

**AUTOEQUIVALENCES OF DERIVED CATEGORIES ON
THE MINIMAL RESOLUTIONS OF A_n -SINGULARITIES
ON SURFACES**

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Abstract

In this article, we study the group of autoequivalences of derived categories of coherent sheaves on the minimal resolution of A_n -singularities on surfaces. Our main result is to find generators of this group.

1. Introduction

Let X be a smooth projective variety over \mathbb{C} and $D(X)(= D^b(\text{Coh } X))$ the bounded derived category of coherent sheaves on X . $D(X)$ carries a lot of geometric information on X ; for instance, Bondal and Orlov show in [BO01] that if K_X or $-K_X$ is ample, then X can be entirely reconstructed from $D(X)$. To the contrary, there are examples of mutually non-isomorphic varieties X and Y having mutually equivalent derived categories. Given a smooth projective variety X , it is an interesting problem to find all the varieties Y with $D(X) \cong D(Y)$. In dimension 2, the answer is given by Bridgeland and Maciocia in [BM01], and Kawamata [Kaw02] and in dimension 3, some results are shown by Toda [Tod03]. Moreover, Orlov gives a satisfactory answer in [Orl02] to this problem for the case where X is an abelian variety. The subject of this paper is related to another important problem:

Problem 1.1. Given a smooth projective variety X , determine the group of isomorphism classes of autoequivalences of $D(X)$.

We denote this group by $\text{Auteq } D(X)$. We note that $\text{Auteq } D(X)$ always contains the group $A(X) := (\text{Aut } X \rtimes \text{Pic } X) \times \mathbb{Z}$, generated by functors of tensoring with invertible sheaves, automorphisms of X and the shift functor. When K_X or $-K_X$ is ample, it is shown that $\text{Auteq } D(X) \cong A(X)$ in [BO01]. When X is an abelian variety, Orlov solves Problem 1.1 in [Orl02]. In this case, $\text{Auteq } D(X)$ is strictly larger than $A(X)$.

The twist functors along spherical objects are autoequivalences of another kind that are not in $A(X)$. Seidel and Thomas [ST01] introduced

Received 10/04/2004.

them, expecting that they should correspond via Kontsevich’s homological mirror conjecture to the generalized Dehn twists along Lagrangian spheres. These functors play an essential role in this paper and we recall the definition.

For an object $\mathcal{P} \in D(X \times Y)$, an *integral functor*

$$\Phi_{X \rightarrow Y}^{\mathcal{P}} : D(X) \rightarrow D(Y)$$

is defined by

$$\Phi_{X \rightarrow Y}^{\mathcal{P}}(-) = \mathbf{R}\pi_{Y*}(\mathcal{P} \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} \mathbf{L}\pi_X^*(-)),$$

where $\pi_X : X \times Y \rightarrow X$ and $\pi_Y : X \times Y \rightarrow Y$ are the projections.

Definition 1.2 ([ST01]).

- (i) We say that an object $\alpha \in D(X)$ is *spherical* if we have $\alpha \otimes \omega_X \cong \alpha$, and

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{D(X)}^k(\alpha, \alpha) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & k \neq 0, \dim X \\ \mathbb{C} & k = 0, \dim X. \end{cases}$$

- (ii) Let $\alpha \in D(X)$ be a spherical object. We consider the mapping cone

$$\mathcal{C} = \mathrm{Cone}(\pi_1^* \alpha^\vee \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} \pi_2^* \alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta)$$

of the natural evaluation $\pi_1^* \alpha^\vee \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} \pi_2^* \alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta$, where $\Delta \subset X \times X$ is the diagonal, and π_i is the projection of $X \times X$ to the i -th factor. Then, the integral functor $T_\alpha := \Phi_{X \rightarrow X}^{\mathcal{C}}$ defines an autoequivalence of $D(X)$, called the *twist functor* along the spherical object α .

Consider the derived category $D(X)$ for a smooth surface X . It is natural to ask how large the subgroup of $\mathrm{Auteq} D(X)$ generated by $A(X)$ and the twists along spherical objects is. An example of a spherical object in $D(X)$ is given by a line bundle \mathcal{R} on a chain of -2 -curves on X , considered as a sheaf on X . In this paper, we consider a chain Z of -2 -curves on a smooth surface X and study the autoequivalences of the derived category $D_Z(X)$ of coherent sheaves on X supported by Z .

Note that the twist functor T_α can be defined as long as the support of α is projective, even if X is not projective. Moreover, the category $D_Z(X)$ depends only on the formal neighborhood of Z in X . Thus, we can assume as follows:

$$Y = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{C}[[x, y, z]]/(x^2 + y^2 + z^{n+1})$$

is the A_n -singularity,

$$f : X \rightarrow Y$$

its minimal resolution and

$$Z = f^{-1}(P) = C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n$$

where $P \in Y$ is the closed point.

For an autoequivalence $\Phi \in \text{Auteq } D_Z(X)$, we do not know if it is always isomorphic to an integral functor. Here, an integral functor from $D_Z(X)$ to $D_Z(X)$ is defined by an object $\mathcal{P} \in D(X \times X)$ whose support is projective over X with respect to each projection. If an autoequivalence is given as an integral functor, we call it a *Fourier–Mukai transform* (*FM transform*). Let

$$\text{Auteq}^{\text{FM}} D_Z(X) \subset \text{Auteq } D_Z(X)$$

be the subgroup consisting of FM transforms. Remark that $\text{Aut } X \cong \text{Aut } Y$ and $\text{Pic } X \cong \text{Pic}(X/Y)$ act faithfully on $D_Z(X)$ in our setting; therefore, we see $A(X) \subset \text{Auteq}^{\text{FM}} D_Z(X)$.

We also define a normal subgroup

$$N(D_Z(X)) \subset \text{Auteq } D_Z(X)$$

consisting of Φ with $\Phi(\alpha) \cong \alpha$ for every object $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$. This group is trivial if every autoequivalence is an FM transform. We denote the dualizing sheaf on Z by ω_Z and put

$$B = \langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(-1)}, T_{\omega_Z} \mid 1 \leq l \leq n \rangle \subset \text{Auteq } D_Z(X).$$

The following is a main result of this article.

Theorem 1.3. *We have*

$$\text{Auteq } D_Z(X) = \text{Auteq}^{\text{FM}} D_Z(X) \rtimes N(D_Z(X))$$

and

$$\text{Auteq}^{\text{FM}} D_Z(X) = (\langle B, \text{Pic } X \rangle \rtimes \text{Aut } X) \times \mathbb{Z}.$$

Here, \mathbb{Z} is the group generated by the shift [1].

Remark 1.4 (see Proposition 4.18 and Corollary 6.10). We know more about subgroups of $\text{Auteq}^{\text{FM}} D_Z(X)$, that is, we have the following:

- $B \cap \text{Pic } X = \langle \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C_1), \dots, \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C_n) \rangle$.
- $\langle B, \text{Pic } X \rangle \cong B \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/(n+1)\mathbb{Z}$.
- $B = \langle T_\alpha \mid \alpha \in D_Z(X), \text{ spherical} \rangle$.

Put $\alpha_i := \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1)$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) and $\alpha_0 := \alpha_{n+1} := \omega_Z$, where we consider the suffix i of α_i modulo $n+1$ (that is, $\alpha_i = \alpha_{n+1+i}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$). B is generated by all T_{α_i} 's by definition. We denote by B_k the subgroup of B generated by all T_{α_i} 's except T_{α_k} . The result in [ST01] implies that the defining relation of the group B_k is as follows:

$$\begin{cases} T_{\alpha_i} T_{\alpha_{i+1}} T_{\alpha_i} \cong T_{\alpha_{i+1}} T_{\alpha_i} T_{\alpha_{i+1}} & \text{if } 0 \leq i \leq n, \quad i \neq k-1, k \\ T_{\alpha_i} T_{\alpha_j} \cong T_{\alpha_j} T_{\alpha_i} & \text{if } i-j \neq \pm 1, 0. \end{cases}$$

In other words, B_k is the Artin group of type A_n (or the braid group on $n+1$ strands). Conjecturally, our group B is the Artin group of type \tilde{A}_n .

According to Orlov’s theorem [Orl97], any autoequivalence $\Phi \in \text{Auteq } D(S)$ for a smooth *projective* variety S is isomorphic to an integral functor $\Phi_{S \rightarrow S}^{\mathcal{P}}$ for some $\mathcal{P} \in D(S \times S)$. Using this, we obtain another main result:

Theorem 1.5. *Let S be a smooth projective surface of general type whose canonical model has A_n -singularities at worst. Then, we have*

$$\text{Auteq } D(S) = \langle T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a)}, A(S) \mid C : -2\text{-curve}, a \in \mathbb{Z} \rangle.$$

In the proofs of Theorems 1.3 and 1.5, the following proposition is essential.

Key Proposition. *For any $\Phi \in \text{Auteq } D_Z(X)$, there exists an integer i and $\Psi \in B$ such that $\Psi \circ \Phi$ sends every skyscraper sheaf \mathcal{O}_x with $x \in Z$ to $\mathcal{O}_y[i]$ for some $y \in Z$.*

Strategy for the proof of Key Proposition. Our main results, Theorems 1.3 and 1.5, follow from Key Proposition and rather a formal argument. Here, we shall explain how to prove Key Proposition because it is essential in this article. For $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$, let us put

$$l(\alpha) = \sum_{i,p} \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,\eta_i}} \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)_{\eta_i},$$

where η_i is the generic point of C_i . When α is spherical, we can see that every cohomology sheaf $\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)$ is a pure one-dimensional \mathcal{O}_Z -module (Corollary 4.10). Hence, if $l(\alpha) = 1$, we get $\alpha \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_b(a)}[i]$ for some $a, b, i \in \mathbb{Z}$. To show Key Proposition, we first prove that for a spherical α with $l(\alpha) > 1$, there is an autoequivalence $\Psi \in B$ such that $l(\alpha) > l(\Psi(\alpha))$. Then, since $\Psi(\alpha)$ is again spherical, induction on $l(\alpha)$ yields the following:

Proposition 1.6. *Let α be a spherical object in $D_Z(X)$. Then there are integers a, b ($1 \leq b \leq n$) and i , and there is an autoequivalence $\Psi \in B$ such that*

$$\Psi(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_b(a)}[i].$$

Next step to prove Key Proposition is to show:

Proposition 1.7. *Suppose that an autoequivalence Φ of $D_Z(X)$ is given. Then, there are integers a, b ($1 \leq b \leq n$) and i , and there is an autoequivalence $\Psi \in B$ such that*

$$\Psi \circ \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{C_1}) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_b(a)}[i]$$

and

$$\Psi \circ \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1)) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_b(a-1)}[i].$$

In particular, for any point $x \in C_1$, we can find a point $y \in C_b$ with $\Psi \circ \Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_y[i]$.

Put $\alpha = \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{C_1})$ and $\beta = \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1))$. By Proposition 1.6, we may assume that $l(\alpha) = 1$. To prove Proposition 1.7, we show the existence of $\Psi \in B$ such that $l(\Psi(\alpha)) = 1$ and $l(\beta) > l(\Psi(\beta))$. Then, we can complete the proof by induction on $l(\beta)$.

Once we get Proposition 1.7, we can rather easily show Key Proposition by induction on n .

Construction of this article. In Section 3, we first demonstrate that Proposition 1.7 implies Key Proposition. We then prove our main results, Theorems 1.3 and 1.5. The rest of this paper is devoted to showing Proposition 1.7.

In Section 4, we study spherical objects and the twist functors for a smooth surface X , which play the leads in our article. We first observe that the isomorphism class of an object $\alpha \in D(X)$ is determined by the cohomology sheaves $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha)$ and some connecting data $e^i(\alpha) \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^{i-1}(\alpha))$. Then, we give a necessary and sufficient condition for α to be spherical in terms of $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha)$ and $e^i(\alpha)$. Especially, for a chain Z of -2 -curves on X and a spherical object $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$, we see that $\bigoplus_p \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)$ is a rigid \mathcal{O}_Z -module, pure of dimension 1 (Corollary 4.10). This result, combined with Lemma 6.1 on pure sheaves on Z , enables explicit computations in the latter sections.

In Section 5, as a first step, we consider the A_1 cases of Propositions 1.6 and 1.7. We show Proposition 1.6 in Section 6 and Proposition 1.7 in Section 7 respectively. In Section 6, we compute $l(\Psi(\alpha)) - l(\alpha)$ for various Ψ 's in B by using results from §4 and Lemma 6.1. We use similar methods in Section 7 and find Ψ in the statement of Proposition 1.7 via case-by-case arguments.

Notation and Convention. We work over the complex number field \mathbb{C} . Let X be an algebraic variety and Z a closed subset of X . $D_Z(X)$ denotes the full subcategory of $D(X)$ consisting of objects supported on Z . Here, the support of an object of $D_Z(X)$ is, by definition, the union of the supports of its cohomology sheaves. It is known that $D_Z(X)$ is naturally equivalent to the bounded derived category of coherent sheaves on X , supported on Z (see [KS90, Proposition 1.7.11]). When we write $D_Z(X)$ for a closed subscheme Z of X , we forget the scheme structure of Z and regard it as a closed subset of X . Let $D_c(X)$ denote the derived category of “compactly supported” coherent sheaves on X , i.e. coherent sheaves whose supports are proper over \mathbb{C} .

