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The Hochschild-Kostant-Rosenberg isomorphism for quantized analytic cycles

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In this article, we provide a detailed account of a construction sketched by Kashiwara in an unpublished manuscript concerning generalized HKR isomorphisms for smooth analytic cycles whose conormal exact sequence splits. It enables us, among other applications, to solve a problem raised recently by Arinkin and Căldăraru about uniqueness of such HKR isomorphisms in the case of the diagonal injection. Using this construction, we also associate with any smooth analytic cycle endowed with an infinitesimal retraction a cycle class which is an obstruction for the cycle to be the vanishing locus of a transverse section of a holomorphic vector bundle.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Preliminary constructions	5
2.1	Duality and cup-product	5
2.2	Extensions and dg-algebras	7
3	Atiyah complexes for algebras	8
3.1	HKR isomorphisms for regular ideals	8
3.2	The construction of Arinkin and Căldăraru	13
3.3	Additional properties of local Atiyah complexes	14
4	Atiyah complexes for complex manifolds	15
4.1	Analytic HKR isomorphisms	15
4.2	The twisted case	17
4.3	Comparison of HKR isomorphisms	19
5	The cycle class of a quantized analytic cycle	23
5.1	Construction and basic properties of the cycle class	23
5.2	The six operations for a closed immersion	27
5.3	Kashiwara’s isomorphism	28

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1 Introduction

The existence of the Hochschild-Kostant-Rosenberg (HKR) isomorphism is a fundamental result both in algebraic geometry and in homological algebra. Let us recall the statement:

Theorem 1.1 ([9]). Let A be a finitely generated regular commutative algebra over a field k of characteristic zero. Then for any nonnegative integer i , the Hochschild homology group $\mathrm{HH}_i(A)$ is isomorphic to the module $\Omega_{A/k}^i$ of Kähler differentials of degree i of A . \square

The HKR isomorphism has been generalized in the context of algebraic geometry in [17] and [18]: for any smooth quasi-projective variety over a field of characteristic zero, the derived tensor product $\mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times X}} \mathcal{O}_X$ is isomorphic in the derived category of sheaves of \mathcal{O}_X -modules to the direct sum of its cohomology objects, which is $\bigoplus_i \Omega_X^i[i]$. The same result also holds for smooth (or even singular) complex manifolds as shown in [3] and [16], but the proof is much more involved.

We are interested here in a generalization of the analytic HKR isomorphism consisting in replacing the diagonal injection by an arbitrary closed embedding. If (X, Y) is a pair of complex manifolds such that X is a closed complex submanifold of Y , the derived tensor product $\mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X$ is not isomorphic in general to the direct sum of its cohomology objects. This fact is the main issue of [1], where it is proved that $\mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X$ is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_i \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$ if and only if the normal bundle of X in Y extends to a locally-free sheaf on the first formal neighbourhood \bar{X} of X in Y . More precisely, if \mathcal{N} is such an extension, the authors construct a specific generalized HKR isomorphism, generally depending on \mathcal{N} , between $\mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X$ and $\bigoplus_i \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$. Therefore, it appears clearly that it is necessary to quantize[†] an analytic cycle in order to associate with this cycle a well-defined HKR isomorphism. Quantizing the normal bundle allows one to define HKR isomorphisms for the most general cycles (while dealing with smooth cycles), but the counterpart of this generality is that the space of the possible quantizations of a cycle cannot be easily handled. For instance, the following problem is raised in [1]: in the case of the diagonal injection, are the HKR isomorphisms associated with the quantizations given by the two canonical projections the same? More generally, the comparison of HKR isomorphisms associated with different quantizations of an analytic cycle is still an open problem.

In this article, our aim is to present a different construction of HKR isomorphisms associated with pairs (X, Y) of complex manifolds satisfying a more restrictive condition than the aforementioned one: the normal (or conormal) exact sequence associated with the cycle X has to be holomorphically split, which means in an equivalent way that the injection of X into \bar{X} admits a holomorphic retraction. For any such retraction σ , the locally-free sheaf $\sigma^* N_{X/Y}$ is a quantization of $N_{X/Y}$ as defined above. As far as the diagonal injection is concerned, this process is carried out in [10] (which is reproduced in [11, chap. 5]); the general case is sketched in [10]. Considering its importance, we provide a detailed account of the construction.

In this setting, analytic cycles are quantized by retractions of their first formal injection (that is the injection into their first formal neighbourhood) so that the set of possible quantizations of an analytic cycle is an affine space whose underlying vector space is $\mathrm{Hom}(\Omega_X^1, N_{X/Y}^*)$. With such a quantization σ is associated a complex \mathcal{P}_σ of coherent sheaves on \bar{X} which is quasi-isomorphic to \mathcal{O}_X and reduces to the first part of the Atiyah exact sequence when X is a divisor in Y (this is why we call \mathcal{P}_σ the Atiyah-Kashiwara complex associated with σ). The sheaves defining \mathcal{P}_σ are torsion sheaves, so that they are definitely not flat over \mathcal{O}_Y . However, a remarkable fact is that \mathcal{P}_σ can be used to compute the derived tensor product $\mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X$ and therefore to get a specific HKR isomorphism Γ_σ between $\mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X$ and $\bigoplus_i \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$. It turns out that Γ_σ is exactly the HKR isomorphism constructed in [1] associated with the quantization $\sigma^* N_{X/Y}$ of $N_{X/Y}$.

Our first result provides sufficient conditions in order that two different retractions of the first formal injection of an analytic cycle define the same HKR isomorphism:

Theorem 1.2. Let (X, Y) be a pair of complex manifolds such that X is a closed submanifold of Y and let \bar{j} be the injection of X into its first neighbourhood \bar{X} in Y .

[†]Quantization has to be understood in a very loose sense here: by quantizing, we mean adding some geometric data.

- (1) Assume that $N_{X/Y}^*$ carries a global holomorphic connection. Then for any retractions σ and σ' of \bar{j} , \mathcal{P}_σ is naturally isomorphic to $\mathcal{P}_{\sigma'}$.
- (2) Let σ and σ' be two retractions of \bar{j} such that the element $\sigma' - \sigma$ in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\Omega_X^1, N_{X/Y}^*)$ is an isomorphism. Then \mathcal{P}_σ is naturally isomorphic to $\mathcal{P}_{\sigma'}$.

In both cases, the composition

$$\bigoplus_i \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma'} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_i \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$$

is the identity morphism, so that $\Gamma_\sigma = \Gamma_{\sigma'}$. \square

In the case of the diagonal injection, the quantizations pr_1 and pr_2 satisfy the second condition of the theorem, which gives a positive answer to the problem mentioned above.

Another important outcome of this construction is what we call the dual HKR isomorphism. To explain this notion, we consider the complex $\mathcal{R}\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ corresponding to Hochschild cohomology in the case of the diagonal injection. This complex is well-defined up to a unique isomorphism in the bounded derived category $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)$ of sheaves of \mathcal{O}_Y -modules, but not in $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Indeed, the canonical isomorphism in $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)$ between $\text{R}[\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(*, \mathcal{O}_X)](\mathcal{O}_X)$ and $\text{R}[\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_X, *)](\mathcal{O}_X)$ is not induced in general by an isomorphism in the category $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)^\dagger$. The purpose of the dual construction is to construct a specific isomorphism (the dual HKR isomorphism) between $\text{R}[\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_X, *)](\mathcal{O}_X)$ and $\bigoplus_i \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[-i]$ in $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$. This is achieved by replacing \mathcal{O}_X by the dual complex $\mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{P}_\sigma, \mathcal{O}_X)$, which is also a bounded complex of coherent sheaves on the first formal neighborhood \bar{X} .

The dual HKR isomorphism is a powerful tool, which has been used initially in [10] for the diagonal injection to give a functorial definition of Euler classes of coherent sheaves; it has led to a simple proof of the Grothendieck-Riemann-Roch theorem in Hodge cohomology for arbitrary proper morphisms between complex manifolds [8]. We provide here another application: for any quantized analytic cycle (X, σ) in a complex manifold Y , we construct a cohomology class $q_\sigma(X)$ in $\bigoplus_i \text{H}^i(X, \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*)$ called the quantized cycle class of (X, σ) . We prove that this class provides an obstruction for X to be defined as the vanishing locus of a transverse section of a holomorphic vector bundle on Y :

Theorem 1.3. Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension c in Y and assume that there exists a couple (E, s) such that

- (1) E is a holomorphic vector bundle of rank c on Y .
- (2) s is a holomorphic section of E vanishing exactly on X , and s is transverse to the zero section.
- (3) The locally-free $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ -modules $E \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ and $\sigma^* N_{X/Y}$ are isomorphic.

Then $q_\sigma(X) = 1$. \square

For the diagonal injection, it follows from the results of [13], [14], [8] and [15] that $q_{\text{pr}_1}(\Delta_X)$ is the Todd class of X . Up to the author's knowledge, the quantized cycle class $q_\sigma(X)$ has not yet appeared in the literature, and it would be interesting to compute it in purely geometric terms.

To conclude this introduction, let us discuss the link of this construction with the generalized Duflo isomorphism. The aim of this isomorphism is to understand precisely how the HKR isomorphism between the algebras $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times X}}^*(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ and $\text{H}^*(X, \Lambda^* TX)$ fails to be multiplicative. After the seminal work [12], the following result (conjectured in [6]) has been proved:

Theorem 1.4 ([4]). For any complex manifold X , if Γ denotes the standard HKR isomorphism between $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times X}}^*(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ and $\text{H}^*(X, \Lambda^* TX)$, then $(\text{td}(X))^{-1/2} \lrcorner \Gamma$ is a ring isomorphism. \square

For general cycles, the algebra $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^*(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is no longer graded commutative, and its structure is the object of current active research (see the program initiated in [5]). The quantized cycle class $q_\sigma(X)$, which generalizes the Todd class for arbitrary quantized analytic cycles, is likely to play a part in the understanding of this algebra.

\dagger The same thing exactly happens with the complex $\mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X$.

Let us describe more precisely the outline of this article. After a preliminary section (§2), it is divided into three main parts: the local construction of HKR isomorphisms is carried out in §3, these results are globalized in §4 and provide an application in §5 where we construct and study the quantized cycle class. We now turn to the specific organization of each part.

In §2.1, we recall some elementary constructions in exterior algebra such as contraction morphisms and Koszul complexes, mainly to fix sign conventions. In §2.2, an abstract construction on dg-algebras is performed, the aim of which is to provide a general setting for Atiyah-Kashiwara complexes.

At the beginning of §3, we define specific notation for the derived functors of the functor Hom and for the tensor product, since they cannot be derived as bifunctors in our setting. In §3.1 are defined the Atiyah-Kashiwara complex (Definition 3.1) together with the dual Atiyah-Kashiwara complex (Definition 3.3); and in Propositions 3.2 and 3.4 we establish the corresponding local HKR isomorphisms. The proofs we give here are bound to extend naturally to a global setting. In Proposition 3.5, we compare in a weak sense the HKR and dual HKR isomorphisms. The argument of this proof will be used anew in the proof of Theorem 5.2 (which is Theorem 1.3 in this introduction). In §3.2, the construction performed in §3.1 is compared to the construction of [1] in the local case, and both are shown to be compatible in Proposition 3.9. In §3.3, Proposition 3.10 provides conditions to construct naturally automorphisms of Atiyah-Kashiwara complexes, and is the local version of Theorem 1.2.

The next part (§4) deals with the complex analytic case. In the first section (§4.1), the results of §3.1 and §3.3 are stated in a global setting, Propositions 4.3, 4.5 and Theorem 4.6 (which is Theorem 1.2 in this introduction) extending Propositions 3.2, 3.4 and 3.10 respectively. In §4.2, we explain how to twist Atiyah-Kashiwara complexes by extension classes. In Proposition 4.9, we prove that two Atiyah-Kashiwara complexes associated with different retractions become isomorphic after twisting by extension classes depending on the Atiyah class of the conormal bundle $N_{X/Y}^*$. In Theorem 4.11 we recall (in slightly more general terms) the principal result of [1] and we prove in Theorem 4.13 that, when the cycle admits an infinitesimal retraction, the HKR isomorphisms of [1] associated with arbitrary quantizations of the normal bundle are again twisted HKR isomorphisms in our sense. In the case of the canonical quantization associated with a retraction, we obtain the compatibility of HKR isomorphisms (this globalizes Proposition 3.9). The aim of §4.3 is to study and carefully compare twisted HKR isomorphisms (and so to compare HKR isomorphisms associated with different retractions, thanks to Proposition 4.9). We give some results in particular cases, namely when the twist are obtained by tensorization with holomorphic line bundles on \bar{X} (Theorem 4.14), and then for general extension classes when only the last but one term of each Atiyah-Kashiwara complex is twisted (Theorem 4.16). As a corollary, we deduce in Theorem 4.17 the general comparison theorem between HKR isomorphisms associated with different retractions for cycles of codimension two. We are led to propose a conjecture for the general case (Conjecture 4.18).

The last part (§5) deals with the quantized cycle class. In §5.1, using the dual HKR isomorphism, we define this cycle class and compute it in specific cases. In Theorem 5.2 (which is Theorem 1.3 in this introduction), we prove that the quantized cycle class is one when the cycle X is the zero locus of a transverse section of a holomorphic vector bundle on Y satisfying a compatibility condition with the retraction σ . In Theorem 5.4, we obtain that the class $q_{\text{pr}_1}(\Delta_X)$ is the Todd class of X ; this is equivalent to the main result of [8]. Finally, we deal with the divisor case in Theorem 5.5. Preliminary constructions for §5.3 are carried out in §5.2: if j denotes the injection of the cycle X into Y , we study the right and left adjoints j^* and $j^!$ of the direct image functor j_* operating on the corresponding derived categories. In §5.3, following [11, chap. 5] for the diagonal injection, we establish in Theorem 5.12 that the natural isomorphism between $j^*j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \omega_{X/Y}$ and $j^!j_*\mathcal{O}_X$ obtained using the local cycle class of X in Y is given via the HKR isomorphisms by contraction with the quantized cycle class $q_\sigma(X)$.

2 Preliminary constructions

2.1 Duality and cup-product

Let c be a positive integer, let A be a commutative k -algebra over a field k of characteristic zero, and let E be a free A -module of rank c . In this section, all tensor and exterior products are taken over A .

