbb{P}^1$, let $Y_p \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be the scheme given by the complete intersection

$$Y_p = jL \cap \{vx - uz = 0\}.$$

For all $p \neq [0 : 1]$, the scheme $Z' \cup Y_p$ has degree n and these schemes form a flat family over L whose limit over $p = [0 : 1]$ is Z . As p varies, the ideal sheaf $I_{(Z' \cup Y_p) \cap jL \subset jL}$ has constant isomorphism type since $I_{Y_p \subset jL} = \mathcal{O}_{jL}(-1)$. Thus the ideal sheaf of each scheme $Z' \cup Y_p$ can be realized as an extension of B by $A(-j)$ and we conclude that all these schemes lies in S^- .

The last thing to do is to show that this is the minimum for rank 0 objects. Let $F = I_{Z \subset kL}$ be a rank 0 monomial object. We show that no bundle E with $\Delta(E) < \Delta_{opt}(F)$ satisfies interpolation for F . Consider the destabilizing sequence

$$0 \rightarrow A(-i) \rightarrow F \rightarrow B^\bullet \rightarrow 0,$$

where A is a rank 1 monomial object and $B^\bullet$ is a rank -1 . Suppose E has $E \otimes F$ acyclic and $\Delta(E) < \Delta_{opt}(F)$, then E is slope-semistable. We have $\chi(F \otimes E) = 0$ and $\chi(A(-i) \otimes E) > 0$ since the point $(\mu(E), \Delta(E))$ lies below the parabola $\chi(A(-i) \otimes E) = 0$ in the (μ, Δ) -plane. If the derived dual of $B^\bullet$ is written as $I'_Z(i+k)[-1]$, then by Serre duality

$$R^{-1}\Gamma(B^\bullet \otimes^L E) = H^2(E^* \otimes I_{Z'}(i+k-3))^*.$$

We claim that $\mu(E^*(i+k-3)) > -3$, so that this cohomology group vanishes by semistability of E . We saw that

$$\mu(E) = -s_0 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{n}{k} + \frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{2}.$$

Approximating

$$n \leq ik + w'_i,$$

we find that the inequality $\mu(E^*(i+k-3)) > -3$ amounts to

$$w'_i \leq \binom{k+2}{2} - 1,$$

so $H^2(E^* \otimes I_{Z'}(i+k-3)) = 0$. Likewise, another slope computation shows $H^2(A(-i) \otimes E) = 0$, and from $\chi(A(-i) \otimes E) > 0$, we deduce $h^0(A(-i) \otimes E) > 0$. In this case $h^0(F \otimes E) \neq 0$, contradicting the acyclicity of $F \otimes E$.

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