Next, let $Z = C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n$ be a chain of -2 -curves on a smooth surface X . Namely, each C_l is a smooth rational curve with $C_l^2 = -2$ and

$$C_l \cdot C_m = \begin{cases} 1 & |l - m| = 1 \\ 0 & |l - m| \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

We regard Z as a closed subscheme of X with respect to the reduced induced structure. For a coherent sheaf \mathcal{R} on Z , we denote by $\text{deg}_{C_l} \mathcal{R}$

the degree of the restriction $\mathcal{R}|_{C_l}$ on $C_l \cong \mathbb{P}^1$. We denote by

$$\mathcal{R}_0 = \mathcal{O}_{C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

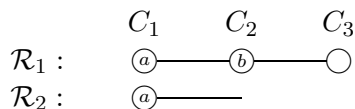
the line bundle (or \mathcal{O}_Z -invertible sheaf) on Z such that $\deg_{C_l} \mathcal{R}_0 = a_l$ for all l . When we write $*$ instead of a_l , we do not specify the degree at C_l . For instance, when we put

$$\mathcal{R}_1 = \mathcal{O}_{C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3}(a, b, *),$$

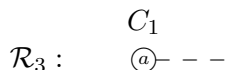
this means that \mathcal{R}_1 is a line bundle on $C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3$ such that $\deg_{C_1} \mathcal{R}_1 = a$, $\deg_{C_2} \mathcal{R}_1 = b$ and $\deg_{C_3} \mathcal{R}_1$ arbitrary. The expression

$$\mathcal{R}_2 = \mathcal{O}_{C_1 \cup \dots}(a, *)$$

means that there exists $t \geq 2$ with $\mathcal{R}_2 = \mathcal{O}_{C_1 \cup C_2 \cup \dots \cup C_t}(a, *, \dots, *)$. Note that the support of \mathcal{R}_2 is strictly larger than C_1 . We often use figures



to define $\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2$ above. We use a dotted line



to indicate that \mathcal{R}_3 is either $\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(a)$ or $\mathcal{O}_{C_1 \cup \dots}(a, *)$.

For an object $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$, we put

$$l(\alpha) = \sum_{i,p} \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,\eta_i}} \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)_{\eta_i},$$

where \mathcal{O}_{X,η_i} is the local ring of X at the generic point η_i of C_i , $\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)_{\eta_i}$ is the stalk over η_i and $\text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,\eta_i}}$ measures the length over \mathcal{O}_{X,η_i} .

Throughout this paper, a *point* on a variety always means a \mathbb{C} -valued point unless otherwise specified. For a point x on a variety X , we denote the structure sheaf of x by \mathcal{O}_x . We regard it as a skyscraper sheaf on X .

2. Acknowledgements

The authors thank Alastair Craw for his helpful comments and remarks. The first author also thanks Yujiro Kawamata for valuable discussions.

3. Main results

In this section, we first show that Key Proposition follows from Proposition 1.7 that will be shown in Section 7. As its application, we prove our main results, Theorems 1.3 and 1.5. In the proof of Theorem 1.3, we use the facts that $B \cap \text{Aut } X = \{id\}$ and that B is a normal subgroup of $\langle B, A(X) \rangle$, which will be explained in Remark 4.17.

This section is logically the final part of this article. Therefore, we do not use the results in Section 3 afterwards.

3.1. Proof of Key Proposition. Let us first show the following claim.

Claim 3.1. Assume that $\Phi(\mathcal{O}_{C_1}) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)$ and $\Phi(\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1)) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a-1)$ for some l . Then $l = 1$ or n .

Proof. The assumption implies that a closed point $x \in C_1$ corresponds bijectively to $y \in C_l$ such that $\Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_y$. If $1 < l < n$, there are points y_0, y_1 such that $C_l \cap C_{l+1} = \{y_0\}$ and $C_{l-1} \cap C_l = \{y_1\}$. Let $x_0, x_1 \in C_1$ be the points with $\Phi(\mathcal{O}_{x_0}) \cong \mathcal{O}_{y_0}$ and $\Phi(\mathcal{O}_{x_1}) \cong \mathcal{O}_{y_1}$. Then, x_0 is contained in $\text{Supp } \Phi^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{C_{l+1}}) \cap C_1$. Since $\text{Supp } \Phi^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{C_{l+1}})$ is connected and does not contain C_1 , x_0 is the intersection point of C_1 and C_2 . By the same argument, we obtain $x_0 = x_1$, which is absurd.

q.e.d.

We want to show that there is an autoequivalence

$$\Psi \in \langle [i], B \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \rangle$$

such that for any point $x \in Z$, we can find a point $y \in Z$ with $\Psi \circ \Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_y$.

The assertion for the case $n = 1$ follows directly from Proposition 1.7, and hence, we may assume $n > 1$. Utilizing Proposition 1.7 and Claim 3.1, we obtain an autoequivalence

$$\Psi_1 \in \langle [i], B \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \rangle$$

such that for any point $x \in C_1$, we have a point $y \in C_l$ with $\Psi_1 \circ \Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_y$. Here, $l = 1$ or n and we consider the case $l = n$, the other case is similar. Put $Z_1 = \sum_{k=2}^n C_k$ and $Z_2 = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} C_k$. Then, we can see that $\Psi_1 \circ \Phi$ induces an equivalence $D_{Z_1}(X) \cong D_{Z_2}(X)$. By the induction hypothesis, there is

$$\Psi_2 \in \langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq l \leq n-1 \rangle$$

such that $\Psi := \Psi_2 \circ \Psi_1$ has the desired property, and we finish the proof of Key Proposition. q.e.d.

Let $\iota \in \text{Aut } Y (\cong \text{Aut } X)$ be an involution such that $\iota(C_i) = C_{n-i+1}$ for curves C_i . The above proof also supplies the following:

Corollary 3.2. For any $\Phi \in \text{Auteq } D_Z(X)$, there is $\Psi \in \langle B, \iota^*, [i] \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \rangle$ such that

$$\Psi \circ \Phi(\mathcal{R}) \cong \mathcal{R}$$

for every line bundle \mathcal{R} on any subchain of Z .

3.2. Proof of Theorem 1.3. First of all, we show the equality

$$\text{Auteq}^{\text{FM}} D_Z(X) = (\langle B, \text{Pic } X \rangle \rtimes \text{Aut } X) \times \mathbb{Z}.$$

Note that $B \cap \text{Aut } X = \{id\}$ and B is a normal subgroup of $\langle B, A(X) \rangle$ by Remark 4.17. Therefore, it suffices to show that Φ belongs to $\langle B, A(X) \rangle$ for any $\Phi \in \text{Auteq}^{\text{FM}} D_Z(X)$. Key Proposition implies that there are $\Psi \in B$ and an integer i such that for any point $x \in Z$, we have $\Psi \circ \Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_y[i]$ for some point $y \in Z$. Then, Lemma 3.3 assures that $\Psi \circ \Phi \in A(X)$, and thus, we get the conclusion.

Lemma 3.3 ([BM98, 3.3]). *Suppose an autoequivalence $\Phi \in \text{Auteq}^{\text{FM}} D(X)$ for an algebraic variety X satisfies the following: for any point $x \in X$, there is a point $y \in X$ such that $\Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_y$. Then, $\Phi \in \text{Pic } X \rtimes \text{Aut } X$.*

Next, we prove

$$\text{Auteq } D_Z(X) = \text{Auteq}^{\text{FM}} D_Z(X) \rtimes N(D_Z(X))$$

by using the *McKay correspondence*. Recall that Y is isomorphic to (the germ of) a quotient singularity \mathbb{C}^2/G , where $G \subset \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is a finite subgroup; the A_n -singularity corresponds to the case $G \cong \mathbb{Z}/(n+1)\mathbb{Z}$. Let $\text{Coh}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$ be the abelian category of G -equivariant coherent sheaves on \mathbb{C}^2 and $D^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$ its bounded derived category. The McKay correspondence [KV00] establishes an equivalence from the derived category of the minimal resolution of \mathbb{C}^2/G to $D^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$, which is an FM transform. This induces an equivalence from $D_Z(X)$ to the full subcategory $D_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$ of objects supported on the set $\{0\}$. Especially, it sends $\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1) \in D_Z(X)$ to $\rho_i \otimes \mathcal{O}_0 \in D_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$, where ρ_1, \dots, ρ_n are the non-trivial irreducible representations of G . Moreover, ω_Z corresponds to $\rho_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_0[-1]$ where ρ_0 is the the trivial representation of G . Thus, an autoequivalence of $D_Z(X)$ which fixes ω_Z and $\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ corresponds to an autoequivalence of $D_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$ which fixes $\rho_0 \otimes \mathcal{O}_0, \dots, \rho_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_0$. Recall that we have a natural isomorphism $\text{Aut } X \cong \text{Aut } Y$; via this isomorphism $\text{Aut } X$ acts both on $D_Z(X)$ and on $D_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$ preserving the McKay correspondence.

Proposition 3.4. *Let Φ be an autoequivalence of $D_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$ satisfying $\Phi(\rho_i \otimes \mathcal{O}_0) \cong \rho_i \otimes \mathcal{O}_0$ for all irreducible representations ρ_i of G . Then, there is an automorphism $\sigma \in \text{Aut } Y$ such that*

$$\Phi(\alpha) \cong \sigma^* \alpha$$

for all $\alpha \in D_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$.

Proof. Since any sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh}_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$ is a successive extension of sheaves $\rho_i \otimes \mathcal{O}_0$, it follows from the assumption that $\Phi(\mathcal{F})$ is also a sheaf.

Moreover, Φ restricted to $\text{Coh}_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$ is an exact functor of abelian categories. Let R be the affine coordinate ring of \mathbb{C}^2 with maximal ideal m of the origin. We denote by \widehat{R} the completion of R with respect to m .

Claim 3.5. We have $\Phi(\rho_i \otimes R/m^l) \cong \rho_i \otimes R/m^l$ for all irreducible representations ρ_i and for all positive integers l .

Proof. We prove the claim by induction on l . The case $l = 1$ is included in the assumption. Assume $l > 1$ and consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \rho_i \otimes m^{l-1}/m^l \rightarrow \rho_i \otimes R/m^l \rightarrow \rho_i \otimes R/m^{l-1} \rightarrow 0.$$

Since the equivalence Φ sends a sheaf to a sheaf, the following is also an exact sequence of sheaves:

$$0 \rightarrow \Phi(\rho_i \otimes m^{l-1}/m^l) \rightarrow \Phi(\rho_i \otimes R/m^l) \rightarrow \Phi(\rho_i \otimes R/m^{l-1}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Here, we have $\Phi(\rho_i \otimes m^{l-1}/m^l) \cong \rho_i \otimes m^{l-1}/m^l$ since m^{l-1}/m^l is a direct sum of sheaves $\rho_j \otimes \mathcal{O}_0$, and $\Phi(\rho_i \otimes R/m^{l-1}) \cong \rho_i \otimes R/m^{l-1}$ by the induction hypothesis. Therefore, the claim follows from the following lemma. q.e.d.

Lemma 3.6. *Let*

$$0 \rightarrow \rho_i \otimes m^{l-1}/m^l \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \rho_i \otimes R/m^{l-1} \rightarrow 0$$

be the extension corresponding to a class $e \in \text{G-Ext}_{\mathbb{C}^2}^1(\rho_i \otimes R/m^{l-1}, \rho_i \otimes m^{l-1}/m^l)$. Then, $\mathcal{F} \cong \rho_i \otimes R/m^l$ if and only if $\phi \circ e \neq 0$ in $\text{G-Ext}_{\mathbb{C}^2}^1(\rho_i \otimes R/m^{l-1}, \rho_j \otimes \mathcal{O}_0)$ for any j and for any surjection $\phi : \rho_i \otimes m^{l-1}/m^l \rightarrow \rho_j \otimes \mathcal{O}_0$.

Proof. The ‘only if’ part is obvious. Let \mathcal{F} be an extension with the above property. Lift $\rho_i \otimes 1 \subset \rho_i \otimes R/m^{l-1}$ to a G -invariant vector subspace $V \cong \rho_i$ of \mathcal{F} . The assumption on e implies that V generates \mathcal{F} as an R -module. Therefore, \mathcal{F} is of the form $\rho_i \otimes R/J$ for a G -invariant R -submodule J of $\rho_i \otimes R$. Since \mathcal{F} fits into the above extension, J must coincide with $\rho_i \otimes m^l$. q.e.d.

We denote by $j : \mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow D_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$ the full subcategory whose objects are sheaves $\rho_i \otimes R/m^l$ where i and l vary.

Claim 3.7. There exists an automorphism $\sigma \in \text{Aut } Y$ with an isomorphism $\phi : \sigma^* \circ j \cong \Phi \circ j$.

Proof. Φ induces an isomorphism (of \mathbb{C} -algebras)

$$\sigma_l : \text{G-Hom}_{\mathbb{C}^2}(R/m^l, R/m^l) \cong \text{G-Hom}_{\mathbb{C}^2}(\Phi(R/m^l), \Phi(R/m^l)).$$

By Claim 3.5, the right-hand side is isomorphic to $(R/m^l)^G$ and this isomorphism does not depend on the choice of the isomorphism in Claim 3.5. Hence, σ_l is a \mathbb{C} -algebra automorphism of $(R/m^l)^G$. Put

$$\sigma = \varprojlim_l \sigma_l \in \text{Aut } Y.$$

By replacing Φ with $(\sigma^*)^{-1} \circ \Phi$, we may assume that σ is the identity. We choose isomorphisms $\phi_l^0 : R/m^l \xrightarrow{\sim} \Phi(R/m^l)$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R/m^{l+1} & \xrightarrow{p_l} & R/m^l \\ \phi_{l+1}^0 \downarrow \cong & & \phi_l^0 \downarrow \cong \\ \Phi(R/m^{l+1}) & \xrightarrow{\Phi(p_l)} & \Phi(R/m^l) \end{array}$$

commutes where p_l is the projection. We see that $\Phi(f) \circ \phi_l^0 = \phi_l^0 \circ f$ for any G -equivariant morphism $f : R/m^l \rightarrow R/m^l$ since f is the multiplication by an element of $(R/m^l)^G$ and since σ_l is the identity.