Definition 2.1. For any nonnegative integers p and q , we denote by $W_{p,q} : \Lambda^{p+q} E \longrightarrow \Lambda^p E \otimes \Lambda^q E$ the transpose of the cup-product map from $\Lambda^p E^* \otimes \Lambda^q E^*$ to $\Lambda^{p+q} E^*$ multiplied by $\frac{p!q!}{(p+q)!}$. \square

It is possible to give another natural definition of $W_{p,q}$ as follows: for any nonnegative integer n , let \mathfrak{S}_n denote the symmetric group with n letters, and let $\varepsilon : \mathfrak{S}_n \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$ be the signature morphism. We define the symmetrization and antisymmetrization maps $\mathfrak{a}_n : \bigotimes^n E \rightarrow \Lambda^n E$ and $\mathfrak{s}_n : \Lambda^n E \rightarrow \bigotimes^n E$ by the formulae below:

$$\begin{cases} \mathfrak{a}_n(v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_n) = v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_n \\ \mathfrak{s}_n(v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) v_{\sigma(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes v_{\sigma(n)} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

A straightforward computation shows that

$$W_{p,q}(v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_{p+q}) = \frac{p!q!}{(p+q)!} \sum_{\sigma} \varepsilon(\sigma) (v_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge v_{\sigma(p)}) \otimes (v_{\sigma(p+1)} \wedge \dots \wedge v_{\sigma(p+q)}) \quad (2)$$

where σ runs through all $(p+q)$ shuffles, which implies that $W_{p,q} = (\mathfrak{a}_p \otimes \mathfrak{a}_q) \circ \mathfrak{s}_{p+q}$.

Definition 2.2. For any nonnegative integers m, p, k and any ϕ in $\text{Hom}(\Lambda^p E, \Lambda^k E)$, we define $t_{k,p}^m(\phi)$ in $\text{Hom}(\Lambda^{p+m} E, \Lambda^{k+m} E)$ by the composition

$$t_{k,p}^m(\phi) : \Lambda^{p+m} E \xrightarrow{W_{p,m}} \Lambda^p E \otimes \Lambda^m E \xrightarrow{\phi \otimes \text{id}} \Lambda^k E \otimes \Lambda^m E \xrightarrow{\wedge} \Lambda^{k+m} E.$$

□

The translation operator $t_{k,p}^m(\phi) : \text{Hom}(\Lambda^p E, \Lambda^k E) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\Lambda^{p+m} E, \Lambda^{k+m} E)$ satisfies the following important property:

Lemma 2.3. For any nonnegative integers m, p, k such that $k \geq p$ and for any a in $\Lambda^{k-p} E$, we have $t_{k,p}^m(a \wedge \cdot) = a \wedge \cdot$. □

Proof. By (2), for any e_1, \dots, e_{p+m} in E , we have

$$\begin{aligned} t_{k,p}^m(a \wedge \cdot)(e_1 \wedge \dots \wedge e_{p+m}) &= \frac{p!m!}{(p+m)!} \sum_{\sigma} \varepsilon(\sigma) a \wedge e_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{\sigma(p)} \wedge e_{\sigma(p+1)} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{\sigma(p+m)} \\ &= a \wedge e_1 \wedge \dots \wedge e_{p+m}. \end{aligned}$$

■

Any vector v in ΛE defines two endomorphisms ℓ_v and r_v of ΛE given by $\ell_v(x) = v \wedge x$ and $r_v(x) = x \wedge v$. The map ${}^t r_v$ (resp. ${}^t \ell_v$) is by definition the *left* (resp. *right*) contraction by v ; it is an endomorphism of ΛE^* denoted by $\phi \mapsto v \lrcorner \phi$ (resp. $\phi \mapsto \phi \lrcorner v$). The left (resp. right) contraction morphism endows ΛE^* with the structure of a left (resp. right) ΛE -module. There are several sign conventions in the literature for contraction morphisms. We took the same sign convention as in [2, III §6].

There are two duality isomorphisms D^ℓ and D^r from $\Lambda E \otimes \det E^*$ to ΛE^* given by

$$D^\ell(v \otimes \xi) = v \lrcorner \xi \quad \text{and} \quad D^r(v \otimes \xi) = \xi \lrcorner v \quad (3)$$

Remark that D^ℓ (resp. D^r) is an isomorphism of left (resp. right) ΛE -modules.

We end this section with Koszul complexes. Let M be an A -module and let ϕ be an A -linear form on M .

The *Koszul complex* $L = L(M, \phi)$ is the exterior algebra $\Lambda_A M$ endowed with the differential δ of degree -1 given for any positive integer p by

$$\delta_p(m_1 \wedge \dots \wedge m_p) = \sum_{i=1}^p (-1)^{i-1} \phi(m_i) m_1 \wedge \dots \wedge m_{i-1} \wedge m_{i+1} \wedge \dots \wedge m_p.$$

If x_1, \dots, x_k are elements in A , we recover the classical Koszul complex associated with the x_i 's by taking $M = A^k$ and $\phi(a_1, \dots, a_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k x_i a_i$.

Assume now that M is free of finite rank c , and consider M as the dual of M^* . In this case, δ is exactly the right contraction by ϕ acting on $\Lambda_A M$. Using the standard sign convention for Hom complexes (see for instance [11] Remark 1.8.11 and [7] Remark 1.1.11), the differential δ^* of L^* is given for any nonnegative integer p by

$$\delta_p^* = (-1)^{p+1} \phi \wedge . = - (. \wedge \phi)$$

Thus, the right duality morphism $D^c : \Lambda M^* \otimes \det M \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda M$ induces an isomorphism

$$(L^*, \delta^*) \simeq (L, -\delta) \otimes_A \det M^*[-c]. \quad (4)$$

2.2 Extensions and dg-algebras

Let (\mathcal{A}, d) be a unital associative dg-algebra over a field k of characteristic zero which is homologically graded (so that d has degree -1) and concentrated in nonnegative degrees. We denote by $|a|$ the degree of an homogeneous element a in \mathcal{A} . Remark that \mathcal{A} is acyclic if and only if the unit element of \mathcal{A} admits an anti-derivative \dagger . Indeed, such an element obviously always exists if \mathcal{A} is acyclic. Conversely, for any such element β , we have for any a in \mathcal{A} the formula $d(\beta a) + \beta da = a$ so that the multiplication by β yields an homotopy between the identity morphism of \mathcal{A} and the zero morphism, thus showing that \mathcal{A} is acyclic.

Definition 2.4. Assume that \mathcal{A} is acyclic and let β be an anti-derivative of the unit element of \mathcal{A} . We denote by \mathcal{B} the graded vector space $\bigoplus_{k \geq 1} \mathcal{A}_k$, where each \mathcal{A}_k sits in degree $k - 1$.

(1) For any homogeneous elements a and a' in \mathcal{B} , we put

$$a * a' = a . da' + (-1)^{|a|+1} da . a' + (-1)^{|a|} da . \beta . da'.$$

(2) We endow \mathcal{B} with a differential \widehat{d} of degree -1 given for any positive integer k by $\widehat{d}_k = k d_{k+1}$.

□

Proposition 2.5. Assume that \mathcal{A} is acyclic. For any anti-derivative β of the unit element of \mathcal{A} , $(\mathcal{B}, *, \widehat{d})$ is a unital dg-algebra with unit element β . Besides, the natural degree zero map $\pi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_0$ is a morphism of dg-algebras, and \mathcal{B}_0 is isomorphic to the trivial k -extension of \mathcal{A}_0 by the kernel of π_0 . □

Proof. This is proved by direct computation. Let us prove for instance that \widehat{d} satisfies Leibniz rule, and leave to the reader the associativity of $*$. We take two homogeneous elements b and b' in \mathcal{B} of respective degrees k and k' . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{d}_{k+k'}(b * b') &= (k + k') d_{k+k'+1}(b * b') = (k + k') db . db' \\ &= k (d_{k+1} b * b') + (-1)^k k' (b * d_{k'+1} b') = \widehat{d}_k b * b' + (-1)^{|b|} b * \widehat{d}_{k'} b'. \end{aligned}$$

■

We now describe our main example of application of this construction. Let A be a commutative unital algebra over a field k of characteristic zero, let I be an A -module, and let B be the trivial k -extension of A by I . This means that $B = I \oplus A$, endowed with the algebra structure defined by

$$(i, a) . (i', a') = (ia' + ai', aa').$$

We take for \mathcal{A} the exterior algebra $\Lambda_A B$ endowed with the Koszul differential given by the A -linear form $\text{pr}_2 : B \rightarrow A$. Thus, for any positive integer k ,

$$d_k(b_1 \wedge \dots \wedge b_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i-1} \text{pr}_2(b_i) b_1 \wedge \dots \wedge b_{i-1} \wedge b_{i+1} \wedge \dots \wedge b_k.$$

\dagger This fact has been pointed out to us by the referee.

This dg-algebra is graded-commutative. Besides, via the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_A^k I \oplus \Lambda_A^{k-1} I &\xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_A^k B \\ (\underline{i}, \underline{j}) &\longmapsto \underline{i} + 1_B \wedge \underline{j}, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

the differential $d_k : \Lambda_A^k B \longrightarrow \Lambda_A^{k-1} B$ is obtained as the composition

$$\Lambda_A^k B \longrightarrow \Lambda_A^{k-1} I \longrightarrow \Lambda_A^{k-1} B.$$

Thus \mathcal{A} is acyclic. We choose for β the unit element of B . Via the isomorphism (5), the product $*$ has the following explicit form:

$$\begin{aligned} * : (\Lambda_A^{k+1} I \oplus \Lambda_A^k I) \otimes_k (\Lambda_A^{l+1} I \oplus \Lambda_A^l I) &\longrightarrow \Lambda_A^{k+l+1} I \oplus \Lambda_A^{k+l} I \\ (\underline{i}_1, \underline{j}_1) \otimes (\underline{i}_2, \underline{j}_2) &\longmapsto (\underline{i}_1 \wedge \underline{j}_2 + (-1)^k \underline{j}_1 \wedge \underline{i}_2, \underline{j}_1 \wedge \underline{j}_2). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

In particular, the B -module structure on $\Lambda_A^k B$ is given by the formula

$$(i, a) * (\underline{i}_1, \underline{j}_1) = (a \underline{i}_1 + i \wedge \underline{j}_1, a \underline{j}_1). \quad (7)$$

3 Atiyah complexes for algebras

In this section we assume that A is a unital commutative algebra over a field k of characteristic zero, and we adopt the notation of §2.2, except that from now on we use the *cohomological* grading for complexes, which means that all differentials are of degree +1.

We also introduce extra notation for derived functors. Let R be a commutative k -algebra, let M be an A -module, and assume that A is a quotient of R . We consider the following four functors, from $\text{Mod}(R)$ to $\text{Mod}(A)$ for the three first ones and from $\text{Mod}(R)^{\text{op}}$ to $\text{Mod}(A)$ for the last one:

$$S \longrightarrow M \otimes_R S, \quad S \longrightarrow S \otimes_R M, \quad S \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M, S), \quad S \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_R(S, M)$$

The associated derived functors are denoted by

$$S \longrightarrow M \overset{\mathbb{L}, r}{\otimes}_R S, \quad S \longrightarrow S \overset{\mathbb{L}, \ell}{\otimes}_R M, \quad S \longrightarrow \text{RHom}_R^r(M, S), \quad S \longrightarrow \text{RHom}_R^\ell(S, M)$$

Of course, these functors can be defined for any M in $D^-(A)$ for the three first ones and for any M in $D^+(A)$ for the last one.

There is a slightly subtle point behind these definitions: for any elements M, N in $D^-(A)$, there is a canonical isomorphism between $M \overset{\mathbb{L}, r}{\otimes}_R N$ and $M \overset{\mathbb{L}, \ell}{\otimes}_R N$ in $D^-(R)$, but this isomorphism is not a priori induced by an isomorphism in $D^-(A)$. The same thing happens with the isomorphism between $\text{RHom}_R^r(M, N)$ and $\text{RHom}_R^\ell(M, N)$ in $D^+(R)$.

3.1 HKR isomorphisms for regular ideals

Let I be a free A -module of finite rank c . The construction performed in §2.2 allows us to make the following definition:

Definition 3.1. The *Atiyah-Kashiwara* (AK) complex associated with I is the complex of B -modules

$$P : 0 \longrightarrow \Lambda_A^{c+1} B \xrightarrow{cd_{c+1}} \Lambda_A^c B \xrightarrow{(c-1)d_c} \dots \xrightarrow{d_2} B \longrightarrow 0$$

where B is in degree 0. □

There is a quasi-isomorphism $P \xrightarrow{\sim} A$ in $\text{Mod}(B)$. As a complex of A -modules, P splits as the direct sum of A and of a null-homotopic complex.

Let us now take a commutative k -algebra C with unit as well as a regular ideal J in C of length c . If (j_1, \dots, j_c) is a regular sequence defining J , then J/J^2 is a free C/J -module of rank c , a basis being given by the classes of the elements j_1, \dots, j_c . Then, if we put $A = C/J$ and $I = J/J^2$, we see that C/J^2 is a k -extension of A by I via the Atiyah exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow J/J^2 \longrightarrow C/J^2 \longrightarrow C/J \longrightarrow 0. \quad (8)$$

We consider J/J^2 as a k -algebra, the multiplication being identically zero. Then (8) is an exact sequence of k -algebras. If this exact sequence splits in the category of k -algebras, the algebra C/J^2 is isomorphic in a non-canonical way to the trivial k -extension of A by I , so that we can identify C/J^2 with $B = I \oplus A$ after the choice of a splitting. In the sequel, a splitting of (8) will always mean a splitting in the category of k -algebras.