For $i \neq 0$, we first choose isomorphisms $\psi_l^i : \rho_i \otimes R/m^l \cong \Phi(\rho_i \otimes R/m^l)$ such that $\psi_l^i \circ (1_{\rho_i} \otimes p_l) = \Phi(1_{\rho_i} \otimes p_l) \circ \psi_{l+1}^i$. For an element $a \in (\rho_i \otimes R/m^l)^G$, denote by $m_a : R/m^l \rightarrow \rho_i \otimes R/m^l$ the multiplication by a . Then, $(\psi_l^i)^{-1} \circ \Phi(m_a) \circ \phi_l^0$ is also a morphism from R/m^l to $\rho_i \otimes R/m^l$ and hence is the multiplication by an element $\xi_l(a)$ of $(\rho_i \otimes R/m^l)^G$. Here, ξ_l is an automorphism of $(\rho_i \otimes R/m^l)^G$ as an additive group. Moreover, for any $b \in (R/m^l)^G$, the relation $m_{ba} = m_a \circ m_b$ implies that ξ_l is $(R/m^l)^G$ -linear. Furthermore, ξ_{l+1} induces ξ_l on $(\rho_i \otimes R/m^l)^G$. Therefore, we can define $\xi = \varprojlim_l \xi_l$ which is a \widehat{R}^G -module automorphism of $(\rho_i \otimes \widehat{R})^G$. Since

$$\rho_i \otimes \widehat{R} \cong \left((\rho_i \otimes \widehat{R})^G \otimes_{(\widehat{R})^G} \widehat{R} \right)^{\vee\vee}$$

([Esn85], see also [Rie03, Theorem 12]), ξ gives rise to automorphisms $\tilde{\xi}$ of $\rho_i \otimes \widehat{R}$ and therefore, we obtain an automorphism $\tilde{\xi}_l$ of $\rho_i \otimes R/m^l$ for any l which coincide with ξ_l on $(\rho_i \otimes R/m^l)^G$. Put

$$\phi_l^i := \psi_l^i \circ \tilde{\xi}_l.$$

Then for any $a \in (\rho_i \otimes R/m^l)^G$, we have $\tilde{\xi}_l \circ m_a = m_{\xi_l(a)}$, hence the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} R/m^l & \xrightarrow{m_a} & \rho_i \otimes R/m^l & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\xi}_l} & \rho_i \otimes R/m^l \\ \phi_l^0 \downarrow \cong & & & & \cong \downarrow \psi_l^i \\ \Phi(\rho_i \otimes R/m^l) & \xrightarrow{\Phi(m_a)} & & & \Phi(\rho_i \otimes R/m^l) \end{array}$$

is commutative. Then, we obtain

$$(3.1) \quad \phi_l^i \circ m_a = \Phi(m_a) \circ \phi_l^0.$$

Finally, we consider a G -equivariant morphism $f : \rho_i \otimes R/m^k \rightarrow \rho_j \otimes R/m^l$ for arbitrary i, j, k, l and show that

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \rho_i \otimes R/m^k & \xrightarrow{f} & \rho_j \otimes R/m^l \\ \downarrow \phi_k^i & & \downarrow \phi_l^j \\ \Phi(\rho_i \otimes R/m^k) & \xrightarrow{\Phi(f)} & \Phi(\rho_j \otimes R/m^l) \end{array}$$

commutes. When $k = l$, we write $\zeta_l^{ji}(f) = (\phi_l^j)^{-1} \circ \Phi(f) \circ \phi_l^i$ and put $\zeta^{ji} = \varprojlim_l \zeta_l^{ji}$. Then, ζ^{ji} is a \widehat{R}^G -automorphism of

$$\left(\text{Hom}_{\widehat{R}^G}(\rho_i \otimes \widehat{R}, \rho_j \otimes \widehat{R}) \right)^G \cong \text{Hom}_{\widehat{R}^G}((\rho_i \otimes \widehat{R})^G, (\rho_j \otimes \widehat{R})^G).$$

Take $f \in \text{Hom}_{\widehat{R}^G}((\rho_i \otimes \widehat{R})^G, (\rho_j \otimes \widehat{R})^G)$ and $g \in \text{Hom}_{\widehat{R}^G}(\widehat{R}^G, (\rho_i \otimes \widehat{R})^G)$. Then, we have $\zeta^{j0}(f \circ g) = \zeta^{ji}(f) \circ \zeta^{i0}(g)$ by the definition of ζ^{ji} 's. (3.1) shows that $\zeta^{i0}(g) = g$ and $\zeta^{j0}(f \circ g) = f \circ g$. Since g is arbitrary, these equalities imply that $\zeta^{ji}(f) = f$ and hence, the commutativity of (3.2) in the case $k = l$. If $k > l$, then f factors through $\rho_i \otimes R/m^l$ and if $k < l$ then f can be composed with the surjection $\rho_i \otimes R/m^l \rightarrow \rho_i \otimes R/m^k$. In this way, we obtain the commutativity of (3.2). q.e.d.

Claim 3.8. Let $j' : \text{Coh}_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2) \hookrightarrow D_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$ be the natural embedding. Then, we have an isomorphism $\phi : \sigma^* \circ j' \cong \Phi \circ j'$. Moreover, for $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh}_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$, let us define $\phi_{\mathcal{F}[n]} : \mathcal{F}[n] \rightarrow \Phi(\mathcal{F}[n])$ by $\phi_{\mathcal{F}[n]} = \phi_{\mathcal{F}}[n]$. Then, these isomorphisms commute with Hom's between shifts of sheaves: $\mathcal{F}[n]$ and $\mathcal{G}[m]$.

Proof. As in the proof of the previous claim, we may assume σ is the identity. For $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh}_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$, we can take a presentation

$$\mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow 0$$

where \mathcal{E}_0 and \mathcal{E}_1 are direct sums of sheaves in \mathcal{C} . Then, the proof is similar to that in [Orl97, 2.16.1–2.16.4]. q.e.d.

Now, we give a proof of the proposition. We may assume σ is the identity by replacing Φ with $(\sigma^*)^{-1} \circ \Phi$. Let $\alpha \neq 0$ be an object of $D_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$. $\alpha = \alpha^\bullet$ is a bounded complex over $\text{Coh}_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{C}^2)$. Let p and q be the minimum and the maximum of i with $\alpha^i \neq 0$, and denote by v the natural morphism $\alpha^q[-q] \rightarrow \alpha$. We show by induction on $q - p$ that there is an isomorphism $\phi_\alpha : \alpha \rightarrow \Phi(\alpha)$ such that $\phi_\alpha \circ v = \Phi(v) \circ \phi_{\alpha^q}[-q]$. Let $\beta = \beta^\bullet$ be an object such that

$$\beta^i = \begin{cases} \alpha^i & (i \neq q) \\ 0 & (i = q) \end{cases}$$

with the same differentials (except for $d^{q-1} : \beta^{q-1} \rightarrow \beta^q$) as α . Then, β fits into a distinguished triangle

$$\alpha^q[-q] \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta \xrightarrow{t} \alpha^q[-q+1].$$

By the induction hypothesis, we have an isomorphism $\phi_\beta : \beta \rightarrow \Phi(\beta)$ such that $\phi_\beta \circ u = \Phi(u) \circ \phi_{\beta^{q-1}}[-q+1]$ where $u : \beta^{q-1}[-q+1] \rightarrow \beta$ is the natural morphism. For the existence of ϕ_α with the prescribed property, it is enough to show $\phi_{\alpha^q}[-q+1] \circ t = \Phi(t) \circ \phi_\beta$. Consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \beta^{q-1}[-q+1] & \xrightarrow{u} & \beta & \xrightarrow{t} & \alpha^q[-q+1] \\ \downarrow \phi_{\beta^{q-1}}[-q+1] & & \downarrow \phi_\beta & & \downarrow \phi_{\alpha^q}[-q+1] \\ \Phi(\beta^{q-1})[-q+1] & \xrightarrow{\Phi(u)} & \Phi(\beta) & \xrightarrow{\Phi(t)} & \Phi(\alpha^q)[-q+1]. \end{array}$$

Here, the left square is commutative by virtue of the property of ϕ_β and the whole square is commutative by Claim 3.8. Thus, we obtain

$$(3.3) \quad \phi_{\alpha^q}[-q+1] \circ t \circ u = \Phi(t) \circ \phi_\beta \circ u.$$

If we consider the object γ in a distinguished triangle

$$\beta^{q-1}[-q+1] \xrightarrow{u} \beta \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \beta^{q-1}[-q+2],$$

then we see $\text{Hom}(\gamma, \Phi(\alpha^q)[-q+1]) \cong \text{Hom}(\gamma, \alpha^q[-q+1]) = 0$ and therefore

$$u^* : \text{Hom}(\beta, \Phi(\alpha^q)[-q+1]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\beta^{q-1}[-q+1], \Phi(\alpha^q)[-q+1])$$

is injective. Thus, we can remove ‘ $\circ u$ ’ from (3.3) as desired. q.e.d.

We apply the above proposition to $D_Z(X)$ via the McKay correspondence. Assume $\Phi \in \text{Auteq } D_Z(X)$ is given. From Corollary 3.2 and Proposition 3.4, we obtain an FM transform $\Psi \in \langle B, \text{Aut } X, [i] \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \rangle$ such that $\Psi \circ \Phi \in N(D_Z(X))$.

On the other hand, Lemma 3.3 implies that an autoequivalence

$$\Phi \in \text{Auteq}^{\text{FM}} D_Z(X) \cap N(D_Z(X))$$

is induced by an automorphism σ of X such that $\sigma(x) = x$ for all $x \in Z$. Moreover, we have $\sigma^* \mathcal{F} \cong \mathcal{F}$ for any coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on X supported by $\{x\} \subseteq Z$ and this implies that the automorphism of the two-dimensional regular local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ induced by σ is the identity. Consequently, σ and hence Φ are the identity. Now, we obtain the splitting

$$\text{Auteq } D_Z(X) = \text{Auteq}^{\text{FM}} D_Z(X) \times N(D_Z(X)),$$

which completes the proof of Theorem 1.3. q.e.d.

3.3. Proof of Theorem 1.5. Let $f : S \rightarrow S_0$ be a composite of blowing-ups along a point and S_0 the minimal model of S .

Claim 3.9. Let C be an irreducible curve on S .

- (i) If $K_S \cdot C = 0$, then C is a -2 -curve. Assume furthermore that $\text{Exc } f \cap C \neq \emptyset$. Then $C \subset \text{Exc } f$.
- (ii) If $K_S \cdot C < 0$, then C is a -1 -curve with $C \subset \text{Exc } f$.

Proof. Put $K_S = f^*K_{S_0} + \sum a_i E_i$, where E_i 's are the components of $\text{Exc } f$ and $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Assume that $K_S \cdot C \leq 0$. Then, we have $0 \geq K_S \cdot C \geq \sum a_i E_i \cdot C$, and hence, $C \cap \text{Exc } f = \emptyset$ or $C = E_i$ for some i . In the former case, we get $K_S \cdot C = K_{S_0} \cdot f(C) = 0$, in particular C is a -2 -curve. If $K_S \cdot C < 0$, then the latter case occurs and we have $C^2 < 0$. Therefore, we obtain $K_S \cdot C = -1$. q.e.d.

Put $f = \varphi_1 \circ \dots \circ \varphi_n$ and $S = S_n$, where $\varphi_k : S_k \rightarrow S_{k-1}$ is the blow-up along a point $x_{k-1} \in S_{k-1}$.

Claim 3.10. Let C be a -1 -curve on S . If some -2 -curve C_1 meets C , no other -2 -curves meet C .

Proof. We may assume that φ_n contracts C , since $C \subset \text{Exc } f$. For a contradiction, suppose that there are two -2 -curves C_1, C_2 such that both of them meet C . By Claim 3.9, $\varphi_n(C_1)$ and $\varphi_n(C_2)$ are -1 -curves on S_{n-1} . $\varphi_n(C_1) \cap \varphi_n(C_2) \neq \emptyset$ yields a contradiction with $C_1, C_2 \subset \text{Exc } f$. q.e.d.

Claim 3.11. Any connected component of the union of all -2 -curves on S_k ($0 \leq k \leq n$) forms a chain.

Proof. We show the claim by induction on k . Note that the claim holds for $k = 0$ by the assumption of Theorem 1.5. Suppose that the claim is true for S_k . If there are no -1 -curves passing through x_k , we have $C \cap \text{Exc } \varphi_{k+1} = \emptyset$ for any -2 -curve C on S_{k+1} . Then the claim is true for S_{k+1} . If there is a -1 -curve C passing through x_k , no other -1 -curves pass through x_k by Claim 3.10 for S_{k+1} . Claim 3.10 for S_k says that at most one -2 -curve meets C . Now, we get the conclusion by the induction assumption. q.e.d.

Suppose that $\Phi \in \text{Auteq } D(S)$ is given. Then, Orlov's result [Or197] assures that there is an object $\mathcal{P} \in D(S \times S)$ such that $\Phi \cong \Phi^{\mathcal{P}}$. By the proof of [Kaw02, Theorem 2.3], we have a projective surface $Z \subset \text{Supp } \mathcal{P}$ such that $p_i|_Z : Z \rightarrow S$ ($i = 1, 2$) is an isomorphism. Here, p_i 's are the projections $S \times S \rightarrow S$. Put $q := p_2|_Z \circ (p_1|_Z)^{-1}$.

Because S is of general type and $\Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \otimes \omega_S \cong \Phi(\mathcal{O}_x)$ for any $x \in S$ (see [BM01, Theorem 2.7]), we have $\dim \Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \leq 1$. Assume that $\dim \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{x_0}) = 1$ for some $x_0 \in S$. Then, because $K_S \cdot C = 0$ for any one-dimensional irreducible component C of $\text{Supp } \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{x_0})$ by the proof

of [Kaw02, Theorem 2.3], Claim 3.9 implies that there is a -2 -curve C on S such that $C \subset \text{Supp } \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{x_0})$. Since $q(x_0) \in C$, there is a -2 -curve C' such that $x_0 \in C'$. Therefore, we can conclude that if a point $x \in S$ is not contained in any -2 -curves, we have $\text{Supp } \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{x_0}) = q(x)$. Moreover, the proof of [BM01, Proposition 3.1] deduces that $\Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_{q(x)}[i]$ for some $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Here, the choice of i is independent of the choice of x .

Let $\{Z_j\}_j$ be the set of chains of -2 -curves on S . Take a point $x \in S \setminus \coprod_j Z_j$. Then, we have $\Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_{q(x)}[i]$, and in particular $q^* \circ \Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_x[i]$ for any $x \in S \setminus \coprod_j Z_j$. Therefore $q^* \circ \Phi$ preserves $D_{Z_j}(S)$ for each j . Now, Key Proposition and Lemma 3.3 complete the proof. q.e.d.

4. Spherical objects and twist functors for the derived categories of smooth surfaces

This section provides technical tools used in the proofs of Proposition 1.6 and Proposition 1.7. In Section 4.1, we recall two kinds of spectral sequences; their d_2 -maps are determined by some *connecting data* $e^i(\alpha)$. Then, we see in Section 4.2 that the isomorphism class of an object $\alpha \in D(X)$, X a smooth surface, is determined by the cohomology sheaves $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha)$ and the connecting data $e^i(\alpha)$. In Section 4.3, we give a necessary and sufficient condition for α to be spherical in terms of $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha)$ and $e^i(\alpha)$. In Section 4.4, we summarize properties of twist functors and then do some computations. We consider the group B and its relation with $\text{Pic } X$ in Section 4.5.