Proposition 3.2 (HKR isomorphism, local case). Let C be a commutative unital k -algebra and let J be a regular ideal of C such that the associated Atiyah sequence (8) splits. If we choose an isomorphism between C/J^2 and B , the quasi-isomorphism $P \xrightarrow{\sim} A$ in $\text{Mod}(C)$ induces isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} A \otimes_C^{\text{L,r}} A &\xleftarrow{\sim} A \otimes_C^{\text{L,r}} P \xrightarrow{\sim} A \otimes_C P \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda_A^i I[i] \\ \text{RHom}_C^\ell(A, A) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{RHom}_C^\ell(P, A) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_C(P, A) \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda_A^i I^*[-i] \end{aligned}$$

in the bounded derived category $\text{D}^b(A)$, where $I^* = \text{Hom}_A(I, A)$. \square

Proof. For any element x in C , we denote by \bar{x} the class of x in B . We also denote by (e_1, \dots, e_c) the canonical basis of k^c . If (j_1, \dots, j_c) is a regular sequence defining the ideal J , the Koszul complex $L = (C \otimes_k \Lambda k^c, \delta)$ associated with (j_1, \dots, j_c) is a free resolution of A over C . For any nonnegative integer p , we define a map $\gamma_{-p} : L_{-p} \rightarrow P_{-p}$ by the formula

$$\gamma_{-p}(x \otimes e_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{l_p}) = \bar{x} * (1_B \wedge \bar{j}_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{j}_{l_p}).$$

where the product $*$ is defined in § 2.2. The map γ_{-p} is obviously C -linear, and if p is positive,

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{d}_{-p} \circ \gamma_{-p}(x \otimes e_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{l_p}) &= \widehat{d}_{-p}(\bar{x} * 1_B \wedge \bar{j}_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{j}_{l_p}) \\ &= \bar{x} * \widehat{d}_{-p}(1_B \wedge \bar{j}_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{j}_{l_p}) \\ &= p \bar{x} * (\bar{j}_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{j}_{l_p}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{-(p-1)} \circ \delta_{-p}(x \otimes e_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{l_p}) &= \gamma_{-(p-1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^p (-1)^{i-1} x j_{l_i} \otimes e_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{l_{i-1}} \wedge e_{l_{i+1}} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{l_p} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^p (-1)^{i-1} \bar{x} * [\bar{j}_{l_i} * (1_B \wedge \bar{j}_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{j}_{l_{i-1}} \wedge \bar{j}_{l_{i+1}} \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{j}_{l_p})] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^p (-1)^{i-1} \bar{x} * (\bar{j}_{l_i} \wedge \bar{j}_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{j}_{l_{i-1}} \wedge \bar{j}_{l_{i+1}} \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{j}_{l_p}) \\ &= p \bar{x} * (\bar{j}_{l_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \bar{j}_{l_p}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\gamma : L \rightarrow P$ is a morphism of complexes. Hence we get two commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & A \otimes_C^{\text{L,r}} P & \longrightarrow & A \otimes_C P \\ & \swarrow \sim & \uparrow \text{id} \otimes \gamma & \uparrow \text{id} \otimes \gamma \\ A \otimes_C^{\text{L,r}} A & & & \\ & \nwarrow \sim & & \\ & A \otimes_C^{\text{L,r}} L & \xrightarrow{\sim} & A \otimes_C L \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & \text{RHom}_C^\ell(P, A) & \longleftarrow & \text{Hom}_C(P, A) \\ & \swarrow \sim & \downarrow \cdot \circ \gamma & \downarrow \cdot \circ \gamma \\ \text{RHom}_C^\ell(A, A) & & & \\ & \searrow \sim & \downarrow \cdot \circ \gamma & \downarrow \cdot \circ \gamma \\ & \text{RHom}_C^\ell(L, A) & \longleftarrow & \text{Hom}_C(L, A) \end{array}$$

The vertical right arrow in the first diagram is the map from $A \otimes_k \Lambda^c k$ to $\Lambda_A I$ obtained by mapping each vector e_k to \bar{j}_k , hence is an isomorphism. The dual of this map over A is precisely (up to sign) the vertical right arrow in the second diagram, so that it is an isomorphism too. This finishes the proof. \blacksquare

We now recall Kashiwara's construction of the dual HKR isomorphism. For any free A -module I of finite rank, we denote by θ_I its top exterior power.

Definition 3.3. If I is a free A -module of rank c and P is the associated AK complex, the *dual AK complex* Q is the complex of B -modules defined by $Q = \text{Hom}_A(P, \theta_I[c])$ with a specific sign convention: the differential of Q is the differential of $\text{Hom}_A(P[-c], \theta_I)$, that is $(-1)^c$ times the usual differential of $\text{Hom}_A(P, \theta_I[c])$. \square

To describe Q , notice that for every integer p between 0 and $c-1$, there is an isomorphism of B -modules

$$\Lambda_A^{c-p} B \simeq \text{Hom}_A(\Lambda_A^{p+1} B, \theta_I) \quad (\underline{u}, \underline{v}) \mapsto \{ (\underline{i}, \underline{j}) \mapsto \underline{j} \wedge \underline{u} + (-1)^p \underline{i} \wedge \underline{v} \}. \quad (9)$$

Therefore the dual AK complex is isomorphic to

$$Q : 0 \longrightarrow \Lambda_A^c B \longrightarrow \Lambda_A^{c-1} B \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \Lambda_A^2 B \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow 0$$

where A is in degree zero, and the differential is $-(p+1)d_{c-p}$ on each $\Lambda_A^{c-p} B$.

We have a natural quasi-isomorphism $\theta_I[c] \xrightarrow{\sim} Q$ given by the map d_{c+1} . Besides, as a complex of A -modules, Q splits as the direct sum of $\theta_I[c]$ and of a null-homotopic complex. The isomorphism (9) induces another one, namely:

$$\Lambda_A^{c-p} I \simeq \text{Hom}_C(\Lambda_A^{p+1} B, \theta_I). \quad (10)$$

There is a natural product $\widehat{*} : P \otimes_B Q \longrightarrow Q$ which is defined by the same formula as the product $*$:

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{*} : \Lambda_A^{l+1} B \otimes_B \Lambda_A^{c-k} B &\longrightarrow \Lambda_A^{c-k+l} B \\ (\underline{i}_1, \underline{j}_1) \otimes (\underline{i}_2, \underline{j}_2) &\longmapsto (\underline{i}_1 \wedge \underline{j}_2 + (-1)^l \underline{j}_1 \wedge \underline{i}_2, \underline{j}_1 \wedge \underline{j}_2) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

A straightforward computation shows that $\widehat{*}$ is indeed a morphism of complexes.

Proposition 3.4 (Dual HKR isomorphism, local case). Under the hypotheses of Proposition 3.2, the quasi-isomorphism $\theta_I[c] \xrightarrow{\sim} Q$ induces isomorphisms in $\text{D}^b(A)$:

$$\text{RHom}_C^r(A, \theta_I[c]) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{RHom}_C^r(A, Q) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_C(A, Q) \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^r \Lambda_A^i I[i].$$

\square

Proof. Since P is a complex of free A -modules, the natural map from $\text{Hom}_A(P, \theta_I[c])$ to $\text{RHom}_A(P, \theta_I[c])$ is an isomorphism. Let us consider the following commutative diagram in $\text{D}^b(C)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{RHom}_C^{\ell}(A, \theta_I[c]) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{RHom}_C^{\ell}(P, \theta_I[c]) & \xleftarrow{\phi_1} & \text{Hom}_C(P, \theta_I[c]) \\ \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim \\ \text{RHom}_A(A \otimes_C A, \theta_I[c]) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{RHom}_A(A \otimes_C P, \theta_I[c]) & \xleftarrow{\phi_2} & \text{Hom}_A(A \otimes_C P, \theta_I[c]) \\ \uparrow \sim & & \uparrow \sim & & \uparrow \sim \\ \text{RHom}_C^r(A, \text{RHom}_A(A, \theta_I[c])) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{RHom}_C^r(A, \text{RHom}_A(P, \theta_I[c])) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \text{Hom}_C(A, \text{Hom}_A(P, \theta_I[c])) \\ \uparrow \sim & & \uparrow \sim & & \uparrow \sim \\ \text{RHom}_C^r(A, \theta_I[c]) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{RHom}_C^r(A, Q) & \xleftarrow{\phi_3} & \text{Hom}_C(A, Q) \end{array}$$

By Proposition 3.2, ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 are isomorphisms. This implies that ϕ_3 is also an isomorphism. \blacksquare

We provide now another proof of Proposition 3.4, which gives a more precise result:

Proposition 3.5. Under the hypotheses of Proposition 3.2, let ϕ be the morphism in $D^b(C)$ obtained by the composition

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^c \Lambda_A^i I[i] \simeq \text{Hom}_C(A, Q) \longrightarrow \text{RHom}_C(A, \theta_I[c]) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_C(P, \theta_I[c]) \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda_A^i I[i]$$

where the last isomorphism is (10). Then, as a morphism in $D^b(k)$, ϕ acts by multiplication by the sign $(-1)^{\frac{(c-i)(c-i-1)}{2}}$ on each factor $\Lambda_A^i I[i]$. \square

Proof. Let L be the Koszul complex associated with (j_1, \dots, j_c) and let $\gamma : L \rightarrow P$ be the quasi-isomorphism constructed in the proof of Proposition 3.2. We must describe the composition

$$\text{Hom}_C(A, Q) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_C(L, Q) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_C(L, \theta_I[c]) \xleftarrow[\circ\gamma]{\sim} \text{Hom}_C(P, \theta_I[c])$$

Let M denote the free B -module $I \otimes_A B$ and let $\tau : M \rightarrow B$ be the B -linear form defined by the composition $I \otimes_A B \rightarrow I \otimes_A A = I \rightarrow B$. If we identify M with B^c via the basis $(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_c)$, the linear form τ is simply the composition $B^c \xrightarrow{(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_c)} B$. Thus, using the notation of §2.1, $L \otimes_C B$ is isomorphic to the complex $L(M, \tau)$. We denote this latter complex by (\tilde{L}, δ) . Using (4) we get the chain of isomorphisms:

$$\text{Hom}_C(L, Q) \simeq \text{Hom}_B(\tilde{L}, Q) \simeq Q \otimes_B \tilde{L}^* \simeq Q \otimes_B (\tilde{L}, -\delta) \otimes_A \theta_I^*[-c] \simeq \theta_I^*[-c] \otimes_A (\tilde{L}, -\delta) \otimes_B Q.$$

Let (N, s', s'') denote the double complex $(\tilde{L}, -\delta) \otimes_B Q$ and let s be the total differential. To avoid cumbersome notation, we use homological grading for N .

Then, for $0 \leq p, q \leq c$, we have (for the definition of $W_{p,q}$, see § 2.1):

$$\begin{aligned} - N_{p,q} &= \Lambda_A^p M \otimes_B \Lambda_A^q B \simeq \Lambda_A^p I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^q B \\ - s'_{p,q} &: \Lambda_A^p I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^q B \rightarrow \Lambda_A^p I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^{q-1} I \xrightarrow{-p W_{p-1,1} \otimes \text{id}} \Lambda_A^{p-1} I \otimes_A I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^{q-1} I \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \wedge} \Lambda_A^{p-1} I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^q I \longrightarrow \Lambda_A^{p-1} I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^q B \\ - s''_{p,q} &= \text{id} \otimes [-(c-q+1) d_q]. \end{aligned}$$

Besides, an easy verification yields that for $0 \leq i \leq c$,

– The morphism $\alpha_i : \Lambda_A^i I[i] \rightarrow \text{Hom}_C(P, \theta_I[c]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_C(L, Q) \simeq \theta_I^*[-c] \otimes_A N$ is given by the inclusion

$$\Lambda_A^i I \xrightarrow{(-1)^c} \Lambda_A^i I \simeq \theta_I^* \otimes_A (\Lambda_A^i I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^c I) \longrightarrow \theta_I^* \otimes_A (\Lambda_A^i I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^c B) = \theta_I^* \otimes N_{i,c}$$

– The morphism $\beta_i : \Lambda_A^i I[i] \rightarrow \text{Hom}_C(A, Q) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_C(L, Q) \simeq \theta_I^*[-c] \otimes_A N$ is given by the inclusion

$$\Lambda_A^i I \xrightarrow{(-1)^c} \Lambda_A^i I \simeq \theta_I^* \otimes_A (\Lambda_A^c I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^i I) \longrightarrow \theta_I^* \otimes_A (\Lambda_A^c B \otimes_A \Lambda_A^i I) = \theta_I^* \otimes N_{c,i}$$

Let R be the subcomplex of N defined by $R_{p,q} = \Lambda_A^p I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^q I \subseteq N_{p,q}$.

Lemma 3.6. For $c \leq n \leq 2c$, $\ker s_n = R_n$. \square

Proof. For any x in $\ker s_n$, let $x_{p,q}$ (with $n-c \leq p, q \leq c$ and $p+q=n$) denote the graded components of x . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} - & s''_{c,n-c}(x_{c,n-c}) = 0 \\ - & s'_{i,n-i}(x_{i,n-i}) + (-1)^{i-1} s''_{i-1,n-i+1}(x_{i-1,n-i+1}) = 0 \\ - & s'_{n-c,c}(x_{n-c,c}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that for $p, q \geq 0$, $R_{p,q} \subseteq \ker s'_{p,q}$. Furthermore, if q is positive, $R_{p,q} = \ker s''_{p,q}$. Thus, if $n > c$, $x_{c,n-c}$ belongs to $R_{c,n-c}$ and it follows that $x_{i-1,n-i+1}$ belongs to $R_{i-1,n-i+1}$ for $n-c+1 \leq i \leq c$. If $n=c$, $N_{c,0} = R_{c,0}$ and $s'_{c,0} = s''_{c,0} = 0$. Thus $x_{c,0}$ belongs to $R_{c,0}$ and $s''_{c-1,1}(x_{c-1,1}) = 0$. Hence $x_{c-1,1}$ belongs to $R_{c-1,1}$ and we argue as in the case $n > c$. \blacksquare

For any integers p and q such that $0 \leq p, q \leq c$ and $p+q \geq c$, let $\pi_{p,q} : R_{p,q} \longrightarrow R_{p+q-c,c}$ be defined by the composition

$$\pi_{p,q} : \Lambda_A^p I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^q I \xrightarrow{W_{p+q-c,c-q} \otimes \text{id}} \Lambda_A^{p+q-c} I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^{c-q} I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^q I \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \wedge} \Lambda_A^{p+q-c} I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^c I.$$

Then, for any integer n such that $c \leq n \leq 2c$, we define a projector $\pi_n : R_n \longrightarrow R_{n-c,c}$ by the formula

$$\pi_n = \sum_{p=n-c}^c \epsilon_{n,p} \binom{p}{n-c} \pi_{p,n-p}.$$

$$\text{where } \epsilon_{n,p} = (-1)^{\frac{(p+1)(p+2)}{2} - \frac{(n-c+1)(n-c+2)}{2}}.$$

Lemma 3.7. For $n \leq c \leq 2n$, $\ker \pi_n = \text{im } s_{n+1}$. \square

Proof. We begin by proving the inclusion $\text{im } s_{n+1} \subseteq \ker \pi_n$. The module $\text{im } s_{n+1}$ is spanned by elements of the form $s'_{i,n+1-i}(x) + (-1)^i s''_{i,n+1-i}(x)$, with $n+1-c \leq i \leq c$ and x in $N_{i,n+1-i}$. If y denotes the projection of x on $\Lambda_A^i I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^{n-i} I$, we have by (2) the identity

$$(\text{id} \otimes \wedge)(W_{n-c,c-n+i-1} \otimes \text{id})(\text{id} \otimes \wedge)(W_{i-1,1} \otimes \text{id})(y) = (\text{id} \otimes \wedge)(W_{n-c,c-n+i} \otimes \text{id})(y).$$