4.1. Spectral sequences arising from the canonical filtration of a complex. In this subsection, we review some basic facts on spectral sequences. See [GM96, IV.2. Exercise 2] and the proof of [Ver96, III Proposition 4.4.6] for details.

Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category with enough injectives and let $D(\mathcal{A})$ be the bounded derived category of it. For an object $\alpha \in D(\mathcal{A})$, we denote by $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha) \in \mathcal{A}$ the i -th cohomology of the complex α . For objects $\alpha, \beta \in D(\mathcal{A})$, there is a spectral sequence

$$(4.1) \quad E_2^{p,q} = \bigoplus_i \text{Hom}_{D(\mathcal{A})}^p(\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^{i+q}(\beta)) \implies E^{p+q} = \text{Hom}_{D(\mathcal{A})}^{p+q}(\alpha, \beta).$$

For a cohomological functor F from $D(\mathcal{A})$ to an abelian category \mathcal{B} , we have another spectral sequence

$$(4.2) \quad E_2^{p,q} = F^p(\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha)) \implies E^{p+q} = F^{p+q}(\alpha).$$

We use (4.1) for a single spherical object $\alpha = \beta$ in the proof of Proposition 1.6, and two spherical objects $\alpha = \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{C_1})$ and $\beta = \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1))$ in the proof of Proposition 1.7.

In addition, we also use the description of the maps d_2 of the above spectral sequences. We denote by $\tau_{\leq p}\alpha$ the following complex:

$$(\tau_{\leq p}\alpha)^n = \begin{cases} \alpha^n & n < p \\ \ker d^p & n = p \\ 0 & n > p \end{cases}$$

We define $\tau_{> p}\alpha (= \tau_{\geq p+1}\alpha)$ so that it fits into a distinguished triangle

$$\tau_{\leq p}\alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \tau_{> p}\alpha \rightarrow \tau_{\leq p}\alpha[1]$$

and we put

$$\tau_{[p,q]}\alpha = \tau_{\geq p}\tau_{\leq q}\alpha.$$

Especially, we have an isomorphism $\tau_{[p,p]}\alpha \cong \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)[-p]$ and a distinguished triangle

$$(4.3) \quad \mathcal{H}^{p-1}(\alpha)[-p+1] \rightarrow \tau_{[p-1,p]}\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)[-p] \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{p-1}(\alpha)[-p+2].$$

The last morphism determines an element

$$e^p(\alpha) \in \text{Hom}_{D(\mathcal{A})}(\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^{p-1}(\alpha)[2]) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^2(\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^{p-1}(\alpha)).$$

This class gives rise to the morphisms d_2 of the above spectral sequences:

Proposition 4.1. *The morphisms $d_2^{p,q} : E_2^{p,q} \rightarrow E_2^{p+2,q-1}$ in the spectral sequences in (4.1) and (4.2) are determined as follows.*

$$(4.1): \text{ For } \oplus_i f_i \in \bigoplus_i \text{Hom}_{D(\mathcal{A})}^p(\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^{i+q}(\beta)),$$

$$d_2^{p,q}(\oplus_i f_i) = \bigoplus_i ((-1)^{p+q} f_{i-1} \circ e^i(\alpha) - e^{i+q}(\beta) \circ f_i).$$

$$(4.2): d_2^{p,q} \text{ is the morphism } F(e^q(\alpha)[p]) : F(\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha)[p]) \rightarrow F(\mathcal{H}^{q-1}(\alpha)[p+2]).$$

4.2. Reconstruction of objects of the derived category of a smooth surface. Let X be a smooth surface. We denote by $D(X) = D^b(\text{Coh } X)$ the bounded derived category of coherent sheaves on X . The following proposition shows that an object α of $D(X)$ is determined by its cohomology sheaves $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha)$ and the classes $e^i(\alpha)$, up to (non-canonical) isomorphisms.

Proposition 4.2. *Suppose we are given coherent sheaves \mathcal{G}^i on X and elements*

$$e^i \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{G}^i, \mathcal{G}^{i-1})$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that \mathcal{G}^i 's are zero except for finitely many i 's. Then, there is an object $\alpha \in D(X)$ and isomorphisms $\mu_i : \mathcal{H}^i(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{G}^i$ such that $\mu_{i-1}[2] \circ e^i(\alpha) = e^i \circ \mu_i$. This α is uniquely determined up to isomorphisms.

Proof. Define $q_0 = \max\{q \mid \mathcal{G}^q \neq 0\}$ and $q_1 = \min\{q \mid \mathcal{G}^q \neq 0\}$. We use induction on the non-negative integer $q_0 - q_1$. When $q_0 - q_1 = 0$, we just define α to be $\mathcal{G}^{q_0}[-q_0]$. Let us consider the case $q_0 - q_1 > 0$. By the induction hypothesis, we can find $\beta \in D(X)$ and isomorphisms

$$\nu_i : \mathcal{H}^i(\beta) \cong \begin{cases} \mathcal{G}^i & i \neq q_0 \\ 0 & i = q_0 \end{cases}$$

such that $\nu_{i-1}[2] \circ e^i(\beta) = e^i \circ \nu_i$ if $i \neq q_0$.

Let us consider the spectral sequence (4.1)

$$E_2^{p,q} = \text{Ext}_X^p(\mathcal{G}^{q_0}, \mathcal{H}^{q_0+q}(\beta)) \implies \text{Hom}_{D(X)}^{p+q}(\mathcal{G}^{q_0}[-q_0], \beta).$$

Then, since $E_2^{p,q} = 0$ for $q \geq 0$ or $p \notin [0, 2]$, we have an isomorphism

$$f : \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{G}^{q_0}, \mathcal{G}^{q_0-1}) \xrightarrow{(\nu_{q_0-1})^*} E_2^{2,-1} \cong E^1.$$

From the morphism $-f(e^{q_0})[-1]$, we obtain an object $\alpha \in D(X)$ and a distinguished triangle

$$\mathcal{G}^{q_0}[-q_0 - 1] \xrightarrow{-f(e^{q_0})[-1]} \beta \longrightarrow \alpha \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}^{q_0}[-q_0].$$

We denote the last morphism by φ . Then, we have an isomorphism $\xi : \tau_{< q_0} \alpha \cong \beta$ and a morphism of distinguished triangles:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \beta & \longrightarrow & \alpha & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathcal{G}^{q_0}[-q_0] & \xrightarrow{f(e^{q_0})} & \beta[1] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{H}^{q_0-1}(\beta)[-q_0 + 1] & \longrightarrow & \tau_{[q_0-1, q_0]} \alpha & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{G}^{q_0}[-q_0] & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}^{q_0-1}(\beta)[-q_0 + 2] \end{array}$$

Here, the triangle in the second row is isomorphic to the one in (4.3). Thus, putting $\mu_i = \nu_i \circ \mathcal{H}^i(\xi)$ for $i \neq q_0$ and $\mu_{q_0} = \mathcal{H}^{q_0}(\varphi)$, we have $\mu_i : \mathcal{H}^i(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{G}^i$ and $\mu_{i-1}[2] \circ e^i(\alpha) = e^i \circ \mu_i$.

For the uniqueness, let α and β be objects of $D(X)$ with isomorphisms $\xi_i : \mathcal{H}^i(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{H}^i(\beta)$ satisfying $\xi_{i-1}[2] \circ e^i(\alpha) = e^i(\beta) \circ \xi_i$. Then, $\oplus_i \xi_i$ lies in $E_2^{0,0}$ in the spectral sequence (4.1) and the condition on ξ_i implies that $d_2^{0,0}(\oplus_i \xi_i) = 0$. Since X is non-singular of dimension 2, $E_2^{p,q}$ vanishes unless $0 \leq p \leq 2$ and hence, (4.1) is E_3 -degenerate. Therefore, $\oplus_i \xi_i$ survives at the infinity and there exists $\xi \in \text{Hom}_{D(X)}(\alpha, \beta)$ which induces ξ_i on the cohomology sheaves. Since each ξ_i is an isomorphism, we see that ξ is an isomorphism. q.e.d.

In the light of Proposition 4.2, we obtain the following.

Lemma 4.3. *Let α be an object of $D(X)$ which satisfies $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha) = \mathcal{G}_1^i \oplus \mathcal{G}_2^i$ for some coherent sheaves $\mathcal{G}_1^i, \mathcal{G}_2^i$. For the class $e^i(\alpha) \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha),$*

$\mathcal{H}^{i-1}(\alpha)$, we write

$$e^i(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} a_i & b_i \\ c_i & d_i \end{pmatrix}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} a_i &\in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{G}_1^i, \mathcal{G}_1^{i-1}), \\ b_i &\in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{G}_2^i, \mathcal{G}_1^{i-1}), \\ c_i &\in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{G}_1^i, \mathcal{G}_2^{i-1}), \\ d_i &\in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{G}_2^i, \mathcal{G}_2^{i-1}) \end{aligned}$$

respectively. If all b_i and c_i are zero, then we have objects $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in D(X)$ such that $\alpha \cong \alpha_1 \oplus \alpha_2$, $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha_k) \cong \mathcal{G}_k^i$, $e^i(\alpha_1) = a_i$ and $e^i(\alpha_2) = d_i$.

4.3. Spherical objects. The definition of a spherical object on an n -dimensional smooth quasi-projective variety X is given by Seidel and Thomas:

Definition 4.4 ([ST01]). We say that an object $\alpha \in D_c(X)$ is *spherical* if we have $\alpha \otimes \omega_X \cong \alpha$ and

$$\text{Hom}_{D(X)}^k(\alpha, \alpha) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & k \neq 0, n \\ \mathbb{C} & k = 0, n. \end{cases}$$

Here, suppose that $\dim X = 2$ and take an object α of $D_c(X)$. We shall give conditions for α to be spherical under the assumption $\alpha \otimes \omega_X \cong \alpha$.

Proposition 4.5. Assume that $\alpha \otimes \omega_X \cong \alpha$. The following are equivalent.

- (i) α is spherical.
- (ii) In the spectral sequence (4.1) (for $\alpha = \beta$)

$$E_2^{p,q} = \bigoplus_i \text{Hom}_X^p(\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^{i+q}(\alpha)) \implies \text{Hom}_{D(X)}^{p+q}(\alpha, \alpha),$$

we have the following:

- $d_2^{0,q}$ is injective for all $q \neq 0$.
- $\text{Ker } d_2^{0,0}$ is a one-dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector space generated by the element $\oplus_i id_i \in E_2^{0,0}$.
- $E_2^{1,q} = 0$ for all q , i.e., $\text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^j(\alpha)) = 0$ for all i, j .

Proof. Notice that the spectral sequence in (ii) degenerates at the E_3 -level, since X is two-dimensional. We have

$$(4.4) \quad E_2^{0,q} \cong (E_2^{2,-q})^\vee$$

for all q by the Grothendieck–Serre duality.

Let us first give the proof of the implication from (i) to (ii). Notice that

$$\dim \operatorname{Ker} d_2^{0,0} = \dim E_3^{0,0} \leq \dim E^0 = 1.$$

Since $\oplus_i id_i \in \operatorname{Ker} d_2^{0,0}$, we obtain the second condition in (ii) and $E_2^{1,-1} = E_3^{2,-2} = 0$. Especially, we get $E_2^{1,1} = 0$ by (4.4). Since $\dim E_2^{1,q} \leq \dim E^{1+q} = 0$ for all $q \neq -1, 1$, we have $E_2^{1,q} = 0$ for all q , as desired. Now, let us show the first condition in (ii). Obviously, the condition (i) implies that $d_2^{0,q}$ is injective for $q \neq 0, 2$. On the other hand, we know that $d_2^{0,2}$ is surjective by $E^3 = 0$ and $d_2^{0,-1}$ is isomorphic by $E_3^{2,-2} = 0$. In particular, we see

$$\dim \operatorname{Ker} d_2^{0,2} = \dim E_2^{2,1} - \dim E_2^{0,2} = \dim E_2^{0,-1} - \dim E_2^{2,-2} = 0,$$

which implies the conclusion.

Conversely, assume that (ii) holds. We have

$$\dim E_2^{0,q} - \dim E_2^{2,q-1} \leq \dim \operatorname{Ker} d_2^{0,q} = \begin{cases} 1 & q = 0 \\ 0 & q \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

Combining this and (4.4) together, we get

$$\dim E_2^{0,q} = \dim E_2^{2,q-1}$$

for $q \neq 0, 1$. Since $d_2^{0,q}$ is injective for $q \neq 0$, we know that $d_2^{0,q}$ is isomorphic for $q \neq 0, 1$, in particular, $E_3^{2,-2} = \operatorname{Coker} d_2^{0,-1} = 0$. This equality and (ii) imply

$$\operatorname{Coker} d_2^{0,1} \cong E_3^{2,0} \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{D(X)}^2(\alpha, \alpha)$$

and

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{D(X)}^0(\alpha, \alpha) \cong E_3^{0,0} \cong \operatorname{Ker} d_2^{0,0} \cong \mathbb{C}.$$

Hence, it follows from the duality that

$$\operatorname{Coker} d_2^{0,1} \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{D(X)}^0(\alpha, \alpha)^\vee \cong \mathbb{C}.$$

Therefore, we have

$$\dim E_2^{0,0} - \dim E_2^{2,-1} = \dim E_2^{2,0} - \dim E_2^{0,1} = \dim \operatorname{Coker} d_2^{0,1} = 1.$$

Especially, we get the surjectivity of $d_2^{0,0}$ and

$$\dim \operatorname{Hom}_{D(X)}^1(\alpha, \alpha) = \dim E_3^{2,-1} = \dim \operatorname{Coker} d_2^{0,0} = 0.$$

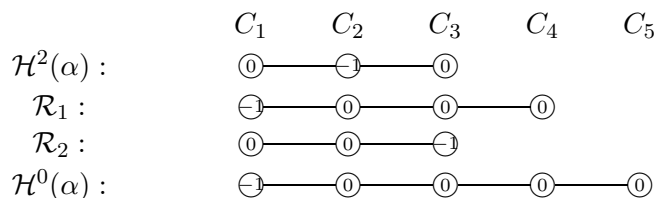
This completes the proof.

q.e.d.