This implies that

$$\frac{1}{i} \pi_{i-1,n+1-i}(s'_{i,n+1-i}(x)) = \frac{1}{c-n+i} \pi_{i,n-i}(s''_{i,n+1-i}(x)).$$

Hence we get

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_n[s'_{i,n+1-i}(x) + (-1)^i s''_{i,n+1-i}(x)] &= \epsilon_{n,i-1} \binom{i-1}{n-c} \pi_{i-1,n+1-i}(s'_{i,n+1-i}(x)) \\ &\quad + (-1)^i \epsilon_{n,i} \binom{i}{n-c} \pi_{i,n-i}(s''_{i,n+1-i}(x)) \\ &= \frac{\pi_i(s''_{i,n+1-i}(x))}{c-n+i} \times \left(i \epsilon_{n,i-1} \binom{i-1}{n-c} + (-1)^i \epsilon_{n,i} (c-n+i) \binom{i}{n-c} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since we know that α_{n-c} is a quasi-isomorphism in degree $-(n-c)$, by Lemma 3.6 we have the equality $R_{n-c,c} \oplus \text{im } s_{n+1} = \ker s_n = R_n$. It follows that the kernel of the projector π_n is exactly the image of s_{n+1} . \blacksquare

A quick computation shows that the map $\pi_{c,n-c} : R_{c,n-c} \longrightarrow R_{n-c,c}$ is the multiplication by the constant $(-1)^{n(n-c)} / \binom{c}{n-c}$. Thus $\pi_n|_{R_{c,n-c}} = (-1)^{n(n-c)} \epsilon_{n,c} \times \text{id}$. It follows from the Lemma 3.7 that

$$\text{im}[\alpha_{n-c} - (-1)^{n(n-c)} \epsilon_{n,c} \beta_{n-c}] \subseteq \theta_I^* \otimes \text{im } s_{n+1}.$$

This finishes the proof of Proposition 3.5. \blacksquare

3.2 The construction of Arinkin and Căldăraru

Let M be the free B -module $B \otimes_A I$ and let τ be the B -linear form on M obtained via the composition $B \otimes_A I \longrightarrow A \otimes_A I = I \longrightarrow B$.

Definition 3.8. The *Arinkin–Căldăraru complex* (K, ν) associated with the pair (I, A) is the tensor algebra $K = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \bigotimes_A^i M[i]$ endowed with a differential ν given for any positive integer p by the formula

$$\nu_{-p}(m_1 \otimes \dots \otimes m_p) = \frac{1}{p!} \tau(m_1) m_2 \otimes \dots \otimes m_p.$$

□

Remark that (K, ν) is a free resolution of A over B . Indeed, for any nonnegative integer p ,

$$\bigotimes_B^p M \simeq \bigotimes_A^{p+1} I \oplus \bigotimes_A^p I \tag{12}$$

and the map $p! \nu_{-p}$ is simply the composition $\bigotimes_B^p M \longrightarrow \bigotimes_A^p I \longrightarrow \bigotimes_B^{p-1} M$. The B -module structure on $\bigotimes_B^p M$ is given via the isomorphism (12) by

$$(a + i) \cdot (\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = (a \underline{i} + i \otimes \underline{j}, a \underline{j}). \tag{13}$$

Besides, there is a canonical sequence of B -modules

$$0 \longrightarrow \bigotimes_A^p I \longrightarrow \bigotimes_B^p M \longrightarrow \bigotimes_A^{p-1} I \longrightarrow 0. \tag{14}$$

Let \mathfrak{a} be the antisymmetrization map from $\bigotimes_A I$ to $\Lambda_A I$ defined by (1). Then there exists a natural morphism

$$\zeta_{-p} : \bigotimes_B^p M \longrightarrow \Lambda_A^{p+1} B$$

given by $\zeta_{-p}(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = (\mathfrak{a}_{p+1}(\underline{i}), \mathfrak{a}_p(\underline{j}))$. Thanks to (7) and (13), ζ_{-p} is B -linear. Besides, if P is the AK complex associated with I , then $\zeta : K \longrightarrow P$ is a morphism of complexes which is a quasi-isomorphism and commutes to the quasi-morphisms $K \xrightarrow{\sim} A$ and $P \xrightarrow{\sim} A$. This construction allows us to prove Arinkin–Căldăraru’s HKR theorem in the local case:

Proposition 3.9 ([1]). Under the hypotheses of Proposition 3.2, the map obtained as the composition

$$A \overset{\text{L}, \text{r}}{\otimes}_C A \xleftarrow{\sim} A \overset{\text{L}, \text{r}}{\otimes}_C K \longrightarrow A \otimes_C K \simeq \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \bigotimes_A^i I[i] \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \mathfrak{a}_i} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda_A^i I[i]$$

is an isomorphism in $D^b(A)$. □

Proof. We prove that this morphism is exactly the HKR isomorphism appearing in Proposition 3.2. This is done by considering the commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & A \overset{\text{L}, \text{r}}{\otimes}_C K & \longrightarrow & A \otimes_C K & \simeq & \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \bigotimes_A^i I[i] \\ & \swarrow \sim & \downarrow \text{id} \overset{\text{L}, \text{r}}{\otimes}_C \zeta & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes_C \zeta & & \downarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \mathfrak{a}_i \\ A \overset{\text{L}, \text{r}}{\otimes}_C A & & A \overset{\text{L}, \text{r}}{\otimes}_C P & \xrightarrow{\sim} & A \otimes_C P & \simeq & \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda_A^i I[i] \end{array}$$

■

3.3 Additional properties of local Atiyah complexes

Let $\Omega_{A/k}$ be the module of Kähler differentials of A over k , and put $\Omega_{A/k}^i = \Lambda_A^i \Omega_{A/k}$. An A -connection ∇ on I is a k -linear morphism $\nabla : I \rightarrow \Omega_{A/k} \otimes_A I$ satisfying Leibniz's rule $\nabla(ai) = a\nabla i + da \otimes i$ for any a in A and any i in I .

Recall that the automorphism group of B in the category of k -extensions of A by I is the set $\text{Der}_k(A, I)$ of k -derivations of A with values in I , which is isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_A(\Omega_{A/k}, I)$. For such a derivation χ , we denote by u_χ the associated automorphism of B given by the formula $u_\chi(i, a) = (i + \chi(a), a)$.

Proposition 3.10. Let χ be an element of $\text{Der}_k(A, I)$ and let $\widehat{\chi}$ be the associated morphism in $\text{Hom}_A(\Omega_{A/k}, I)$. Then:

- (1) Every A -connection on I induces a u_χ -linear automorphism of the AK-complex P (resp. of the dual AK complex Q) commuting with the quasi-isomorphism $P \xrightarrow{\sim} A$ (resp. $\theta_I[c] \xrightarrow{\sim} Q$).
- (2) If $\widehat{\chi} : \Omega_{A/k} \rightarrow I$ is an isomorphism, there exists a canonical u_χ -linear automorphism of P (resp. Q) commuting with the quasi-isomorphism $P \xrightarrow{\sim} A$ (resp. $\theta_I[c] \xrightarrow{\sim} Q$).

In both cases, the natural automorphism of P (resp. Q) that are obtained induce the identity morphism on $P \otimes_B A$ (resp. on $\text{Hom}_B(A, Q)$). \square

Proof. (1) For any positive integer p , an A -connection ∇ on I induces an A -connection $\Lambda^p \nabla$ on $\Lambda_A^p I$. Let

$R_p : \Lambda_A^p I \rightarrow \Lambda_A^{p+1} I$ be defined as the composition

$$\Lambda_A^p I \xrightarrow{\Lambda^p \nabla} \Omega_{A/k} \otimes_A \Lambda_A^p I \xrightarrow{\chi \otimes \text{id}} I \otimes_A \Lambda_A^p I \xrightarrow{\wedge} \Lambda_A^{p+1} I.$$

Using the isomorphism (5), we define $\varphi_{-p} : \Lambda_A^{p+1} B \rightarrow \Lambda_A^{p+1} B$ by $\varphi_{-p}(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = (\underline{i} + R_p(\underline{j}), \underline{j})$. Then, using (7), we obtain that for any (i, a) in B ,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{-p}[(i, a) * (\underline{i}, \underline{j})] &= \varphi_{-p}(a\underline{i} + i \wedge \underline{j}, a\underline{j}) \\ &= (a\underline{i} + i \wedge \underline{j} + R_p(a\underline{j}), a\underline{j}) \\ &= (a\underline{i} + i \wedge \underline{j} + aR_p(\underline{j}) + \chi(a) \wedge \underline{j}, a\underline{j}) \\ &= [a(\underline{i} + R_p(\underline{j})) + (i + \chi(a)) \wedge \underline{j}, a\underline{j}] \\ &= u_\chi(i, a) * (\underline{i} + R_p(\underline{j}), \underline{j}) \\ &= u_\chi(i, a) * \varphi_{-p}(\underline{i}, \underline{j}). \end{aligned}$$

If we take for $\varphi_0 : B \rightarrow B$ the automorphism u_χ , which is of course u_χ -linear, the φ_{-p} 's define the required automorphism of P .

- (2) For any positive integer p , the map $\widehat{\chi}$ induces an isomorphism $\Lambda^p \widehat{\chi} : \Omega_{A/k}^p \rightarrow \Lambda_A^p I$. Then we define

$R_p : \Lambda_A^p I \rightarrow \Lambda_A^{p+1} I$ by $R_p = \Lambda^{p+1} \widehat{\chi} \circ \mathfrak{d}_p \circ (\Lambda^p \widehat{\chi})^{-1}$, where $\mathfrak{d}_p : \Omega_{A/k}^p \rightarrow \Omega_{A/k}^{p+1}$ is the exterior differential. For a in A and \underline{j} in $\Lambda_A^p I$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} R_p(a\underline{j}) &= \Lambda^{p+1} \widehat{\chi} [a\mathfrak{d}_p((\Lambda^p \widehat{\chi})^{-1}(\underline{j})) + da \wedge (\Lambda^p \widehat{\chi})^{-1}(\underline{j})] \\ &= aR_p(\underline{j}) + \widehat{\chi}(da) \wedge \underline{j} \\ &= aR_p(\underline{j}) + \chi(a) \wedge \underline{j}. \end{aligned}$$

Then we argue exactly as in (i). \blacksquare

This proposition implies as a corollary that the two local HKR isomorphisms of Proposition 3.2 and Proposition 3.4 are in fact independent of the splitting of the Atiyah sequence (8), since two different splittings yield isomorphic extensions.

4 Atiyah complexes for complex manifolds

In this section, we fix two connected analytic manifolds X and Y such that X is a proper closed complex submanifold of Y . We introduce some notation which will be used extensively in the sequel: c is the codimension of X in Y , $j : X \rightarrow Y$ is the canonical inclusion, $\bar{X} = (X, \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{I}_X^2)$ is the first formal neighbourhood of X in Y , $\bar{j} : X \rightarrow \bar{X}$ is the associated inclusion and \mathcal{B} is the trivial \mathbb{C}_X -extension of \mathcal{O}_X by $N_{X/Y}^*$. Remark that by the adjunction formula, $\det N_{X/Y}[-c]$ is isomorphic to the relative dualizing complex $\omega_{X/Y}$. Although $\omega_{X/Y}$ is an object of $D^b(X)$, we will always consider it as the object $\det N_{X/Y}[-c]$ in the category of complexes of sheaves of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. The Atiyah sequence associated with the pair (X, Y) is the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N_{X/Y}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow 0 \quad (15)$$

in $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}})$, which is a sheafified version of (8).

Definition 4.1. A *quantized analytic cycle* in a complex manifold Y is a couple (X, σ) such that X is a closed complex submanifold of Y and σ is a holomorphic retraction of \bar{j} . \square

If (X, σ) is a quantized analytic cycle, then the Atiyah sequence (15) is automatically split as an exact sequence of sheaves of \mathbb{C}_X -algebras.

4.1 Analytic HKR isomorphisms

The constructions of §2 can be sheafified in an obvious manner. Thus, for every positive integer p , $\Lambda_{\mathcal{O}_X}^p \mathcal{B}$ is naturally a sheaf of \mathcal{B} -modules on X . We get in this way two AK complexes \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{Q} which are complexes of \mathcal{B} -modules. If $\sigma : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ is the retraction of \bar{j} obtained from a splitting of (15), then σ induces an isomorphism $\psi_\sigma : \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{B}$ of sheaves of \mathbb{C}_X -algebras.

Definition 4.2. For any positive integer p , we put $\Lambda_\sigma^p \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}} = \psi_\sigma^*(\Lambda_{\mathcal{O}_X}^p \mathcal{B})$ in $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}})$, and we define the AK complexes \mathcal{P}_σ and \mathcal{Q}_σ by $\mathcal{P}_\sigma = \psi_\sigma^* \mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{Q}_\sigma = \psi_\sigma^* \mathcal{Q}$. They are both complexes of $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ -modules. \square

The results of §3.3 can be extended in our setting.

Proposition 4.3 (HKR isomorphism, global case). Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension c in a complex manifold Y . Then for any locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}' on X , the quasi-isomorphism $\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{E}' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}'$ in $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}})$ induces isomorphisms in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_\sigma : \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}, r} \mathcal{E}' &\xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}, r} (\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{E}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} (\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{E}') \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}' \otimes \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^* [i] \\ \Gamma_\sigma^* : \mathcal{R}Hom_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^\ell(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}') &\xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{R}Hom_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^\ell(\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}') \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}') \\ &\simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}') \otimes \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]. \end{aligned}$$

\square

Proof. We refer the reader to the proof of Proposition 3.2. \blacksquare

Remark 4.4. For any locally-free sheaves \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}' on X , there are canonical isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}, r} \mathcal{E}' \simeq \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} (\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}, r} \mathcal{E}') \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{R}Hom_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^\ell(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}') \simeq \mathcal{E}' \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathcal{R}Hom_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^\ell(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{O}_X).$$

in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$, which are compatible with the HKR isomorphisms of Proposition 4.3. \square

As in the local case, we also have a dual HKR isomorphism. To state the result, we consider for any holomorphic vector bundle \mathcal{E} on X the isomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{Q}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{E}') \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}') \otimes \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i] \quad (16)$$

given by the *left* duality map D^ℓ introduced in §2.1 (for this we consider the normal bundle as the dual of the conormal bundle, so that (16) is an isomorphism of left modules over the graded exterior algebra of $N_{X/Y}^*$).