Remark 4.6. Via Proposition 4.1, Proposition 4.5 (ii) is regarded as a condition on $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha)$ and $e^i(\alpha)$. Consequently, the condition for $\alpha \in D(X)$ to be spherical is entirely expressed in terms of $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha)$ and $e^i(\alpha)$.

Example 4.7. Let X be a smooth surface.

- (i) Let Z be a chain of -2 -curves on X and \mathcal{L} a line bundle on Z . Then \mathcal{L} is a spherical object of $D(X)$.
- (ii) We give a rather non-trivial example of a spherical object $\alpha \in D(X)$, supported on $C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_5$, a union of -2 -curves in A_5 -configuration on X . First, we define the cohomology sheaves of α as follows:



with $\mathcal{H}^1(\alpha) = \mathcal{R}_1 \oplus \mathcal{R}_2$. Notice that

$$\text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^2(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^1(\alpha)) \cong \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^2(\alpha), \mathcal{R}_1) \oplus \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^2(\alpha), \mathcal{R}_2) \cong \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}$$

and

$$\text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^1(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^0(\alpha)) \cong \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{H}^0(\alpha)) \oplus \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{R}_2, \mathcal{H}^0(\alpha)) \cong \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}.$$

Keep these isomorphisms in mind, and take

$$e^2(\alpha) = (e_1^2, e_2^2) \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^2(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^1(\alpha))$$

and

$$e^1(\alpha) = (0, e_2^1) \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^1(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^0(\alpha))$$

with $e_1^2, e_2^2, e_2^1 \in \mathbb{C}^*$. The data $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha)$ and $e^i(\alpha) \in \text{Ext}_X^i(\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^{i-1}(\alpha))$ determine an object $\alpha \in D(X)$ by Proposition 4.2. We can see that α is spherical by checking the conditions in Proposition 4.5 (ii).

Proposition 4.5 holds for any compactly supported object on a smooth surface X . In the situation of our problem, we can say more about the cohomology sheaves of a spherical object.

Lemma 4.8. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a surjective morphism from a smooth variety X to a variety Y , and let $Z = f^{-1}(y)$ be the scheme-theoretic fiber of a closed point $y \in Y$. If $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ satisfies $\text{Hom}_{D(X)}(\alpha, \alpha) \cong \mathbb{C}$, then every cohomology sheaf $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha)$ is an \mathcal{O}_Z -module.*

Proof. Take an affine open neighborhood $U := \text{Spec } R$ of y and denote by $m_y \subset R$ the maximal ideal of y in U . Then, the spectral sequence (4.1) is a spectral sequence of R -modules and we have $E^0 = \text{Hom}_{D(X)}(\alpha, \alpha) \cong R/m_y$. On the other hand, this spectral sequence satisfies

$$E_2^{0,0} \supset E_3^{0,0} \supset \dots \supset E_\infty^{0,0}$$

and the image of E^0 in $E_\infty^{0,0} \hookrightarrow E_2^{0,0} = \bigoplus_i \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^i(\alpha))$ contains $\bigoplus_i id_i$. Thus, for each identity map id_i on $\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha)$, we have $m_y \cdot id_i = 0$ and $\mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{H}^i(\alpha) = 0$. This completes the proof. q.e.d.

Recall that a coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on a variety X is *rigid* if $\text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}) = 0$.

Lemma 4.9. *Let \mathcal{F} be a one-dimensional rigid coherent sheaf on a smooth surface X . Then \mathcal{F} is purely one-dimensional, that is, every non-zero subsheaf of \mathcal{F} is one-dimensional.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{F}_{tor} be the ‘torsion’ part of \mathcal{F} , namely the maximal zero-dimensional subsheaf of \mathcal{F} . Our aim is to show $\mathcal{F}_{tor} = 0$. Take a surjection $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ from a locally free sheaf \mathcal{E} and denote the kernel of it by \mathcal{G} . We consider the following commutative diagram with exact rows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{G} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow g & & \parallel & & \downarrow f & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{G}^{\vee\vee} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}' & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Here, $\mathcal{G}^{\vee\vee}$ is the double dual of \mathcal{G} and $\mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}_{tor}$. Note that $\mathcal{F}_{tor} \cong \mathcal{G}^{\vee\vee}/\mathcal{G}$ by the snake lemma. Let us consider the composite of the natural maps

$$\text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}_{tor}) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$$

and denote it by φ . Since $\text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}_{tor})$ is a zero-dimensional sheaf, the vanishing of $H^0(\text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}))$ implies that φ is the zero map. This means that in the exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow 0,$$

we can extend a (local) map $\psi \in \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}_{tor})$ to a (local) map $\bar{\psi} \in \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$. $\bar{\psi}$ sends $(\mathcal{G}^{\vee\vee})$ into \mathcal{F}_{tor} , since $\mathcal{G}^{\vee\vee}/\mathcal{G} (\cong \mathcal{F}_{tor})$ is zero-dimensional. Therefore, in the exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{G}^{\vee\vee}, \mathcal{F}_{tor}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}_{tor}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{F}_{tor}, \mathcal{F}_{tor}) \rightarrow 0,$$

the first map is surjective. It follows that $\text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{F}_{tor}, \mathcal{F}_{tor}) = 0$. Since \mathcal{F}_{tor} is zero-dimensional and rigid, we obtain $\mathcal{F}_{tor} = 0$. q.e.d.

We summarize Proposition 4.5, Lemmas 4.8 and 4.9 in our situation as follows.

Corollary 4.10. *Let $\{C_i\}$ be a collection of -2 -curves in an ADE-configuration on a smooth surface X and let Z be the fundamental cycle of $\bigcup_i C_i$. If $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ is a spherical object, then the sheaf $\bigoplus_p \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)$ is a rigid \mathcal{O}_Z -module, pure of dimension 1.*

Recall we defined $l(\alpha)$ for an object $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ in Introduction. The following is a basic tool in the proofs of Propositions 1.6 and 1.7.

Lemma 4.11. *Under the notation in Corollary 4.10, we have*

$$(4.5) \quad l(\Phi(\alpha)) \leq \sum_q l(\Phi(\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha)))$$

for any $\Phi \in \text{Auteq } D_Z(X)$. The equality in (4.5) implies the vanishing $d_2^{p,q} = 0$ for all p, q in the spectral sequence

$$(4.6) \quad E_2^{p,q} = \mathcal{H}^p(\Phi(\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha))) \implies E^{p+q} = \mathcal{H}^{p+q}(\Phi(\alpha)),$$

if every $E_2^{p,q}$ is purely one-dimensional.

Proof. In (4.6), we see that

$$\begin{aligned} l(\Phi(\alpha)) &= \sum_n l(E^n) = \sum_{p,q} l(E_\infty^{p,q}) \leq \dots \\ &\leq \sum_{p,q} l(E_3^{p,q}) \leq \sum_{p,q} l(E_2^{p,q}) = \sum_q l(\Phi(\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha))), \end{aligned}$$

which implies (4.5). If the equality holds in (4.5), then $\sum_{p,q} l(E_3^{p,q}) = \sum_{p,q} l(E_2^{p,q})$. This ensures $l(\text{Im}(d_2^{p,q})) = 0$, and consequently $\dim \text{Im}(d_2^{p,q}) \leq 0$. Since $\text{Im}(d_2^{p,q})$ is a subsheaf of $E_2^{p+2,q-1}$ which is pure of dimension 1, it must be zero. q.e.d.

Remark 4.12. If Z forms an A_n -configuration in Lemma 4.11, we can actually show that every $E_2^{p,q}$ is always purely one-dimensional by Corollary 4.10 and Lemma 6.1.

4.4. Twist functors. Let X be an n -dimensional smooth quasi-projective variety. The following definition is due to Seidel and Thomas.

Definition 4.13 ([ST01]). Let $\alpha \in D_c(X)$ be a spherical object and consider the mapping cone

$$\mathcal{C} = \text{Cone}(\pi_1^* \alpha^\vee \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} \pi_2^* \alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta)$$

of the natural evaluation $\pi_1^* \alpha^\vee \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} \pi_2^* \alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta$, where $\Delta \subset X \times X$ is the diagonal and π_i is the i -th projection $\pi_i : X \times X \rightarrow X$. Then, $T_\alpha := \Phi_{X \rightarrow X}^{\mathcal{C}}$ defines an autoequivalence, called the *twist functor* along a spherical object α . The object $T_\alpha(\beta)$ fits into a distinguished triangle

$$\mathbf{R} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\alpha, \beta) \otimes_{\mathbf{C}}^{\mathbf{L}} \alpha \xrightarrow{\text{ev}} \beta \longrightarrow T_\alpha(\beta)$$

for any $\beta \in D(X)$, where ev is the evaluation morphism. For the inverse T'_α of T_α , we have a distinguished triangle

$$T'_\alpha(\beta) \longrightarrow \beta \xrightarrow{\text{ev}} \mathbf{R} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\beta, \alpha)^\vee \otimes_{\mathbf{C}}^{\mathbf{L}} \alpha$$

for any $\beta \in D(X)$.

We list several lemmas on twist functors that will be used later.

Lemma 4.14.

- (i) Let $\alpha \in D(X)$ be a spherical object. For an FM transform $\Phi : D(X) \rightarrow D(X)$ with quasi-inverse Φ^{-1} , we have

$$\Phi \circ T_\alpha \circ \Phi^{-1} \cong T_{\Phi(\alpha)}.$$

For an integer i , we also have

$$T_\alpha \cong T_{\alpha[i]}.$$

- (ii) Let $Z \subsetneq X$ be a closed subscheme of X which is proper over \mathbb{C} . Then, we have

$$\langle T_\alpha \mid \alpha \in D_Z(X), \text{ spherical} \rangle \cap \text{Aut } X = \{id\}.$$

Proof. (i) is readily verified by definition. The kernel \mathcal{P} of an integral functor $\Phi^{\mathcal{P}}$ in the left-hand side of (ii) satisfies that $\mathcal{P}|_{(X \setminus Z) \times (X \setminus Z)} \cong \mathcal{O}_\Delta|_{(X \setminus Z) \times (X \setminus Z)}$, where $\Delta \subset X \times X$ is the diagonal. This leads us to the equality in (ii). q.e.d.

Lemma 4.15. *Let X be a smooth surface.*

- (i) For a -2 -curve C on X and an integer a , we have the following:

(1)

$$T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a)}(\mathcal{O}_C(a)) = \mathcal{O}_C(a)[-1]$$

and

$$T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)}(\mathcal{O}_C(a)) = \mathcal{O}_C(a-2)[1].$$

(2)

$$T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a)} \cong \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C).$$

- (ii) Let $Z = \sum_{l=1}^n C_l$ be a chain of -2 -curves C_l on X with $n > 1$ and put $\alpha = \mathcal{O}_Z(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ for some $a_l \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then, we have the following:

(1)

$$\mathcal{H}^p(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_1(a_1)}}(\alpha)) = \begin{cases} \alpha & p = 0 \\ \mathcal{O}_{C_1(a_1)} & p = 1 \\ 0 & p \neq 0, 1. \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_1(a_1-1)}}(\alpha) = \mathcal{O}_{C_2 \cup \dots \cup C_n}(a_2, \dots, a_n).$$

(3)

$$\mathcal{H}^p(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_1(a_1-2)}}(\alpha)) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}_{C_1(a_1-3)} & p = -1 \\ \mathcal{O}_Z(b_1, \dots, b_n) & p = 0 \\ 0 & p \neq -1, 0. \end{cases}$$

Here,

$$b_l = \begin{cases} a_1 - 2 & l = 1 \\ a_2 + 1 & l = 2 \\ a_l & l \neq 1, 2. \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_k}(a_{k-1})}(\alpha) = \alpha$$

for all k ($1 < k < n$).

$$(5) \quad T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_k}(a_{k-2})}(\alpha) = \mathcal{O}_Z(b_1, \dots, b_n)$$

for all k ($1 < k < n$).

Here,

$$b_l = \begin{cases} a_l & i \neq k-1, k, k+1 \\ a_l + 1 & l = k-1, k+1 \\ a_k - 2 & l = k. \end{cases}$$

Proof. (i.1) and (ii) are easy calculations. It follows from (i.1) that $T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a)}$ sends $\mathcal{O}_C(a)$ to $\mathcal{O}_C(a-2)$ and $\mathcal{O}_C(a+1)$ to $\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)$. Hence, for any point $x \in X$,

$$T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a)}(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_y$$

for some $y \in X$. Thus, Lemma 3.3 implies that $T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a)}$ is an element of $A(X)$. Lemma 4.14 (ii) then yields it must be $\otimes L$ for some line bundle L . Since $\mathcal{O}_C(a) \otimes L \cong \mathcal{O}_C(a-2)$, we see $L \cong \mathcal{O}_X(C)$. q.e.d.

4.5. On the group B . Let $Z = C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n \subset X$ be as in Introduction. Recall we defined

$$B = \left\langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(-1)}, T_{\omega_Z} \mid 1 \leq l \leq n \right\rangle \subset \text{Auteq } D_Z(X),$$

where ω_Z denotes the dualizing sheaf on Z . Put

$$B' = \left\langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq l \leq n \right\rangle.$$

Then, we have

Lemma 4.16. $B = B'$.

Proof. The proof is by induction on n . When $n = 1$, we write $C = C_1$. In this case, $B = \langle T_{\mathcal{O}_C(-2)}, T_{\mathcal{O}_C(-1)} \rangle \subset B'$ by definition. Then, Lemma 4.15 (i.2) shows $\otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C) \in B$. Thus, we obtain from Lemma 4.14 (i)

$$T_{\mathcal{O}_C(2a-2)} \cong \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-aC) \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_C(-2)} \circ \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(aC) \in B,$$

and

$$T_{\mathcal{O}_C(2a-1)} \cong \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-aC) \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_C(-1)} \circ \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(aC) \in B.$$

Let us consider the case $n > 1$. By the induction hypothesis, we have

$$(4.7) \quad \left\langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, 2 \leq l \leq n \right\rangle = \left\langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(-1)}, T_{\omega_{Z_1}} \mid 2 \leq l \leq n \right\rangle$$

and

$$(4.8) \quad \left\langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq l \leq n-1 \right\rangle = \left\langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(-1)}, T_{\omega_{Z_n}} \mid 1 \leq l \leq n-1 \right\rangle,$$

where $Z_1 = \sum_{l=2}^n C_l$ and $Z_n = \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} C_l$. Since we have

$$T_{\omega_{Z_1}} \cong T'_{\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1)} \circ T_{\omega_Z} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1)} \in B$$

and

$$T_{\omega_{Z_n}} \cong T'_{\mathcal{O}_{C_n}(-1)} \circ T_{\omega_Z} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_n}(-1)} \in B$$

by Lemmas 4.14 (i) and 4.15 (ii), (4.7) and (4.8) show that $T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)} \in B$ for all l ($1 \leq l \leq n$), that is, $B' \subset B$. Conversely, we see from Lemmas 4.14 (i) and 4.15 (ii) that $T_{\omega_Z} \in B'$. Thus, we obtain $B = B'$.
q.e.d.

We further see in Corollary 6.10 that $T_\alpha \in B$ for every spherical object $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$.

Remark 4.17. We see from Lemma 4.14 (i) and Lemma 4.16 that B is a normal subgroup of $\langle A(X), B \rangle$. It also follows from Lemma 4.14 (ii) that $B \cap \text{Aut } X = \{\text{id}\}$.

Next, we consider the relation between B and $\text{Pic } X$ in $\text{Auteq } D_Z(X)$.

Proposition 4.18. *We have the following.*

- (i) $B \cap \text{Pic } X = \langle \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C_1), \dots, \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C_n) \rangle$.
- (ii) $\langle B, \text{Pic } X \rangle \cong B \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/(n+1)\mathbb{Z}$.

Proof.

(i) Lemma 4.15 (i.2) implies that the right-hand side is contained in the left-hand side. Let $i : X \setminus Z \rightarrow X$ be the open immersion. For a spherical object $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$, we have $(i^* \circ T_\alpha)(\mathcal{O}_X) \cong \mathcal{O}_{X \setminus Z}$. Hence, for an autoequivalence $\otimes \mathcal{L} \in B \cap \text{Pic } X$, we have $i^* \mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{O}_{X \setminus Z}$. Thus, \mathcal{L} belongs to the right-hand side.

(ii) Note that the natural map

$$\text{deg} : \text{Pic } X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus n} \quad \mathcal{L} \mapsto (\text{deg } \mathcal{L}|_{C_l})_l$$

is isomorphic [Art66]. We denote by $\mathcal{O}_X(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ the element of $\text{Pic } X$ which goes to $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus n}$.

By (i), $B \cap \text{Pic } X$ can be regarded as the root lattice; then $\text{Pic } X$ is the weight lattice of it. As is well-known (see [Hum72, Section 13, Exercise 4]), the weight lattice modulo the root lattice of type A_n is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/(n+1)\mathbb{Z}$. Thus, we have

$$\langle B, \text{Pic } X \rangle / B \cong \text{Pic } X / (B \cap \text{Pic } X) \cong \mathbb{Z}/(n+1)\mathbb{Z}.$$

Put

$$\Phi_0 := T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1)} \circ \dots \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_n}(-1)} \circ \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(0, \dots, 0, 1),$$

and $\alpha_l := \mathcal{O}_{C_l}(-1)$ for $l = 1, \dots, n$, and $\alpha_0 := \alpha_{n+1} := \omega_Z[1]$. Then, we can show by direct computation that $\Phi_0(\alpha_l) \cong \alpha_{l+1}$ for $l = 0, \dots, n$. Thus, we have $\Phi_0^{n+1}(\alpha_l) \cong \alpha_l$ for all l ($0 \leq l \leq n$), which implies that for any point $x \in C_l$, we obtain $\Phi_0^{n+1}(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_y$ for some $y \in C_l$. Then,

we get $\Phi_0^{n+1} \in \text{Aut } X \cap B$, and therefore, $\Phi_0^{n+1} \cong id$ by Lemma 4.14 (ii) and $\langle B, \text{Pic } X \rangle \cong B \rtimes \langle \Phi_0 \rangle$. q.e.d.

Remark 4.19. Consider the McKay correspondence $D_Z(X) \cong D_{\{0\}}(\mathbb{C}^2)$. Then, it is easy to find an autoequivalence of $D_{\{0\}}(\mathbb{C}^2)$ of order $n + 1$. In fact, tensoring by a one-dimensional representation of G is such an equivalence and this lies in our subgroup.

Finally, we state a fact which we frequently use in the proofs of Propositions 1.6 and 1.7.

Lemma 4.20. *Let α be an object of $D_Z(X)$. If there is $\Psi_0 \in \langle B, A(X) \rangle$ such that $l(\Psi_0(\alpha)) < l(\alpha)$, then there is $\Psi \in B$ with the same property.*

Proof. We know by Remark 4.17 that B is a normal subgroup of $\langle B, A(X) \rangle$, and by definition that $l(\alpha) = l(\Psi(\alpha))$ holds for $\Psi \in A(X)$ and for a spherical object $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$. The assertion follows from this. q.e.d.

5. The A_1 cases of Propositions 1.6 and 1.7

In this section, we consider the A_1 cases of Propositions 1.6 and 1.7; thus we are given a single -2 -curve $C = Z$. Let $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ be a spherical object. By Corollary 4.10, we may assume that there is an integer a such that

$$\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{O}_C(a - 1)^{\oplus r_p} \oplus \mathcal{O}_C(a)^{\oplus s_p}$$

for all p , where r_p and s_p are non-negative integers. In this case, $l(\alpha)$ is written as

$$l(\alpha) = \sum_p (r_p + s_p).$$

Proposition 5.1 (The A_1 case of Proposition 1.6). *Let $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ be a spherical object. Then, there are integers a, i and a functor $\Psi \in B$ such that*

$$\Psi(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{O}_C(a)[i].$$

Proof. Since we have $B = B'$ by Lemma 4.16, it suffices to show the following:

Claim 5.2. If $l(\alpha) > 1$, then $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)}(\alpha)) < l(\alpha)$.

The class $e^q(\alpha) \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^{q-1}(\alpha))$ is of the form

$$e^q(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} a_q & b_q \\ c_q & d_q \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} a_q &\in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)^{\oplus r_q}, \mathcal{O}_C(a-1)^{\oplus r_{q-1}}), \\ b_q &\in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{O}_C(a)^{\oplus s_q}, \mathcal{O}_C(a-1)^{\oplus r_{q-1}}), \\ c_q &\in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)^{\oplus r_q}, \mathcal{O}_C(a)^{\oplus s_{q-1}}) = 0, \\ d_q &\in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{O}_C(a)^{\oplus s_q}, \mathcal{O}_C(a)^{\oplus s_{q-1}}) \end{aligned}$$

respectively.

Consider the spectral sequence (4.2):

$$E_2^{p,q} = \mathcal{H}^p(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)}(\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha))) \implies \mathcal{H}^{p+q}(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)}(\alpha)).$$

In this spectral sequence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E_2^{-1,q} &= \mathcal{H}^{-1}(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)}(\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha))) \cong \mathcal{O}_C(a-2)^{\oplus s_q}, \\ E_2^{1,q} &= \mathcal{H}^1(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)}(\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha))) \cong \mathcal{O}_C(a-1)^{\oplus r_q} \end{aligned}$$

and $E_2^{p,q} = 0$ for $p \neq \pm 1$ by Lemma 4.15. Especially, Lemma 4.11 implies $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)}(\alpha)) \leq l(\alpha)$; if the equality holds, then $d_2^{-1,q} = 0$ for all q . Assume, by contradiction, that $d_2^{-1,q} = 0$ for all q . Then, we see by Proposition 4.1 that $b_q = 0$ for all q . Therefore, we have

$$e^q(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} a_q & 0 \\ 0 & d_q \end{pmatrix}.$$

Lemma 4.3 implies that there are objects $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in D_Z(X)$ such that $\alpha \cong \alpha_1 \oplus \alpha_2$ with $\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha_1) \cong \mathcal{O}_C(a-1)^{\oplus r_q}$ and $\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha_2) \cong \mathcal{O}_C(a)^{\oplus s_q}$. Since α is spherical, either α_1 or α_2 must be zero. Let q_0, q_1 be the maximum and the minimum of the integers q with $\mathcal{H}^q(\alpha) \neq 0$. Since $\alpha \cong \alpha_1$ or α_2 , we have $\text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{H}^{q_0}(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^{q_1}(\alpha)) \neq 0$. If $q_0 > q_1$, then the spectral sequence (4.1) for $\alpha = \beta$ implies that $\text{Hom}_{D(X)}^{q_1 - q_0}(\alpha, \alpha) \neq 0$ contradicting the assumption that α is spherical. Thus, we have $q_0 = q_1$. Then, since $\dim \text{Hom}_{D(X)}(\alpha, \alpha) = 1$, $l(\alpha)$ must be 1. q.e.d.

Proposition 5.3 (The A_1 case of Proposition 1.7). *Let Φ be an autoequivalence of $D_Z(X)$. Then, there are integers a and i , and there is an autoequivalence $\Psi \in B$ such that*

$$\Psi \circ \Phi(\mathcal{O}_C) \cong \mathcal{O}_C(a)[i]$$

and

$$\Psi \circ \Phi(\mathcal{O}_C(-1)) \cong \mathcal{O}_C(a-1)[i].$$

In particular, for any point $x \in C$, we can find a point $y \in C$ with

$$\Psi \circ \Phi(\mathcal{O}_x) \cong \mathcal{O}_y[i].$$

Proof. Put $\alpha = \Phi(\mathcal{O}_C)$ and $\beta = \Phi(\mathcal{O}_C(-1))$. By Proposition 5.1, we may assume $l(\alpha) = 1$. We can further assume $\alpha \cong \mathcal{O}_C$ by Lemma 4.20. Note that we have

$$(5.1) \quad \text{Hom}_{D(X)}^q(\beta, \mathcal{O}_C) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{C}^2 & q = 0 \\ 0 & q \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

We prove the first statement in the proposition by induction on $l(\beta)$; the second follows from the first. We first, consider the case $l(\beta) = 1$. Then, (5.1) implies that β is isomorphic to either $\mathcal{O}_C(-1)$ or $\mathcal{O}_C(1)[-2]$. In the latter case, $T_{\mathcal{O}_C}(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{O}_C[-1]$ and $T_{\mathcal{O}_C}(\beta) \cong \mathcal{O}_C(-1)[-1]$ as desired.

Next assume $l(\beta) > 1$. As before, there is an integer a such that

$$\mathcal{H}^q(\beta) \cong \mathcal{O}_C(a-1)^{\oplus r_q} \oplus \mathcal{O}_C(a)^{\oplus s_q}.$$

Let q_0, q_1 be the maximum and the minimum of the integers q with $\mathcal{H}^q(\beta) \neq 0$. If $q_0 = q_1$, then $l(\beta)$ must be 1 since β is spherical. If $q_0 > q_1$, then we have $\text{Hom}_X^0(\mathcal{H}^{q_0}(\beta), \mathcal{H}^{q_1}(\beta)) = 0$ and hence, $r_{q_0} = s_{q_1} = 0$. Then, we can see that either $\text{Hom}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^{q_1}(\beta), \mathcal{O}_C)$ or $\text{Hom}_X^0(\mathcal{H}^{q_0}(\beta), \mathcal{O}_C)$ is non-zero. It follows from (5.1) and the spectral sequence

$$E_2^{p,q} = \text{Hom}_X^p(\mathcal{H}^{-q}(\beta), \mathcal{O}_C) \implies \text{Hom}_{D(X)}^{p+q}(\beta, \mathcal{O}_C)$$

that $q_0 = 0$ or $q_1 = 2$, and in particular that $\mathcal{H}^1(\beta) = 0$. Consequently, we have $\text{Hom}_X^1(\mathcal{H}^{-q}(\beta), \mathcal{O}_C) = 0$ for all q and hence that $a = 0$ or 1. Therefore, we have $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)}(\alpha)) = 1$. On the other hand, Claim 5.2 implies $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)}(\beta)) < l(\beta)$ and we complete the proof by induction on $l(\beta)$. q.e.d.

6. Proof of Proposition 1.6

Our main purpose in this section is to show Proposition 1.6. As explained in Introduction, the essential part is to find $\Psi \in B$ such that $l(\Psi(\alpha)) < l(\alpha)$ for a spherical object $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ with $l(\alpha) > 1$. In Lemma 6.1 of Section 6.1, we clarify the structure of an \mathcal{O}_Z -module of pure dimension 1, generalizing a well-known theorem of Grothendieck. This gives an expression of cohomology sheaves of a spherical object $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ in a computable way. Then using results in Section 4 and in Section 6.1, we show Lemma A in Section 6.2 and Lemma B in Section 6.3; these lemmas provide sufficient conditions for the existence of $\Psi \in B$ as above. Finally, we show in Section 6.4 that we can always apply Lemma A or B, and thus obtain Proposition 1.6.

6.1. Generalization of a theorem of Grothendieck. Grothendieck proved that every vector bundle on a smooth rational curve decomposes into a direct sum of line bundles. We generalize this result in the case of a chain of smooth rational curves.

We first introduce some notation that we use in the statement and in the proof. Let $Z = \bigcup_{i=1}^n C_i$ be a chain of smooth rational curves

C_i . We denote by $\Sigma(Z)$ the set of the isomorphism classes of sheaves $\mathcal{O}_{C_s \cup \dots \cup C_t}(a_s, \dots, a_t)$, where $1 \leq s \leq t \leq n$ and $a_s, \dots, a_t \in \mathbb{Z}$. $\Sigma_{C_1}(Z) \subset \Sigma(Z)$ is the subset consisting of $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(Z)$ with $\text{Supp } \mathcal{R} \supset C_1$. We define the *lexicographic order* on $\Sigma_{C_1}(Z)$ by setting

$$\mathcal{O}_{C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_s}(a_1, \dots, a_s) > \mathcal{O}_{C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_t}(b_1, \dots, b_t)$$

if either of the following holds.

- For some integer k ($1 \leq k \leq s, t$), we have $a_i = b_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq k - 1$) and $a_k > b_k$.
- We have $s < t$ and $a_i = b_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq s$).