Proposition 4.5 (Dual HKR isomorphism, global case). Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension c in a complex manifold Y . Then for any locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}' on X , the quasi-isomorphism $\mathcal{E}' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Q}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{E}'$ induces an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\Gamma}_\sigma : \mathcal{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}') &\xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{Q}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{E}') \\ &\xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{Q}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{E}') \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}') \otimes \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i] \end{aligned}$$

in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$, the last isomorphism being given by (16). \square

Proof. We refer the reader to the proof of Proposition 3.4. \blacksquare

The set of retractions of \bar{j} is an affine space over $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X, N_{X/Y}^*)$, the latter being isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\Omega_X^1, N_{X/Y}^*)$. The main difference with the local situation is that the HKR isomorphism can depend a priori on σ . This problem will be discussed in §4.3. At this stage, we only give the following result, which is the global analog of Proposition 3.10:

Theorem 4.6. Let (X, Y) be a pair of complex manifolds such that X is a closed submanifold of Y of codimension c .

- (1) Assume that $N_{X/Y}^*$ carries a global holomorphic connection. Then for any retractions σ and σ' of \bar{j} , \mathcal{P}_σ (resp. \mathcal{Q}_σ) is naturally isomorphic to $\mathcal{P}_{\sigma'}$ (resp. $\mathcal{Q}_{\sigma'}$) and this isomorphism commutes with the quasi-isomorphism $\mathcal{P}_\sigma \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X$ (resp. $\omega_{X/Y}^{\otimes -1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Q}_\sigma$).
- (2) Let σ and σ' be two retractions of \bar{j} such that the element $\sigma' - \sigma$ in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\Omega_X^1, N_{X/Y}^*)$ is an isomorphism. Then \mathcal{P}_σ (resp. \mathcal{Q}_σ) is naturally isomorphic to $\mathcal{P}_{\sigma'}$ (resp. $\mathcal{Q}_{\sigma'}$) and this isomorphism commutes with the quasi-isomorphism $\mathcal{P}_\sigma \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X$ (resp. $\omega_{X/Y}^{\otimes -1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Q}_\sigma$).

In both cases, the compositions of the isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Omega_X^i[i] &\simeq \mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma'} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Omega_X^i[i] \\ \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Omega_X^i[i] &\simeq \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{Q}_\sigma) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{Q}_{\sigma'}) \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Omega_X^i[i] \end{aligned}$$

yield the identity morphism. In particular:

$$\Gamma_\sigma = \Gamma_{\sigma'} \quad \text{if } \mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{O}_X, \quad \Gamma_\sigma^* = \Gamma_{\sigma'}^* \quad \text{if } \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}_X, \quad \widehat{\Gamma}_\sigma = \widehat{\Gamma}_{\sigma'} \quad \text{if } \mathcal{E}' = \omega_{X/Y}^{\otimes -1}.$$

\square

Proof. We refer the reader to the proof of Proposition 3.10. \blacksquare

Corollary 4.7. Assume that $Y = X \times X$, and let σ_1 and σ_2 be the retractions of \bar{j} induced by the first and second projections. For any complex number t , we put $\sigma_t = (2-t)\sigma_1 + (t-1)\sigma_2$. Then for any s and t in \mathbb{C} , the HKR isomorphisms Γ_{σ_s} and Γ_{σ_t} computing $\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\text{L}, \text{r}} \mathcal{O}_X$ are equal. \square

Proof. The map $\sigma_1 - \sigma_2$ in $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X, N_{X/X \times X}^*)$ is given by

$$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)(f) = \{(x, y) \mapsto f(x) - f(y)\} \text{ modulo } \mathcal{J}_X^2.$$

It induces an isomorphism between Ω_X^1 and $N_{X/X \times X}^*$. Now, for any complex numbers s and t such that $s \neq t$, $\sigma_t - \sigma_s = (s-t)(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)$ so that $\Gamma_{\sigma_s} = \Gamma_{\sigma_t}$ by Theorem 4.6 (2). \blacksquare

4.2 The twisted case

For any nonnegative integer p , the sheaf $\Lambda_\sigma^{p+1} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ is isomorphic (as a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules) to $\Lambda^{p+1} N_{X/Y}^* \oplus \Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*$ via the isomorphism (5). Besides, any section s of the sheaf $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{p+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$ induces a section of $\mathcal{A}ut_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}}(\Lambda_\sigma^{p+1} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}})$ given by

$$(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) \longmapsto (\underline{i} + s(\underline{j}), \underline{j})$$

so that we have a canonical embedding of $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{p+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$ in $\mathcal{A}ut_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}}(\Lambda_\sigma^{p+1} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}})$.

Recall that for any vector bundles \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} on X and every nonnegative integer i , there is a canonical isomorphism between $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^i(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ and $H^i(X, \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}))$.

Definition 4.8. For any nonnegative integer p and any λ in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{p+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$, we denote by $\Lambda_{\sigma, \lambda}^p \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ any twisted sheaf associated with the image of the class λ in the Čech cohomology group $\check{H}^1(X, \mathcal{A}ut_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}}(\Lambda_\sigma^{p+1} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}))$. \square

This definition makes sense because all such twisted sheaves are isomorphic, although these isomorphisms are not canonical. The sheaves $\Lambda_{\sigma, \lambda}^p \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ are sheaves of $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ -modules which are locally isomorphic to $\Lambda_\sigma^p \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$. They fit into exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow \Lambda^{p+1} N_{X/Y}^* \longrightarrow \Lambda_{\sigma, \lambda}^p \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}} \longrightarrow \Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^* \longrightarrow 0. \quad (17)$$

If we fix for each integer p between 0 and $c-1$ a class λ_p in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{p+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$, the exact sequences (17) allow us to define twisted AK complexes $\mathcal{P}_{\sigma, \lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{c-1}}$ and $\mathcal{Q}_{\sigma, \lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{c-1}}$ that are well-defined modulo isomorphism. Then the results of Proposition 4.3 also hold in the twisted case.

Proposition 4.9. Let σ be a retraction of \bar{j} , χ be in $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X, N_{X/Y}^*)$ and $\widehat{\chi}$ be the associated section of the sheaf $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\Omega_X^1, N_{X/Y}^*)$. For any nonnegative integer p , let λ_p denote the image of the Atiyah class of $\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*$ by $\widehat{\chi} \wedge \text{id}$ in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{p+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$. Then $\Lambda_{\sigma+\chi}^{p+1} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ and $\Lambda_{\sigma, \lambda_p}^{p+1} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ are isomorphic as sheaves of $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ -modules. \square

Proof. Let $(U_\alpha)_{\alpha \in J}$ be an open covering of X such that $N_{X/Y}^*$ admits a holomorphic connection ∇_α on each U_α . For every α in J , $\Lambda_{\sigma+\chi}^{p+1} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ is isomorphic on U_α to $\Lambda_\sigma^{p+1} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ via

$$\varphi_\alpha : (\underline{i}, \underline{j}) \longmapsto (\underline{i} - (\widehat{\chi} \wedge \text{id})(\Lambda^p \nabla_\alpha(\underline{j})), \underline{j}).$$

Thus, for any α, β in J , if $M_{\alpha\beta} = \Lambda^p \nabla_\alpha|_{U_{\alpha\beta}} - \Lambda^p \nabla_\beta|_{U_{\alpha\beta}}$,

$$\varphi_\beta \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = (\underline{i} + (\widehat{\chi} \wedge \text{id})(M_{\alpha\beta}(\underline{j})), \underline{j}).$$

Since $M_{\alpha\beta}$ is a 1-cocycle representing the Atiyah class of the holomorphic vector bundle $\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*$ in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*, \Omega_X^1 \otimes \Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*)$, we get the result. \blacksquare

We now recall Arinkin–Căldăraru’s construction of general analytic HKR isomorphisms and make the link with twisted AK complexes and twisted HKR isomorphisms. Recall that for any locally-free sheaf \mathcal{E} on X , if \mathcal{E} admits a locally-free extension $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ on \bar{X} , there is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow N_{X/Y}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{E}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow 0 \quad (18)$$

of sheaves of $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}$ -modules. Thus, for any nonnegative integer n , if \mathcal{K}_{-n} is a locally free extension of $\bigotimes^n N_{X/Y}^*$ on \overline{X} , we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \bigotimes^{n+1} N_{X/Y}^* \xrightarrow{i_n} \mathcal{K}_{-n} \xrightarrow{\pi_n} \bigotimes^n N_{X/Y}^* \longrightarrow 0. \quad (19)$$

Definition 4.10. If $(\mathcal{K}_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ are locally free sheaves on \overline{X} extending $(\bigotimes^n N_{X/Y}^*)_{n \geq 0}$, the twisted Arinkin–Căldăraru complex (\mathcal{K}, ν) is the complex $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{K}_{-n}$ endowed with the differential ν given for each positive integer n by $\nu_{-n} = \frac{1}{n!} i_{n-1} \circ \pi_n$. \square

Since the sequences (19) are exact, (\mathcal{K}, ν) is a free resolution of \mathcal{O}_X over $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}$. The main result about (\mathcal{K}, ν) is:

Theorem 4.11 ([1]). Let (X, Y) be a couple of connected complex manifolds such that X is a closed complex submanifold of Y of codimension c . Then

- (1) The complex $\mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}, r}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X$ is formal in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ if and only if $N_{X/Y}^*$ can be extended to a locally-free sheaf on \overline{X} .
- (2) If $(\mathcal{K}_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ is a sequence of locally-free sheaves on \overline{X} extending $(\bigotimes^n N_{X/Y}^*)_{n \geq 0}$, then the map

$$\Gamma_{\mathcal{K}} : \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{K} \simeq \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \bigotimes^i N_{X/Y}^* [i] \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \alpha_i} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^* [i]$$

is an isomorphism in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$. \square

Remark 4.12.

- (1) If the Atiyah sequence (15) splits, then any retraction σ of \overline{j} allows us to produce an extension of $N_{X/Y}^*$ on \overline{X} , namely $\sigma^* N_{X/Y}^*$.
- (2) This theorem appears in [1] only when $\mathcal{K}_0 = \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}$ and $\mathcal{K}_{-n} = \bigotimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}}^n \mathcal{K}_1$ for $n \geq 1$ (which corresponds to the untwisted case), but the proof remains unchanged under these slightly more general hypotheses. \square

Assume now that (15) splits, and let σ be a retraction of \overline{j} . Then, if $(\mathcal{K}_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ is a sequence of locally-free sheaves on \overline{X} extending $(\bigotimes^n N_{X/Y}^*)_{n \geq 0}$, each exact sequence (19) defines (via σ) an extension class μ_n in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\bigotimes^n N_{X/Y}^*, \bigotimes^{n+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$.

Theorem 4.13. Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension c in a complex manifold Y , let $(\mathcal{K}_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence of locally-free sheaves on \overline{X} extending $(\bigotimes^n N_{X/Y}^*)_{n \geq 0}$, and let $(\mu_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be the associated extension classes in $(\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\bigotimes^n N_{X/Y}^*, \bigotimes^{n+1} N_{X/Y}^*))_{n \geq 0}$.

For every integer n between 0 and $c-1$, let λ_n be any element in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\Lambda^n N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{n+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$ such that μ_n and λ_n map to the same extension class in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\bigotimes^n N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{n+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$ via the antisymmetrization morphisms.

Then $\Gamma_{\mathcal{K}} = \Gamma_{\sigma, \lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{c-1}}$. In particular, if $\mathcal{K}_0 = \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}$ and $\mathcal{K}_{-n} = \bigotimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}}^n \sigma^* N_{X/Y}^*$ for $n \geq 1$, then $\Gamma_{\mathcal{K}} = \Gamma_{\sigma}$. \square

Proof. We start with the case $\mathcal{K}_0 = \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}$ and $\mathcal{K}_{-n} = \bigotimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}}^n \sigma^* N_{X/Y}^*$ for $n \geq 1$, so that all the classes μ_n vanish. Then for every nonnegative integer n , there exists a natural morphism $\zeta_n : \mathcal{K}_{-n} \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}_\sigma)_{-n}$ given by the composition

$$\zeta_n : \bigotimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}}^n \sigma^* N_{X/Y}^* \longrightarrow \Lambda_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}}^n \sigma^* N_{X/Y}^* = \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Lambda^n N_{X/Y}^* \longrightarrow \Lambda_\sigma^{n+1} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}.$$

where the last arrow is induced by the map $x \rightarrow \sigma^*(1) \wedge x$. Then $\zeta : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_\sigma$ is a morphism of complexes, which is a global version of the morphism ζ constructed in § 3.2, and we can argue exactly as in Proposition 3.9.

In the twisted case, our hypothesis implies that there is a morphism $\zeta : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\sigma, \lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{c-1}}$ which is locally isomorphic to the previous one. Details are left to the reader. \blacksquare

4.3 Comparison of HKR isomorphisms

Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle in a complex manifold Y , and fix two sequences of cohomology classes $\underline{\lambda} = (\lambda_p)_{0 \leq p \leq c-1}$ and $\underline{\mu} = (\mu_p)_{0 \leq p \leq c-1}$ such that for each p , λ_p and μ_p belong to $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{p+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$. If $\mathcal{P}_{\sigma, \underline{\lambda}}$ and $\mathcal{P}_{\sigma, \underline{\mu}}$ are the twisted AK complexes associated with $\underline{\lambda}$ and $\underline{\mu}$, the isomorphism $\varphi_{\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda}} : \mathcal{P}_{\sigma, \underline{\lambda}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma, \underline{\mu}}$ in $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)$ induces an automorphism $\Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda})$ of the formal object $\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$ in $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$, as shown in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigoplus_{j=0}^c \Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^*[j] & = & \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma, \underline{\lambda}} \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma, \underline{\lambda}} \\ \Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda}) \downarrow \sim & & \sim \downarrow \text{id}_{\overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \varphi_{\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda}}} \\ \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] & = & \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma, \underline{\mu}} \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma, \underline{\mu}} \end{array}$$

If we put $\Delta_\sigma(\underline{\lambda}) = \Delta_\sigma(0, \underline{\lambda})$, then $\Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda}) = \Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu})^{-1} \circ \Delta_\sigma(\underline{\lambda})$. Recall that

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)} \left[\bigoplus_{j=0}^c \Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^*[j], \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] \right] = \bigoplus_{0 \leq j \leq i \leq c} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{i-j}(\Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*).$$

Therefore, an endomorphism of $\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$ in the derived category $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ can be represented by a lower triangular $(c+1) \times (c+1)$ matrix $(M_{i,j})_{0 \leq i, j \leq c}$ such that for $i \geq j$, the entry $M_{i,j}$ is a cohomology class in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{i-j}(\Lambda_{\mathcal{O}_X}^j N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*)$.