Let $x \in C_1 \setminus (C_1 \cap C_2)$ be a point. Then, we can see that for $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S} \in \Sigma_{C_1}(Z)$, the inequality $\mathcal{R} \leq \mathcal{S}$ holds if and only if the restriction map

$$\text{Hom}_Z(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{R}|_x, \mathcal{S}|_x)$$

is non-zero.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $Z = \bigcup_{i=1}^n C_i$ be a chain of smooth rational curves C_i and let \mathcal{E} be a coherent \mathcal{O}_Z -module, pure of dimension 1. Then, \mathcal{E} decomposes into a direct sum of sheaves in $\Sigma(Z)$. Moreover, such a decomposition is unique up to isomorphism.*

Proof. The case $n = 1$ is due to Grothendieck, so we consider the case $n \geq 2$. We define

$$l(\mathcal{E}) = \text{rank } \mathcal{E}|_{C_1} + \dots + \text{rank } \mathcal{E}|_{C_n}$$

and use induction on $l(\mathcal{E})$. We may assume that $\text{Supp } \mathcal{E}$ contains C_1 . Replacing \mathcal{E} with $\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{L}$ for some line bundle \mathcal{L} on Z , we may also assume that $\text{Hom}_Z^0(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{O}_{C_1}) \neq 0$ and $\text{Hom}_Z^0(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1)) = 0$. Then there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_1} \rightarrow 0,$$

where \mathcal{E}' is an \mathcal{O}_Z -module of pure dimension 1. By the induction hypothesis, we can decompose \mathcal{E}' into sheaves in $\Sigma(Z)$. We write

$$\mathcal{E}' = \bigoplus_i \mathcal{E}_i \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathcal{F}_i \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathcal{G}_i,$$

where $\mathcal{E}_i \in \Sigma_{C_1}(Z)$, $\mathcal{F}_i \in \Sigma_{C_2}(C_2 \cup \dots \cup C_n)$ and $\mathcal{G}_i \in \Sigma(C_3 \cup \dots \cup C_n)$. It follows from $\mathcal{E}_i \in \Sigma_{C_1}(Z)$ that

$$\text{Ext}_Z^1(\mathcal{O}_{C_1}, \mathcal{E}_i) \cong H^1(\mathcal{H}om_Z(\mathcal{O}_{C_1}, \mathcal{E}_i)),$$

which is zero by $\text{Hom}_Z^0(\mathcal{E}', \mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1)) = 0$. Therefore, we have

$$\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{K} \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathcal{E}_i \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathcal{G}_i,$$

where \mathcal{K} is given by an extension

$$(6.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_i \mathcal{F}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_1} \rightarrow 0.$$

Let $e = \oplus e_i \in \text{Ext}_Z^1(\mathcal{O}_{C_1}, \bigoplus_i \mathcal{F}_i)$ be the class corresponding to this extension. If $e = 0$, then (6.1) splits and consequently \mathcal{E} has a desired decomposition. Thus, we may assume $e \neq 0$. We reorder the indices i of \mathcal{F}_i so that if $i > j$, then $\mathcal{F}_i \geq \mathcal{F}_j$ holds with respect to the lexicographic order in $\Sigma_{C_2}(C_2 \cup \dots \cup C_n)$. Then, the image of the restriction map

$$\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \left(\bigoplus_i^r \mathcal{F}_i \right) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\bigoplus_i^r \mathcal{F}_i|_y \right) \cong \text{GL}(r, \mathbb{C}),$$

at the point $y \in C_1 \cap C_2$, contains every lower triangular matrix in $\text{GL}(r, \mathbb{C})$. Since $\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_Z}(\bigoplus_i^r \mathcal{F}_i)$ acts on

$$\text{Ext}_Z^1(\mathcal{O}_{C_1}, \bigoplus_i^r \mathcal{F}_i) \cong \mathbb{C}^r$$

through the natural action of $\text{GL}(r, \mathbb{C})$, there is an element $g \in \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}_Z}(\bigoplus_i^r \mathcal{F}_i)$ such that if we put $g \cdot e = \bigoplus_i e'_i$, then $e'_i = 0$ except for one index $i = i_0$. Let \mathcal{F}'_{i_0} be the unique non-trivial extension of \mathcal{O}_{C_1} by \mathcal{F}_{i_0} . Then, \mathcal{F}_{i_0} belongs to $\Sigma(Z)$ and there is an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{K} \cong \bigoplus_{i \neq i_0} \mathcal{F}_i \oplus \mathcal{F}'_{i_0},$$

which proves the existence part of the lemma.

For the uniqueness, fix a point $x \in C_1 \setminus (C_1 \cap C_2)$ and let $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma_{C_1}(Z)$ be the maximum element that has the property that the restriction map

$$\eta : \text{Hom}_Z(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{R}|_x, \mathcal{E}|_x)$$

is non-zero. We denote by r the rank of the linear map η . Then, in any decomposition of \mathcal{E} as in the lemma, \mathcal{E} contains exactly r copies of \mathcal{R} as direct summands. We fix such a decomposition and write $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_1 \oplus \mathcal{E}_2$ with $\mathcal{E}_1 = \mathbb{C}^r \otimes \mathcal{R}$. For another such decomposition $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}'_1 \oplus \mathcal{E}'_2$, $V := \text{Hom}_Z(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{E}'_1) \subset \text{Hom}_Z(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{E})$ is an r -dimensional subspace such that the restriction $\eta|_V$ is an isomorphism to the image of η . Then, the composite of the evaluation map $\text{ev}_V : V \otimes \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ and the projection $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$ is an isomorphism. Since the image of ev_V is \mathcal{E}'_1 , this proves $\mathcal{E}_2 \cong \mathcal{E}'_2$ and completes the proof by induction on $l(\mathcal{E})$. q.e.d.

Lemma 6.1 provides an explicit form of an \mathcal{O}_Z -module of pure dimension 1. Our proofs of Propositions 1.6 and 1.7 heavily use this explicit form. When Z forms a D_n - or an E_n -configuration, we cannot directly generalize Lemma 6.1; a purely one-dimensional sheaf on Z (even with respect to the reduced induced structure) is not necessarily a direct sum of line bundles on its subtrees.

Till the end of this section, Z and X denote the varieties as in Introduction, namely, X is the minimal resolution of an A_n -singularity

$$Y = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[[x, y, z]]/(x^2 + y^2 + z^{n+1})$$

and Z is the exceptional locus of it with reduced induced structure.

Suppose that a spherical object $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ is given. Then, Corollary 4.10 and Lemma 6.1 say that every cohomology sheaf $\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)$ can be written as

$$\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) = \mathcal{R}_1^p \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{R}_{k_p}^p,$$

where every \mathcal{R}_l^p ($1 \leq l \leq k_p$) belongs to $\Sigma(Z)$. Note that

$$(6.2) \quad \text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{R}_l^p, \mathcal{R}_m^{p'}) = 0$$

for all p, p', l, m by Corollary 4.10. For example, (6.2) yields

$$|\deg_C \mathcal{R}_l^p - \deg_C \mathcal{R}_m^{p'}| \leq 1$$

for any -2 -curve $C \subset \text{Supp } \mathcal{R}_l^p \cap \text{Supp } \mathcal{R}_m^{p'}$. We have another application of (6.2), which is useful later. In the expression $\bigoplus_p \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) = \bigoplus_j \mathcal{R}_j$ with $\mathcal{R}_j \in \Sigma(Z)$, we always assume that \mathcal{R}_j is a direct summand of $\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)$ for some p .

Lemma 6.2. *Let $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ be a spherical object. Suppose that we have a decomposition*

$$\bigoplus_p \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) = \bigoplus_j^{r_1} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_2} \mathcal{R}_{2,j}$$

with $\mathcal{R}_{k,j} \in \Sigma(Z)$ such that

$$\chi(\mathcal{R}_{1,i}, \mathcal{R}_{2,j}) = 0$$

for all i, j . Then either r_1 or r_2 is zero.

Proof. The vanishing of $\chi(\mathcal{R}_{1,i}, \mathcal{R}_{2,j})$ and (6.2) implies the vanishing of $\text{Ext}_X^p(\mathcal{R}_{1,i}, \mathcal{R}_{2,j})$ for all p . Especially, we have

$$\text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{R}_{1,i}, \mathcal{R}_{2,j}) = \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{R}_{2,j}, \mathcal{R}_{1,i}) = 0$$

for all i, j . Then, α splits as in Lemma 4.3. Since α is spherical, we obtain the assertion. q.e.d.

To obtain Proposition 1.6, as we explain in Introduction, we find an autoequivalence $\Psi \in B$ such that $l(\alpha) > l(\Psi(\alpha))$, assuming $l(\alpha) > 1$. For this purpose, it suffices to find $\Psi \in B$ such that $\sum_p l(\Psi(\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha))) < l(\alpha)$ by Lemma 4.11.

6.2. Lemma A: a case where we can reduce $l(\alpha)$. As a first candidate for $\Psi \in B$ with $l(\Psi(\alpha)) < l(\alpha)$, we consider functors of the form $T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(a)}$. We start with an easy, but fundamental case.

Lemma 6.3. *Let $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ be a spherical object and $C \subset Z$ a -2 -curve. Assume that for every p , we have a decomposition*

$$\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) = \bigoplus_j^{r_1^p} \mathcal{R}_{1,j}^p \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_2^p} \mathcal{R}_{2,j}^p \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_3^p} \mathcal{R}_{3,j}^p \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_4^p} \mathcal{R}_{4,j}^p \oplus \mathcal{S}^p,$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{k,j}^p$'s are sheaves of the forms

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \mathcal{R}_{1,j}^p : \quad \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \\
 \mathcal{R}_{2,j}^p : \quad \textcircled{0} \text{---} \\
 \mathcal{R}_{3,j}^p : \quad \ominus \text{---} \\
 \mathcal{R}_{4,j}^p : \quad \ominus
 \end{array}$$

and where $\text{Supp } \mathcal{S}^p \cap C = \emptyset$. In this situation, we have the following:

- (i) If $\sum_p r_2^p > \sum_p r_3^p$, then $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(-1)}(\alpha)) < l(\alpha)$.
- (ii) If $\sum_p r_2^p < \sum_p r_3^p$, then $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(-2)}(\alpha)) < l(\alpha)$.

Proof. Combining the assumption of (i) with Lemma 4.15, we deduce that

$$\sum_p l(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(-1)}(\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha))) < \sum_p l(\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)),$$

and then obtain the conclusion from Lemma 4.11.

(ii) can be seen in a similar way. q.e.d.

We cannot always find C as above with $\sum_p r_2^p \neq \sum_p r_3^p$ (see Example 4.7 (ii)) and it is important to consider the case $\sum_p r_2^p = \sum_p r_3^p$.

Lemma 6.4. *Let $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ be a spherical object and $C \subset Z$ a -2 -curve. Assume that for every p , we have*

$$\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) \cong \bigoplus_j^{r_2^p} \mathcal{R}_{2,j}^p \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_3^p} \mathcal{R}_{3,j}^p \oplus \mathcal{S}^p$$

with the properties

- $\mathcal{R}_{2,j}^p$ and $\mathcal{R}_{3,j}^p$ are as in the previous lemma, and
- \mathcal{S}^p 's are sheaves satisfying that the composition maps

$$\text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{O}_C(-1), \mathcal{R}_{2,j}^p) \times \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{R}_{2,j}^p, \mathcal{S}^q) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{O}_C(-1), \mathcal{S}^q)$$

$$\text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{S}^p, \mathcal{R}_{3,j}^q) \times \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{R}_{3,j}^q, \mathcal{O}_C(-1)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{S}^p, \mathcal{O}_C(-1))$$

are zero for all p, q, j .

Then, we have either $r_2^p \leq r_3^{p-1}$ for all p or $r_2^p \geq r_3^{p-1}$ for all p . Especially, if $\sum_p r_2^p = \sum_p r_3^p$, then the equality $r_2^p = r_3^{p-1}$ holds for every p .

Proof. Put $\mathcal{R}_2^p = \bigoplus_j \mathcal{R}_{2,j}^p$ and $\mathcal{R}_3^p = \bigoplus_j \mathcal{R}_{3,j}^p$. Let

$$e^p(\alpha) \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^{p-1}(\alpha))$$

be the class determined by α as in Section 4.1. According to the decomposition

$$\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) = \mathcal{R}_2^p \oplus \mathcal{R}_3^p \oplus \mathcal{S}^p,$$

$e^p(\alpha)$ also decomposes and determines classes

$$\begin{aligned}\eta^p &\in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{R}_2^p, \mathcal{R}_3^{p-1}), \\ \xi^p &\in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{R}_3^p, \mathcal{R}_3^{p-1}), \\ \psi^p &\in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{S}^p, \mathcal{R}_3^{p-1}).\end{aligned}$$

We denote by $\bar{\eta}^p \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{O}_C(-1)^{\oplus r_2^p}, \mathcal{O}_C(-1)^{\oplus r_3^{p-1}})$ the following composite:

$$(6.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_C(-1)^{\oplus r_2^p} & \xrightarrow{\bar{\eta}^p} & \mathcal{O}_C(-1)^{\oplus r_3^{p-1}}[2] \\ \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{O}_C, \mathcal{R}_2^p) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{R}_2^p & \xrightarrow{\eta^p} & \mathcal{R}_3^{p-1}[2] \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{R}_3^{p-1}|_C[2] \end{array}$$

Assume that the first assertion does not hold. Then, there are i, j with $r_2^i < r_3^{i-1}$ and $r_2^j > r_3^{j-1}$. It follows from $r_2^i < r_3^{i-1}$ that there is a surjection $\gamma : \mathcal{R}_3^{i-1}|_C \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C(-1)$ with $\gamma \circ \bar{\eta}^i = 0$. Similarly, we have an injection $\delta : \mathcal{O}_C(-1) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{O}_C, \mathcal{R}_2^j)$ with $\bar{\eta}^j \circ \delta = 0$. Let $f : \mathcal{H}^{i-1}(\alpha) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^j(\alpha)$ be the following composite:

$$\mathcal{H}^{i-1}(\alpha) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{R}_3^{i-1}|_C \xrightarrow{\gamma} \mathcal{O}_C(-1) \xrightarrow{\delta} \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{O}_C, \mathcal{R}_2^j) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}^j(\alpha)$$

We claim that $f \circ e^i(\alpha) = 0$ in $\text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^j(\alpha))$. Let \bar{f} and p be as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{R}_2^i & \xrightarrow{\eta^i} & \mathcal{H}^{i-1}(\alpha) & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{H}^j(\alpha) \\ & \searrow & \downarrow [2] & & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{R}_3^i & \xrightarrow{\xi^i} & \mathcal{R}_3^{i-1} & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & \mathcal{R}_2^j \\ & \nearrow & \downarrow p & & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{S}^i & & \mathcal{R}_3^{i-1}|_C & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & \mathcal{O}_C(-1) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{O}_C, \mathcal{R}_2^j) \end{array}$$

It suffices to show $\bar{f} \circ \eta^i$, $\bar{f} \circ \xi^i$ and $\bar{f} \circ \psi^i$ are all zero. Since $\gamma \circ \bar{\eta}^i = 0$, we have $\gamma \circ p \circ \eta^i = 0$ and therefore, $\bar{f} \circ \eta^i = 0$. $\bar{f} \circ \xi^i$ factors through $\gamma \circ p \circ \xi^i \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{R}_3^i, \mathcal{O}_C(-1)) = 0$ and hence is zero. Finally, $\bar{f} \circ \psi^i \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{S}^i, \mathcal{R}_2^j)$ is in the image of the composition map

$$\text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{S}^i, \mathcal{O}_C(-1)) \times \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{O}_C(-1), \mathcal{R}_2^j) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{S}^i, \mathcal{R}_2^j)$$

which is zero by the assumption and the Serre duality. Thus, we showed the claim. Similarly, we have $e^j(\alpha) \circ f = 0$.