The computation of the coefficients $\Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda})_{i,j}$ seems to be a delicate problem. We solve it only in particular cases. Let us introduce some preliminary material.

For any integers i and j such that $0 \leq j \leq i \leq c$ and any cohomology class v in $\text{H}^{i-j}(X, \Lambda^{i-j} N_{X/Y}^*)$ considered as an element of $\text{Hom}_{\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)}(\mathcal{O}_X, \Lambda^{i-j} N_{X/Y}^*[i-j])$, we define a morphism $\mathfrak{I}_{i,j}(v)$ from $\Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^*[j]$ to $\Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$ in $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ by the composition

$$\mathfrak{I}_{i,j}(v) : \Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^*[j] \xrightarrow{v \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_X} \text{id}} \Lambda^{i-j} N_{X/Y}^*[i-j] \overset{\mathbb{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^*[j] \xrightarrow{\wedge} \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i].$$

In this way, we obtain a morphism

$$\mathfrak{I}_{i,j} : \mathbb{H}^{i-j}(X, \Lambda^{i-j} N_{X/Y}^*) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{i-j}(\Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*).$$

If $*$ denotes the Yoneda product, for any integers i, j, k such that $0 \leq k \leq j \leq i \leq c$ and any cohomology classes v and w in $\mathbb{H}^{i-j}(X, \Lambda^{i-j} N_{X/Y}^*)$ and $\mathbb{H}^{j-k}(X, \Lambda^{j-k} N_{X/Y}^*)$ respectively, we have

$$\mathfrak{I}_{i,j}(v) * \mathfrak{I}_{j,k}(w) = (-1)^{(i-j)(j-k)} \mathfrak{I}_{i,k}(v \cup w).$$

We introduce some notation concerning Čech cohomology. Let $\mathfrak{U} = (U_\alpha)_{\alpha \in J}$ be a locally finite open covering of X . For any bounded complex of sheaves (\mathcal{F}, d) on X , we denote by $(\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{F}), \delta, d)$ the associated Čech bicomplex, which is quasi-isomorphic to (\mathcal{F}, d) . Besides, we denote by \wedge the wedge product on the exterior algebra $\Lambda^* N_{X/Y}$ at the level of Čech cochains. It is given by the well-known formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \wedge : \mathcal{C}^p(\Lambda^k N_{X/Y}^*) \times \mathcal{C}^q(\Lambda^l N_{X/Y}^*) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{C}^{p+q}(\Lambda^{k+l} N_{X/Y}^*) \\ (\eta \wedge \eta')_{\alpha'_0, \dots, \alpha_{p+q}} &= \eta_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_p} \wedge \eta'_{\alpha_{p+1}, \dots, \alpha_{p+q}}. \end{aligned}$$

Let v be a cohomology class in $\mathbb{H}^{i-j}(X, \Lambda^{i-j} N_{X/Y}^*)$. Since X is paracompact, we can choose the covering \mathfrak{U} sufficiently fine in order that v be representable by a Čech cocycle $(\mathbf{v}_\alpha)_{\alpha \in J^{i-j+1}}$.

Define $\mathfrak{q}_{i,j}(\mathbf{v}) : \mathcal{C}(\Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^*[j]) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(\Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i])$ by the formula $\mathfrak{q}_{i,j}(\mathbf{v})(\eta) = (-1)^{(i-j) \deg(\eta)} \mathbf{v} \wedge \eta$, where $\deg(\eta)$ denotes the degree of the Čech cochain η . Then $\mathfrak{q}_{i,j}(\mathbf{v})$ is a morphism of complexes and the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^*[j] & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{I}_{i,j}(v)} & \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] \\ \sim \downarrow & & \downarrow \sim \\ \mathcal{C}(\Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^*[j]) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{q}_{i,j}(\mathbf{v})} & \mathcal{C}(\Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]) \end{array}$$

commutes in $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$.

Theorem 4.14. Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension c in a complex manifold Y . Fix two sequences $(u_n)_{0 \leq n \leq c-1}$ and $(v_n)_{0 \leq n \leq c-1}$ of cohomology classes in $\mathbb{H}^1(X, N_{X/Y}^*)$.

For any integer p between 0 and $c-1$, let λ_p and μ_p be defined in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{p+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$ by $\lambda_p = \mathfrak{I}_{p+1,p}(u_p)$ and $\mu_p = \mathfrak{I}_{p+1,p}(v_p)$.

Then for any integers i and j such that $0 \leq j \leq i \leq c$, we can write $\Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda})_{i,j} = \mathfrak{I}_{i,j}(\zeta_{i,j})$, where the classes $\zeta_{i,j}$ are defined inductively by

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_{i,i} &= 1 && \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq c, \\ \zeta_{i+1,0} &= (-1)^i (u_0 - v_i) \cup \zeta_{i,0} && \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq c-1, \\ \zeta_{i+1,j} &= \frac{1}{i+1} [j \zeta_{i,j-1} + (-1)^{i-j} (u_j - v_i) \cup \zeta_{i,j}] && \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq i \leq c-1. \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof. We choose a locally finite covering $\mathfrak{U} = (U_\alpha)_{\alpha \in J}$ of X such that for each integer n between 0 and $c-1$, the classes c_n and d_n are representable by Čech cocycles $(\mathbf{u}_{n,\alpha,\beta})_{\alpha,\beta \in J}$ and $(\mathbf{v}_{n,\alpha,\beta})_{\alpha,\beta \in J}$ in $\mathcal{C}^1(X, N_{X/Y}^*)$. For any α in J , we fix isomorphisms

$$\varphi_{n,\alpha} : \Lambda_{\sigma,\lambda_n}^{n+1} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X|U_\alpha}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_\sigma^{n+1} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X|U_\alpha}} \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_{n,\alpha} : \Lambda_{\sigma,\mu_n}^{n+1} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X|U_\alpha}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_\sigma^{n+1} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X|U_\alpha}}$$

such that for any α, β in J , $\varphi_{n,\beta} \circ \varphi_{n,\alpha}^{-1}$ and $\psi_{n,\beta} \circ \psi_{n,\alpha}^{-1}$ are given via the isomorphism (5) by

$$\varphi_{n,\beta} \circ \varphi_{n,\alpha}^{-1}(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = (\underline{i} + \mathbf{u}_{n,\alpha,\beta} \wedge \underline{j}, \underline{j}) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_{n,\beta} \circ \psi_{n,\alpha}^{-1}(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = (\underline{i} + \mathbf{v}_{n,\alpha,\beta} \wedge \underline{j}, \underline{j}).$$

For any integers i, j such that $0 \leq j \leq i \leq c$, we define inductively cocycles $(\eta_{i,j,\underline{\alpha}})_{\underline{\alpha} \in J^{i-j+1}}$ by the formulae

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{i,i} &= 1 \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq i \leq c, & \eta_{i+1,0} &= (-1)^i (\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_i) \wedge \eta_{i,0} \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq i \leq c-1, \\ \eta_{i+1,j} &= \frac{1}{i+1} [j \eta_{i,j-1} + (-1)^{i-j} (\mathbf{u}_j - \mathbf{v}_i) \wedge \eta_{i,j}] \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq j \leq i \leq c-1. \end{aligned}$$

Let \tilde{d} be the total differential of the Čech bicomplex $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}})$. For any integer k ,

$$\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}})_k = \bigoplus_{l=\max(0,k)}^{c+k} \mathcal{C}^l(\Lambda_{\sigma,\mu_{l-k}}^{l+1-k} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}) \quad \text{if} \quad k \geq -n \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}})_k = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad k < -n.$$

Besides, $\tilde{d} = \delta + (-1)^l \hat{d}_{l-k}$ on each $\mathcal{C}^l(\Lambda_{\sigma,\mu_{l-k}}^{l+1-k} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}})$. For any nonnegative integers n and k such that $n+l \leq k$ and any $\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_k$ in J , we define two morphisms of sheaves

$$S_{-n,l,\underline{\alpha}} : \Lambda_\sigma^{n+1} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X|U_{\underline{\alpha}}}} \longrightarrow \Lambda_\sigma^{n+l+1} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X|U_{\underline{\alpha}}}} \quad \text{and} \quad T_{-n,l,\underline{\alpha}} : \Lambda_{\sigma,\lambda_n}^{n+1} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X|U_{\underline{\alpha}}}} \longrightarrow \Lambda_{\sigma,\mu_{n+l}}^{n+k+1} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X|U_{\underline{\alpha}}}}$$

by the formulae

$$S_{-n,l,\underline{\alpha}}(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = ((-1)^l \eta_{n+l,n,\underline{\alpha}} \wedge \underline{i}, \eta_{n+l,n,\underline{\alpha}} \wedge \underline{j}) \quad \text{and} \quad T_{-n,l,\underline{\alpha}} = \psi_{n+l,\alpha_0}^{-1} \circ S_{-n,l,\underline{\alpha}} \circ \varphi_{n,\alpha_0}.$$

By (7), $S_{-n,l,\underline{\alpha}}$ and $T_{-n,l,\underline{\alpha}}$ are $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}$ -linear. Since the covering \mathfrak{U} is locally finite, the morphisms

$(T_{-n,l,\underline{\alpha}})_{0 \leq l \leq n-c, \alpha \in J^{l+1}}$ define a morphism $T_{-n} : \Lambda_{\sigma,\lambda_n}^{n+1} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}})_{-n}$. A tedious but straightforward computation shows that the $(T_{-n})_{0 \leq n \leq c}$ define an element of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}}(\mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\lambda}}, \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}}))$, so that we get the following commutative diagram in $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\lambda}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}}) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}} \\ \sim \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{O}_X & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{O}_X) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{O}_X \end{array}$$

This proves that the quasi-isomorphism $\varphi_{\underline{\mu},\underline{\lambda}} : \mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\lambda}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}}$ is obtained by composing the two isomorphisms of the first line. Now we have another commutative diagram, namely

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\text{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\lambda}} & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \overset{\text{L,r}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} T} & \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\text{L,r}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}}) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\text{L,r}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}} \\ \sim \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \sim \downarrow \\ \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\lambda}} & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} T} & \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}}) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}} \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ \bigoplus_{j=0}^c \Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^*[j] & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{C}(\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] \end{array}$$

Thus $\Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda})$ is obtained by composing the two isomorphisms of the last line. The first one is explicitly given by

$$\Lambda^j N_{X/Y}^* \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}^{i-j}(\Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*), \quad \underline{i} \longmapsto \eta_{i,j} \wedge \underline{i}.$$

Hence $\Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda})_{i,j}$ is equal to $\mathfrak{I}_{i,j}(\zeta_{i,j})$ where $\zeta_{i,j}$ is the cohomology class of $\eta_{i,j}$. This finishes the proof. \blacksquare

Remark 4.15. The twist of the AK complex by classes in $H^1(X, N_{X/Y}^*)$ admits the following geometric interpretation: the existence of a retraction σ of \bar{j} implies that the natural sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H^1(X, N_{X/Y}^*) \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(\bar{X}) \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(X) \longrightarrow 0 \quad (20)$$

is exact. This allows us to identify $H^1(X, N_{X/Y}^*)$ with isomorphism classes of holomorphic line bundles on \bar{X} whose restriction on X is trivial. Then for any integer p between 0 and $c-1$ and any class α in $H^1(X, N_{X/Y}^*)$, if \mathcal{L} is a line bundle on $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}$ associated with α and if $\lambda_p = \mathfrak{I}_{p+1,p}(\alpha)$, it follows from (7) that

$$\Lambda_{\sigma, \lambda_p}^{p+1} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}} \simeq \Lambda_{\sigma}^{p+1} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}} \mathcal{L}^*. \quad \square$$

We compute $\Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda})$ in another particular case:

Theorem 4.16. Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension c in a complex manifold Y . For any integer p between 0 and $c-1$, let λ_p and μ_p be extension classes in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{p+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$ such that $\lambda_p = \mu_p$ for $p \neq c-1$. Then

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda})_{i,i} = 1 & \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq c \\ \Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda})_{c,c-1} = \frac{1}{c}(\lambda_{c-1} - \mu_{c-1}) \\ \text{All other coefficients } \Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda})_{i,j} \text{ vanish.} \end{cases}$$

\square

Proof. We argue exactly as in the proof of Theorem 4.14. For any integer n between 0 and $c-1$, we represent the extension classes λ_n and μ_n by Čech cocycles $(\mathbf{u}_{n,\alpha,\beta})_{(\alpha,\beta) \in J}$ and $(\mathbf{v}_{n,\alpha,\beta})_{(\alpha,\beta) \in J}$ in $\mathcal{C}^1(X, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\Lambda^n N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{n+1} N_{X/Y}^*))$ so that

$$\varphi_{n,\beta} \circ \varphi_{n,\alpha}^{-1}(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = (\underline{i} + \mathbf{u}_{n,\alpha,\beta}(\underline{j}), \underline{j}) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_{n,\beta} \circ \psi_{n,\alpha}^{-1}(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = (\underline{i} + \mathbf{v}_{n,\alpha,\beta}(\underline{j}), \underline{j}).$$

Then we define the morphisms $S_{-n,l,\alpha}$ as follows:

- $S_{-n,0,\alpha_0}(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = (\underline{i}, \underline{j})$ for $0 \leq n \leq c$
- $S_{-(r-1),1,\alpha_0,\alpha_1}(\underline{i}, \underline{j}) = \frac{1}{c}(\mathbf{u}_{c-1,\alpha_0,\alpha_1}(\underline{j}) - \mathbf{v}_{c-1,\alpha_0,\alpha_1}(\underline{j}))$
- All other $S_{-n,\lambda,\alpha}$ vanish.

The morphisms $S_{-n,l,\alpha}$ define a morphism of complexes from $\mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\lambda}}$ to $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{P}_{\sigma,\underline{\mu}})$, and we conclude as in the proof of Theorem 4.14. \blacksquare

As a corollary, we obtain:

Theorem 4.17. Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension two in a complex manifold Y , χ be an element of $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X, N_{X/Y}^*)$, $\widehat{\chi}$ be the associated element in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\Omega_X^1, N_{X/Y}^*)$ and $\text{at}(N_{X/Y}^*)$ be the Atiyah class of $N_{X/Y}^*$ in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(N_{X/Y}^*, \Omega_X^1 \otimes N_{X/Y}^*)$.

If $\theta(\chi)$ denotes the class $\frac{1}{2}(\widehat{\chi} \wedge \text{id})(\text{at}(N_{X/Y}^*))$ in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^2 N_{X/Y}^*)$, the automorphism $\Gamma_{\sigma+\chi} \circ \Gamma_{\sigma}^{-1}$ of $\mathcal{O}_X \oplus N_{X/Y}^*[1] \oplus \Lambda^2 N_{X/Y}^*[2]$ is given by the 3×3 matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \theta(\chi) & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In particular, $\Gamma_{\sigma+\chi} \circ \Gamma_{\sigma}^{-1} = \text{id}$ in $\text{Aut}_{\text{Db}(\mathbb{C}_X)}(\mathcal{O}_X \oplus N_{X/Y}^*[1] \oplus \Lambda^2 N_{X/Y}^*[2])$.

\square

Proof. The first part of the theorem follows directly from Theorem 4.16 and Proposition 4.9. The second part follows from the first one. Indeed, $2\theta(\chi)$ is obtained as the composition

$$N_{X/Y}^* \xrightarrow{\text{at}(N_{X/Y}^*)} \Omega_X^1 \otimes N_{X/Y}^*[1] \xrightarrow{\chi \otimes \text{id}} N_{X/Y}^* \otimes N_{X/Y}^*[1] \xrightarrow{\wedge} \Lambda^2 N_{X/Y}^*[1].$$

The class $\text{at}(N_{X/Y}^*)$ is obtained as the extension class of the exact sequence of 1-jets of $N_{X/Y}^*$:

$$0 \longrightarrow \Omega_X^1 \otimes N_{X/Y}^* \longrightarrow J^1(N_{X/Y}^*) \longrightarrow N_{X/Y}^* \longrightarrow 0.$$

This exact sequence splits over \mathbb{C}_X , so that $\text{at}(N_{X/Y}^*) = 0$ in $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{C}_X}^1(N_{X/Y}^*, \Omega_X^1 \otimes N_{X/Y}^*)$. Thus $\theta(\chi) = 0$ in $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{C}_X}^1(N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^2 N_{X/Y}^*)$. \blacksquare

We end this section by giving a conjectural expression for the matrix $\Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda})$. For this purpose we introduce the derived analog of the translation operator defined in §2.1.

For any nonnegative integers m, p and k such that $k \geq p$ and any ϕ in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{k-p}(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^k N_{X/Y}^*)$ considered as an element of $\text{Hom}_{\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)}(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*[p], \Lambda^k N_{X/Y}^*[k])$, we define a morphism $\mathfrak{t}_{k,p}^m(\phi)$ in $\text{Hom}_{\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)}(\Lambda^{p+m} N_{X/Y}^*[p+m], \Lambda^{k+m} N_{X/Y}^*[k+m])$ by the composition

$$\Lambda^{p+m} N_{X/Y}^*[p+m] \xrightarrow{W_{p,m}} \Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*[p+m] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \Lambda^m N_{X/Y}^* \xrightarrow{\phi[m] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \text{id}} \Lambda^k N_{X/Y}^*[k+m] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \Lambda^m N_{X/Y}^* \xrightarrow{\wedge} \Lambda^{k+m} N_{X/Y}^*[k+m]$$

The derived version of Lemma 2.3 tells us that for any class v in $\mathbf{H}^{k-p}(X, N_{X/Y}^*)$,

$$\mathfrak{t}_{k,p}^m[\mathfrak{l}_{k,p}(v)] = \mathfrak{l}_{k+m,p+m}(v).$$

This justifies the following conjecture:

Conjecture 4.18. Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension c in a complex manifold Y . For any integer p between 0 and $c-1$, let λ_p and μ_p be extension classes in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^*, \Lambda^{p+1} N_{X/Y}^*)$.

For any integers i and j such that $0 \leq j \leq i \leq c$, we put $\Delta_{i,j} = \Delta_\sigma(\underline{\mu}, \underline{\lambda})_{i,j}$. If $*$ denotes the Yoneda product, then the coefficients $\Delta_{i,j}$ are determined inductively by the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned} - \Delta_{i,i} &= \text{id} && \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq c \\ - \Delta_{i+1,0} &= (-1)^i (\mathfrak{l}_{i+1,i}(\lambda_0) - \mu_i) * \Delta_{i,0} && \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq c-1 \\ - \Delta_{i+1,j} &= \frac{1}{i+1} [j \mathfrak{t}_{i,j-1}^1(\Delta_{i,j-1}) + (-1)^{i-j} (\mathfrak{t}_{j+1,j}^i \lambda_j - \mu_i) * \Delta_{i,j}] && \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq i \leq c-1 \end{aligned}$$

\square

5 The cycle class of a quantized analytic cycle

5.1 Construction and basic properties of the cycle class

For any complex manifolds X and Y such that X is a closed complex submanifold of Y of codimension c , $\mathcal{R}Hom_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ is canonically isomorphic to $j_* \omega_{X/Y}$ in $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)$. This implies that $\mathcal{R}Hom_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ is concentrated in degree c , so that there exists an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{R}Hom_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_Y) \simeq \omega_{X/Y} \quad (21)$$

in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ such that the composition

$$j_*\omega_{X/Y} \simeq j_*\mathcal{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_Y) \simeq j_*\omega_{X/Y}$$

is the multiplication by $(-1)^{\frac{c(c+1)}{2}}$ (the choice of this sign will become clear in the proof of Theorem 5.2 below). For any integer i between 0 and c , we have an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)}(\omega_{X/Y}, \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]) \simeq \mathrm{H}^{c-i}(X, \Lambda^{c-i} N_{X/Y}^*) \quad (22)$$

obtained as follows: for any cohomology class α in $\mathrm{H}^{c-i}(X, \Lambda^{c-i} N_{X/Y}^*)$ considered as a morphism from \mathcal{O}_X to $\Lambda^{c-i} N_{X/Y}^*[c-i]$ in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$, we associate the morphism

$$\omega_{X/Y} \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \mathrm{id}} \Lambda^{c-i} N_{X/Y}^*[c-i] \otimes \omega_{X/Y} \xrightarrow{D^\ell} \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i].$$

Definition 5.1. Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension c in a complex manifold Y . Using the isomorphism (21), the morphism

$$\omega_{X/Y} \simeq \mathcal{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_Y) \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X) \xrightarrow[\hat{\Gamma}_\sigma]{\sim} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]$$

defines via (22) a class in $\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \mathrm{H}^i(X, \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*)$, which is the *quantized cycle class* $q_\sigma(X)$ of (X, σ) . \square

We now compute the quantized cycle class in specific situations.

Theorem 5.2. Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension c in Y and assume that there exists a couple (E, s) such that:

- (1) E is a holomorphic vector bundle of rank c on Y .
- (2) s is a holomorphic section of E vanishing exactly on X and s is transverse to the zero section.
- (3) The locally-free \mathcal{O}_X -modules $E \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X^-$ and $\sigma^* N_{X/Y}$ are isomorphic.

Then $q_\sigma(X) = 1$. \square

Proof. Let s^* be the dual of s ; it is a cosection of E^* . Since s is transverse to the zero section, the Koszul complex $(\mathcal{L}, \delta) = L(E^*, s^*)$ is a free resolution of \mathcal{O}_X over \mathcal{O}_Y . Using (4), the isomorphism $\mathcal{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_Y) \simeq j_*\omega_{X/Y}$ in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)$ is given by the chain

$$\mathcal{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_Y) \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{L}^* \simeq (\mathcal{L}, -\delta) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \det E[-c] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \det E[-c] \simeq j_*\omega_{X/Y}.$$

If τ denotes the canonical cosection of $\sigma^* N_{X/Y}^*$ and h is the isomorphism between $E \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X^-$ and $\sigma^* N_{X/Y}$ given in condition (3), then $s^* \circ {}^t h$ is a cosection of $\sigma^* N_{X/Y}^*$ vanishing on X . Hence there exists an endomorphism F of the conormal bundle $N_{X/Y}^*$ such that $s^* \circ {}^t h$ is obtained as the composition

$$\sigma^* N_{X/Y}^* \longrightarrow N_{X/Y}^* \xrightarrow{F} N_{X/Y}^* \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^-$$

This means that $s^* \circ {}^t h = \tau \circ \sigma^*(F)$. Using again that s is transverse to the zero section, we get that F is an isomorphism. Therefore, if we replace h by $\sigma^* [{}^t F^{-1}] \circ h$, we have $s^* \circ {}^t h = \tau$.

We can now construct a global quasi-isomorphism $\gamma: \mathcal{L} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_\sigma$ (which is the global analog of the quasi-isomorphism γ constructed in the proof of Proposition 3.2) as follows: for $0 \leq p \leq c$, γ_{-p} is given by the composition

$$\Lambda_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^p E^* \longrightarrow \Lambda_{\mathcal{O}_X^-}^p (E^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_X^-) \simeq \Lambda_{\mathcal{O}_X^-}^p (\sigma^* N_{X/Y}^*) \simeq \Lambda^p N_{X/Y}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_X^- \longrightarrow \Lambda_{\mathcal{O}_X^-}^{p+1} \mathcal{O}_X^-$$

where the last arrow is $\underline{x} \otimes (i, a) \mapsto (i \wedge \underline{x}, a\underline{x})$. Let $\Delta : \omega_{X/Y} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]$ be the morphism in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ defining the quantized cycle class $q_\sigma(X)$ (c.f. Definition 5.1) and let ψ be the automorphism of $\bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]$ in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)$ such that $(-1)^{\frac{c(c+1)}{2}} \psi$ is given by the composition

$$\bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i] \xleftarrow{\sim_{\Gamma_\sigma^*}} j_* \mathcal{R}Hom_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\ell}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X) \simeq j_* \mathcal{R}Hom_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X) \xrightarrow{\sim_{\widehat{\Gamma}_\sigma}} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i].$$

Then $j_* \Delta$ can be expressed as the chain

$$\begin{aligned} j_* \omega_{X/Y} &\xleftarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{L}, -\delta) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \det E[-c] \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* (\Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y}) \\ &\xrightarrow{D^\ell} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i] \xrightarrow{\sim_{\psi}} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]. \end{aligned}$$

Define two morphisms $\widetilde{\Delta}$ and $\widetilde{\psi}$ in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ and $D^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)$ by the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_X & \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\Delta}} & \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] \\ \uparrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim_{D^\ell} \\ \omega_{X/Y} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \det E^*[c] & \xrightarrow{\Delta \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} \text{id}} & \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \det E^*[c] \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] & \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\psi}} & \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] \\ \downarrow \sim_{D^\ell} & & \downarrow \sim \\ \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \det E^*[c] & \xrightarrow{\psi \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} \text{id}} & \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \det E^*[c] \end{array}$$

Then:

- For $0 \leq i \leq c$, the i -th component of $\widetilde{\Delta}$ in $\text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)}(\mathcal{O}_X, \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i])$ is $q_\sigma(X)_i$.
- The morphism $j_* \widetilde{\Delta}$ is the composition of the chain of morphisms

$$\mathcal{O}_X \xleftarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{L}, -\delta) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\psi}} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i].$$

Using the quasi-isomorphism $\gamma : \mathcal{L} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_\sigma$, we get that $j_* \widetilde{\Delta}$ is equal to the composition

$$\mathcal{O}_X \xleftarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{P}_\sigma, -\widehat{d}) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\psi}} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i].$$

We now make the two following observations:

- As a complex of \mathbb{C}_Y -modules, \mathcal{P}_σ splits as the direct sum of \mathcal{O}_X and a null-homotopic complex.
- The global version of Proposition 3.5 shows that $\widetilde{\psi}$, as a morphism in the derived category $D^b(\mathbb{C}_Y)$, acts by $(-1)^{\frac{(c-i)(c-i-1)}{2} + c(c-i) + \frac{c(c+1)}{2}}$ on each factor $j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$.

Thus, as a morphism in $D^b(\mathbb{C}_Y)$, $j_* \widetilde{\Delta}$ is simply the injection $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^c j_* \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$. Hence we get $q_\sigma(X)_0 = 1$ and $q_\sigma(X)_i = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq c$. ■

As an immediate consequence, we obtain:

Corollary 5.3. For any quantized cycle (X, σ) , $q_\sigma(X)_0 = 1$. \square

Proof. The class $q_\sigma(X)_0$ is a holomorphic function on X , so that it can be computed locally. Hence we can assume that X is open in \mathbb{C}^n and $Y = X \times U$ where U is open in \mathbb{C}^c . If E is the trivial rank c bundle on Y and s is the section $(z_{n+1}, \dots, z_{n+c})$, then Theorem 5.2 yields $q_{\text{pr}_1}(X) = 1$. Since $N_{X/Y}$ is trivial, $q_\sigma(X)$ is independent of σ by Proposition 4.6 (1). This gives the result. \blacksquare

We now turn to the case of the diagonal injection. For any complex manifold X , we identify the conormal bundle of Δ_X in $X \times X$ with Ω_X^1 as follows: for any germ of holomorphic function f on X , the local section $\text{pr}_1^*(f) - \text{pr}_2^*(f)$ of the conormal sheaf of the diagonal corresponds to the local section df of the cotangent bundle of X .

Theorem 5.4. For any complex manifold X , $q_{\text{pr}_1}(\Delta_X)$ is the Todd class of X . \square

Proof. If \mathcal{Q} is the dual Atiyah-Kashiwara complex associated with (Δ_X, pr_1) , the main result of [8] is that for a specific isomorphism between \mathcal{O}_X and $\mathcal{R}\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times X}}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \omega_X \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_X)$, the composition

$$\mathcal{O}_X \simeq \mathcal{R}\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times X}}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \omega_X \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times X}}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \omega_X) \simeq \mathcal{H}\text{om}_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times X}}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{Q}) \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Omega_X^i[i]$$

is the Todd class of X . It follows that $q_{\text{pr}_1}(\Delta_X) = \varphi \text{td}(X)$ where φ is a nowhere zero holomorphic function on X . By Corollary 5.3, $\varphi = 1$. \blacksquare

To conclude this section, we compute the quantized cycle class in the case of divisors. For any cohomology class δ in $H^1(X, N_{X/Y}^*)$, we denote by \mathcal{L}_δ the associated line bundle on \bar{X} . Then, for any \mathcal{L} in $\text{Pic}(\bar{X})$ such that $j^*\mathcal{L} \simeq \mathcal{O}_X$, there exists a unique cohomology class δ in $H^1(X, N_{X/Y}^*)$ such that \mathcal{L} is isomorphic to \mathcal{L}_δ (cf Remark 4.15).

Theorem 5.5. Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension one in a complex manifold Y , and let δ be the cohomology class in $H^1(X, N_{X/Y}^*)$ such that $\bar{j}^*\mathcal{O}_Y(X) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \sigma^*N_{X/Y}^*$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{L}_δ . Then $q_\sigma(X) = 1 + \delta$. \square

Proof. Let \mathcal{N} (resp. \mathcal{N}') denote the holomorphic line bundle $\sigma^*N_{X/Y}$ (resp. $\bar{j}^*\mathcal{O}_Y(X)$) on \bar{X} . Then we have two natural exact sequences

$$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}} \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{N} \xrightarrow{\pi} N_{X/Y} \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}} \xrightarrow{i'} \mathcal{N}' \xrightarrow{\pi'} N_{X/Y} \longrightarrow 0.$$

If $\Delta : N_{X/Y}[-1] \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \oplus N_{X/Y}[-1]$ is the morphism in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ defining $q_\sigma(X)$, then Δ is obtained as the composition of quasi-isomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{O}_X & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{N} & \xleftarrow{i} & \mathcal{O}_X \\ \downarrow -i' & & \downarrow (-i' \otimes \text{id}, -\pi) & & \downarrow \emptyset \\ N_{X/Y} & \xleftarrow{-\pi'} & \mathcal{N}' & \xrightarrow{(\text{id} \otimes i, 0)} & [\mathcal{N}' \otimes \mathcal{N}] \oplus N_{X/Y} & \xleftarrow{(0, \text{id})} & N_{X/Y} \\ & & & & \downarrow (-\pi' \otimes \pi, 0) & & \\ & & & & N_{X/Y}^{\otimes 2} & & \end{array}$$

Let $\Delta' = \bar{j}_* \Delta \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathcal{N}'[1] = \bar{j}_*(\Delta \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} N_{X/Y}^*[1])$. If s, s', t, t' are the maps occurring in the two natural sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow N_{X/Y}^* \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}} \xrightarrow{t} \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \longrightarrow N_{X/Y}^* \xrightarrow{s'} \mathcal{L}_{-\delta} \xrightarrow{t'} \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow 0,$$

then Δ' is the composition

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} N_{X/Y}^* & \xrightarrow{s'} & \mathcal{L}_{-\delta} & \xleftarrow{s'} & N_{X/Y}^* \\ \downarrow -s & & \downarrow (-t', -t') & & \downarrow \emptyset \\ \mathcal{O}_X & \xleftarrow{-t} & \mathcal{O}_X & \xrightarrow{(t, 0)} & \mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{O}_X & \xleftarrow{(0, \text{id})} & \mathcal{O}_X \end{array}$$

Thus, as a morphism in $D^b(\mathbb{C}_Y)$, Δ' is the composition

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}_{-\delta} & \xleftarrow{s'} & N_{X/Y}^* \\ \downarrow (-t', -t') & & \downarrow \emptyset \\ \mathcal{O}_X & \xrightarrow{(-\text{id}, 0)} & \mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{O}_X & \xleftarrow{(0, \text{id})} & \mathcal{O}_X \end{array}$$

Therefore, via the isomorphism $\text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X \oplus N_{X/Y}^*[1]) \simeq H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \oplus H^1(X, N_{X/Y}^*)$, we have $\Delta' = 1 + \delta$. This yields the result. \blacksquare

5.2 The six operations for a closed immersion

Let X, Y be complex manifolds such that X is a closed complex submanifold of Y , and j be the corresponding closed immersion. We denote by j^* (resp. $j^!$) the derived pullback (resp. exceptional inverse image) induced by the closed immersion j . More explicitly,

$$\begin{aligned} j^* : D^-(\mathcal{O}_Y) &\longrightarrow D^-(\mathcal{O}_X) & j^* \mathcal{F} &= \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\text{L}, \text{r}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{F} \\ j^! : D^+(\mathcal{O}_Y) &\longrightarrow D^+(\mathcal{O}_X) & j^! \mathcal{F} &= \mathcal{R}\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{F}). \end{aligned}$$

These two functors satisfy the adjunction formulae

$$\begin{cases} \text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)}(\mathcal{F}, j_* \mathcal{G}) \simeq \text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)}(j^* \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \\ \text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)}(j_* \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \simeq \text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)}(\mathcal{G}, j^! \mathcal{F}) \end{cases}$$

as well as the projection formula

$$j_*(j^* \mathcal{F} \overset{\text{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{G}) \simeq \mathcal{F} \overset{\text{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_X} j_* \mathcal{G}$$

for any \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)$ and $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ respectively. For any element \mathcal{F} in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$, there is a natural isomorphism

$$j_*(j^* j_* \mathcal{F}) \simeq j_*(j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\text{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{F})$$

in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ obtained by the chain

$$j_*(j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\text{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{F}) \simeq j_* \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\text{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} j_* \mathcal{F} \simeq j_* \mathcal{F} \overset{\text{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} j_* \mathcal{O}_X \simeq j_* j^* j_* \mathcal{F}$$

using the projection formula twice.

Remark 5.6. It is important to notice that for general pairs (X, Y) of complex analytic cycles, the objects $j^* j_* \mathcal{F}$ and $j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\text{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{F}$ are not always isomorphic in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$. This can be seen as follows: assuming that \mathcal{F} is locally free, it is proved in [1, §2.6] that if $j^* j_* \mathcal{F}$ is formal in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ then \mathcal{F} can be lifted to a locally-free sheaf on \overline{X} . Therefore, if $N_{X/Y}^*$ can be lifted to a locally-free sheaf on \overline{X} but \mathcal{F} cannot, then $j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X \overset{\text{L}}{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{F}$ is formal and $j^* j_* \mathcal{F}$ is not. Of course, if j admits an infinitesimal retraction σ , both objects are isomorphic but the isomorphism cannot in general be chosen independent of σ . \square

Let D_{coh}^b be the bounded derived category of complexes of analytic sheaves with coherent cohomology. For any elements \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} in $D_{\text{coh}}^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)$, the natural morphism

$$\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}, \ell} \mathcal{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathcal{G}).$$

is an isomorphism (the coherent assumption is necessary, for instance to insure that the complexes $\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^r(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{G})$ are bounded). This means that we have an isomorphism $j^*(\cdot) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^!(\cdot) \rightarrow j^!(\cdot \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} \cdot)$ of bifunctors from $D_{\text{coh}}^b(\mathcal{O}_Y) \times D_{\text{coh}}^b(\mathcal{O}_Y)$ to $D_{\text{coh}}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$.

5.3 Kashiwara's isomorphism

Let $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_Y(X)$ be the *generalized derived Hochschild complex*. It is defined by

$$\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_Y(X) = j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X. \quad (23)$$

Then $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_Y(X)$ is a ring object in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$, the multiplication being given by the chain of morphisms

$$j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\sim} j^*(j_* \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} j_* \mathcal{O}_X) \longrightarrow j^*(j_* \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} j_* \mathcal{O}_X) = j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X.$$

The object $\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$ is also a ring object in $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$, with multiplication given by cup-product.

Proposition 5.7. Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension c in a complex manifold Y . Then

$$\Gamma_\sigma : \mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_Y(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$$

is a ring isomorphism. \square

Proof. We consider the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^0(j^*)(\mathcal{P}_\sigma) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} H^0(j^*)(\mathcal{P}_\sigma) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & H^0(j^*)(\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{P}_\sigma) & \xrightarrow{*} & H^0(j^*)(\mathcal{P}_\sigma) \\ \sim \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \sim \uparrow \\ j^* \mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^* \mathcal{P}_\sigma & \xrightarrow{\sim} & j^*(\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathcal{P}_\sigma) & \longrightarrow & j^* \mathcal{P}_\sigma \\ \sim \downarrow & & \sim \downarrow & & \sim \downarrow \\ j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X & \xrightarrow{\sim} & j^*(j_* \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} j_* \mathcal{O}_X) & \longrightarrow & j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X \end{array}$$

where $*$: $\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{P}_\sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_\sigma$ has been constructed in §2.2. By (6), the composition of the two arrows of the first line is the cup-product map via the isomorphism $H^0(j^*)(\mathcal{P}_\sigma) \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$. This finishes the proof. \blacksquare

Remark 5.8. This proposition holds in a more general setting, namely when $N_{X/Y}^*$ extends to \bar{X} and Γ_σ is replaced by $\Gamma_{\mathcal{K}}$ (where \mathcal{K} is the corresponding untwisted Arinkin-Căldăraru complex). We refer the reader to [1] for more details. \square

The object $j^! j_* \mathcal{O}_X$ can also be naturally equipped with an action of $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_Y(X)$. This is done using the chain of morphisms

$$j^! j_* \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^! j_* \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\sim} j^!(j_* \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} j_* \mathcal{O}_X) \longrightarrow j^!(j_* \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} j_* \mathcal{O}_X) \xrightarrow{\sim} j^! j_* \mathcal{O}_X \quad (24)$$

Proposition 5.9. For any quantized analytic cycle (X, σ) of codimension c in a complex manifold Y , the isomorphism

$$(\Gamma_\sigma, \widehat{\Gamma}_\sigma) : (\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_Y(X), j^!j_*\mathcal{O}_X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \left(\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i], \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i] \right)$$

preserves the module structure, where $\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i]$ acts on $\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]$ by left contraction. \square

Proof. Let us consider the following commutative diagram, in which we use implicitly the isomorphism $j^*\mathcal{P}_\sigma \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0(j^*)(\mathcal{P}_\sigma)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} j^*\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} H^0(j^!)(\mathcal{Q}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(j^!)(\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} [\mathcal{Q}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y}]) & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \widehat{\ast}} & H^0(j^!)(\mathcal{Q}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y}) \\ \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \sim \\ j^*\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^!(\mathcal{Q}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & j^!(\mathcal{P}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} [\mathcal{Q}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y}]) & \longrightarrow & j^!(\mathcal{Q}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y}) \\ \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim & & \uparrow \sim \\ j^!j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^!j_*\mathcal{O}_X & \xrightarrow{\sim} & j^!(j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} j_*\mathcal{O}_X) & \longrightarrow & j^!j_*\mathcal{O}_X \end{array}$$

where $\widehat{\ast}$ is defined by (11). Now we have isomorphisms

$$j^*\mathcal{P}_\sigma \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] \quad \text{and} \quad H^0(j^!)(\mathcal{Q}_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y}) \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i],$$

the second one being given by (16). Thanks to (11), a direct computation shows that the composition of the arrows in the first horizontal row of the diagram is via the above isomorphisms the left contraction morphism. This yields the result. \blacksquare

Definition 5.10. For any pair (X, Y) of complex manifolds such that X is a closed complex submanifold of Y , the *Kashiwara isomorphism* \mathfrak{D} is a specific isomorphism in the derived category $D^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ between $j^*j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \omega_{X/Y}$ and $j^!j_*\mathcal{O}_X$ given by the chain of morphisms

$$\mathfrak{D} : j^*j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \omega_{X/Y} \simeq j^*j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^!\mathcal{O}_Y \xrightarrow{\sim} j^!(j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathcal{O}_Y) \simeq j^!j_*\mathcal{O}_X.$$

\square

Proposition 5.11. The isomorphism \mathfrak{D} is an isomorphism of left $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}_Y(X)$ -modules. \square

Proof. This follows directly from the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} j^*j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^*j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^!\mathcal{O}_Y & \xrightarrow{\sim} & j^*(j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} j_*\mathcal{O}_X) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^!\mathcal{O}_Y & \longrightarrow & j^*j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^!\mathcal{O}_Y \\ \text{id} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathfrak{D} \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim & & \mathfrak{D} \downarrow \sim \\ j^*j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} j^!j_*\mathcal{O}_X & \xrightarrow{\sim} & j^!(j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y}^{\mathbb{L}} j_*\mathcal{O}_X) & \longrightarrow & j^!j_*\mathcal{O}_X \end{array}$$

\blacksquare

We fix an isomorphism between $j^*j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \omega_{X/Y}$ and $\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]$ as follows:

$$j^*j_*\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \omega_{X/Y} \xrightarrow[\Gamma_\sigma \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \text{id}]{\sim} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}^*[i] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_{X/Y} \xrightarrow[\text{D}^\ell]{\sim} \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]. \quad (25)$$

Then the main result of this section is:

Theorem 5.12. Let (X, σ) be a quantized analytic cycle of codimension c in a complex manifold Y , and let M be the automorphism of $\bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]$ occurring in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} j^* j_* \mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \omega_{X/Y} & \xrightarrow[\mathfrak{D}]{\sim} & j^! j_* \mathcal{O}_X \\ \sim \downarrow & & \downarrow \sim \\ \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i] & \xrightarrow[M]{\sim} & \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i] \end{array}$$

where the left vertical isomorphism is defined by (25). Then for any integers i, j such that $0 \leq i \leq j \leq c$, the component $M_{i,j}$ of M is given by

$$\Lambda^j N_{X/Y}[-j] \xrightarrow{q_\sigma(X)_{j-i} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \text{id}} \Lambda^{j-i} N_{X/Y}^*[j-i] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \Lambda^j N_{X/Y}[-j] \xrightarrow{\jmath} \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i].$$

In particular, \mathfrak{D} is completely determined by the quantized cycle class $q_\sigma(X)$. \square

Proof. Let $\Delta : \omega_{X/Y} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^c \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]$ be the morphism in $\text{D}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ defining the quantized cycle class. For any integers i and j such that $0 \leq i \leq j \leq c$, Propositions 5.7, 5.9 and 5.11 imply that $M_{i,j}$ is given by the composition

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda^j N_{X/Y}[-j] &\xleftarrow[\text{D}^\ell]{\sim} \Lambda^{c-j} N_{X/Y}^*[c-j] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \omega_{X/Y} \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \Delta_{c-j+i}} \\ &\Lambda^{c-j} N_{X/Y}^*[c-j] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \Lambda^{c-j+i} N_{X/Y}[j-i-c] \xrightarrow{\jmath} \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i] \end{aligned}$$

which is exactly

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda^j N_{X/Y}[-j] &\xleftarrow[\text{D}^\ell]{\sim} \Lambda^{c-j} N_{X/Y}^*[c-j] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \omega_{X/Y} \xrightarrow{(\text{id} \wedge q_\sigma(X)_{j-i}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \text{id}} \\ &\Lambda^{c-j} N_{X/Y}^*[c-j] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbb{L}} \omega_{X/Y} \xrightarrow[\text{D}^\ell]{\sim} \Lambda^i N_{X/Y}[-i]. \end{aligned}$$

This yields the result. \blacksquare

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