Therefore, in the spectral sequence (4.1) (for $\alpha = \beta$),

$$f \in \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{H}^i(\alpha), \mathcal{H}^j(\alpha)) \subset E_2^{0, j-i}$$

lies in the kernel of $d_2^{0, j-i}$. This contradicts Proposition 4.5. q.e.d.

The above proof is actually showing a slightly stronger statement:

Lemma 6.5. *Under the assumption of the above lemma, write $\bar{\eta}^p = M_p \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} e$, where $\bar{\eta}^p$ is defined in (6.3), M_p is an $r_3^{p-1} \times r_2^p$ matrix and $e \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{O}_C(-1), \mathcal{O}_C(-1)) \cong \mathbb{C}$ is a fixed basis. Then, we have either $\text{rank } M_p = r_2^p$ for all p or $\text{rank } M_p = r_3^{p-1}$ for all p . Especially, if $\sum_p r_2^p = \sum_p r_3^p$, then all M_p are invertible.*

Now, we go back to the situation in Lemma 6.3.

Lemma 6.6. *Under the assumptions of Lemma 6.3, assume the equality $\sum_p r_2^p = \sum_p r_3^p \neq 0$ holds. Then, $\mathcal{R}_4^p = 0$ for all p .*

Proof. Put $\mathcal{R}_k^p = \bigoplus_j \mathcal{R}_{k,j}^p$ and write $e^p(\alpha) = (e_{ij}^p) \in \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{R}_j^p, \mathcal{R}_i^{p-1})$. Among these entries, $e_{24}^p, e_{43}^p, e_{41}^p, e_{14}^p$ are zero because the corresponding Ext groups vanish. If, in addition, e_{34}^p and e_{42}^p are zero, we have objects α_1, α_2 such that $\alpha \cong \alpha_1 \oplus \alpha_2$ with $\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha_1) \cong \mathcal{R}_1^p \oplus \mathcal{R}_2^p \oplus \mathcal{R}_3^p$ and $\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha_2) \cong \mathcal{R}_4^p$ by Lemma 4.3. Since α is spherical, either α_1 or α_2 must be zero and we are done. Thus, it is enough to show that e_{34}^p and e_{42}^p become zero if we change the decomposition

$$\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) = \mathcal{R}_1^p \oplus \mathcal{R}_2^p \oplus \mathcal{R}_3^p \oplus \mathcal{R}_4^p$$

by suitable automorphisms of $\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)$. e_{34}^p lies in

$$\text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{R}_4^p, \mathcal{R}_3^{p-1}) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}^{r_4^p}, \mathbb{C}^{r_3^{p-1}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{O}_C(-1), \mathcal{O}_C(-1))$$

and hence is of the form $A_p \otimes e$ for an $r_3^{p-1} \times r_4^p$ matrix A_p and the same e as in Lemma 6.5. Lemma 6.5 applied to $\mathcal{S}^p = \mathcal{R}_1^p \oplus \mathcal{R}_4^p$ says that $e_{32}^p = \eta^p$ determines $\bar{\eta}^p = M_p \otimes e$ with M_p an invertible matrix. We determine an automorphism $g^p = (g_{ij}^p)$ of $\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)$ by

$$g_{24}^p = -M_p^{-1} A_p \in \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{R}_4^p, \mathcal{R}_2^p) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}^{r_4^p}, \mathbb{C}^{r_2^p})$$

and $g_{ij}^p = \delta_{ij} I_{R_i^p}$ for the other (i, j) . If we replace $e^p(\alpha)$ by $(g^{p-1})^{-1} e^p(\alpha) g^p$, then e_{34}^p becomes zero and e_{42}^p does not change. e_{42}^p is also of the form $B_p \otimes e$ for a matrix B_p and in a similar way, we can find automorphisms that eliminate e_{42}^p without changing e_{34}^p . q.e.d.

Lemma A. *Let $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ be a spherical object and let $C \subset Z$ be a -2 -curve. Assume that we can write*

$$\bigoplus_p \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) = \bigoplus_j^{r_1} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_2} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_3} \mathcal{R}_{3,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_4} \mathcal{R}_{4,j} \oplus \mathcal{S}$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{k,j}$'s are sheaves of the forms

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 & & C \\
 \mathcal{R}_{1,j} : & \text{---} \bigcirc \text{---} & \\
 \mathcal{R}_{2,j} : & \bigcirc \text{---} & \\
 \mathcal{R}_{3,j} : & \bigcirc & \\
 \mathcal{R}_{4,j} : & \text{---} \bigcirc &
 \end{array}$$

and where $\text{Supp } \mathcal{S} \cap C = \emptyset$. Suppose that either $r_3 \neq 0$ or $r_2 \cdot r_4 \neq 0$ holds, and suppose, furthermore, that $\text{Supp } \alpha \neq C$. Then, there is an integer a such that $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a)}(\alpha)) < l(\alpha)$.

Proof. We can freely replace α with $\alpha \otimes \mathcal{L}$ for some $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic } X$ by Lemma 4.20. Hence, we may assume that $\max_{k,j} \deg_C \mathcal{R}_{k,j} = 0$, and then, we have $\deg_C \mathcal{R}_{k,j} \in \{-1, 0\}$ for all k, j by (6.2). Note that we have

$$\chi(\mathcal{R}_{1,j}, \mathcal{R}_{3,i}) = \chi(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{R}_{3,i}) = 0$$

for any i, j . Hence, if $r_2 = r_4 = 0$ (which implies $r_3 \neq 0$ by our assumption), then we get $\bigoplus_j^{r_1} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} \oplus \mathcal{S} = 0$ by Lemma 6.2. This contradicts our assumption that $\text{Supp } \alpha \neq C$. Therefore, because the condition is symmetric, we may assume $r_2 \neq 0$.

When $r_2 \cdot r_4 \neq 0$ holds, we see from (6.2) that

$$\deg_C \mathcal{R}_{2,i} = \deg_C \mathcal{R}_{4,k} = a$$

for a fixed $a \in \{-1, 0\}$ and for all i, k , and that $\deg_C \mathcal{R}_{3,j}$ is a or $a - 1$. Then, $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(a-1)}(\alpha)) < l(\alpha)$ holds as desired.

Next, consider the case $r_2 \cdot r_3 \neq 0$ and $r_4 = 0$. If $\deg_C \mathcal{R}_{3,j} = -1$ for all j , Lemma 6.3 and Lemma 6.6 imply the conclusion. Hence, suppose $\deg_C \mathcal{R}_{3,j} = 0$ for some j . Then, $\deg_C \mathcal{R}_{2,j} = 0$ for all j by (6.2), and so $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_C(-1)}(\alpha)) < l(\alpha)$ holds, as required. q.e.d.

6.3. Lemma B: another case where we can reduce $l(\alpha)$.

Lemma 6.7. *Let $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ be a spherical object and $W = C_s \cup \dots \cup C_t \subset Z$ a chain of -2 -curves with $s < t$. Assume that for every p we have*

$$\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) = \bigoplus_j^{r_1^p} \mathcal{R}_{1,j}^p \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_2^p} \mathcal{R}_{2,j}^p \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_3^p} \mathcal{R}_{3,j}^p \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_4^p} \mathcal{R}_{4,j}^p \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_5^p} \mathcal{R}_{5,j}^p \oplus \mathcal{S}^p,$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{k,j}^p$'s are sheaves of the forms

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & C_s & C_{s+1} & & C_{t-1} & C_t & \\
 \mathcal{R}_{1,j}^p : & \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \cdots & \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \text{---} \\
 \mathcal{R}_{2,j}^p : & \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \cdots & \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \text{---} \\
 \mathcal{R}_{3,j}^p : & \textcircled{-1} \text{---} & \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \cdots & \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \text{---} \\
 \mathcal{R}_{4,j}^p : & \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \cdots & \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \textcircled{-1} & \text{---} \\
 \mathcal{R}_{5,j}^p : & \textcircled{-1} \text{---} & \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \cdots & \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} & \textcircled{0} & \text{---}
 \end{array}$$

and where $\text{Supp } \mathcal{S}^p \cap W = \emptyset$. Under these assumptions, either of the following holds:

- (i) At least one of $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_s}(-1)}(\alpha))$, $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_s}(-2)}(\alpha))$, $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_t}(-1)}(\alpha))$ or $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_t}(-2)}(\alpha))$ is smaller than $l(\alpha)$ or
- (ii) $r_4^p = r_5^p = 0$ for all p .

Proof. Assume that (i) does not hold. Then, Lemma 6.3 applied to $C = C_s$ and $C = C_t$ imply $\sum_p (r_2^p + r_4^p) = \sum_p (r_3^p + r_5^p)$ and $\sum_p r_5^p = \sum_p r_4^p$ respectively. These equalities also deduce $\sum_p r_2^p = \sum_p r_3^p$. Then, applying Lemma 6.4 in three ways, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_2^p + r_4^p &= r_3^{p-1} + r_5^{p-1} \\
 r_5^p &= r_4^{p-1} \\
 r_2^p &= r_3^{p-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

for all p . Especially, we have both $r_5^p = r_4^{p-1}$ and $r_4^p = r_5^{p-1}$. Since $\mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) = 0$ except for finitely many integers p , this means that all r_4^p and r_5^p are zero. q.e.d.

Lemma 6.8. *Let $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ be a spherical object and fix positive integers s, t with $s < t$. Assume*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bigoplus_p \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) \\
 &= \bigoplus_j^{r_1} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_2} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_3} \mathcal{R}_{3,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_4} \mathcal{R}_{4,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_5} \mathcal{R}_{5,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_6} \mathcal{R}_{6,j} \oplus \mathcal{S},
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{k,j}$'s are sheaves of the forms

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & C_s & C_{s+1} & & C_{t-1} & C_t & \\
 \mathcal{R}_{1,j} : & \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \cdots \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} & & & & & \\
 \mathcal{R}_{2,j} : & \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \cdots \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \textcircled{-1} \text{---} & & & & & \\
 \mathcal{R}_{3,j} : & \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \cdots \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} & & & & & \\
 \mathcal{R}_{4,j} : & \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \cdots \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \textcircled{-1} \text{---} & & & & & \\
 \mathcal{R}_{5,j} : & \text{---} \textcircled{-1} \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \cdots \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} & & & & & \\
 \mathcal{R}_{6,j} : & \text{---} \textcircled{-1} \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \cdots \text{---} \textcircled{0} \text{---} \textcircled{-1} \text{---} & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

and where $\text{Supp } \mathcal{S} \cap (C_s \cup \cdots \cup C_t) = \emptyset$. Suppose that

$$(6.4) \quad l(\alpha) \leq l(\Phi(\alpha)) \text{ for all } \Phi \in \langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, s \leq l \leq t \rangle$$

and $r_3 + r_4 + r_5 + r_6 \neq 0$. Then, we have $r_1 = r_3 = r_5 = 0$ or $r_2 = r_4 = r_6 = 0$. In particular, $\text{deg}_{C_t} \mathcal{R}_{k,j}$ does not depend on j and k .

Proof. First note that $r_3 \cdot r_6 = 0$ by (6.2). We prove the following:

- If $r_3 = 0$, then we have $r_1 = r_5 = 0$.
- If $r_6 = 0$, then we have $r_2 = r_4 = 0$.

First, assume that $r_3 = 0$. We apply Lemma 6.3 for $C = C_s$ and then obtain

$$(6.5) \quad r_4 = r_5 + r_6$$

from the assumption (6.4). Put

$$\Phi = T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{s+1}}(-1)} \circ \cdots \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{t-1}}(-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_t}(-2)}$$

if $t > s + 1$, and

$$\Phi = T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{s+1}}(-2)}$$

if $t = s + 1$. Then, $\Phi(\mathcal{R}_{i,j})$ are sheaves, and we have $\text{deg}_{C_s} \Phi(\mathcal{R}_{4,j}) = \text{deg}_{C_s} \Phi(\mathcal{R}_{5,j}) = 0$ and $\text{deg}_{C_s} \Phi(\mathcal{R}_{6,j}) = -1$. If $r_5 \neq 0$, then we see from (6.5) that $r_4 + r_5 > r_6$ and then from Lemma 6.3 that $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_s}(-1)} \circ \Phi(\alpha)) < l(\Phi(\alpha)) = l(\alpha)$, a contradiction to (6.4). If $r_1 \neq 0$, we have $r_6 = 0$ by (6.2) and again $r_4 + r_5 > r_6$. This contradicts (6.4) as above.

In the case $r_6 = 0$, we get the assertion by a similar argument, using

$$\Psi = T'_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{s+1}}(-1)} \circ \cdots \circ T'_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{t-1}}(-1)} \circ T'_{\mathcal{O}_{C_t}(-1)},$$

instead of Φ .

q.e.d.

The above proof teaches us how to reduce $l(\alpha)$ for the spherical object α in Example 4.7 (ii); we can see that

$$l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_2}(-2)}(\alpha)) < l(\alpha).$$

On the other hand, note that

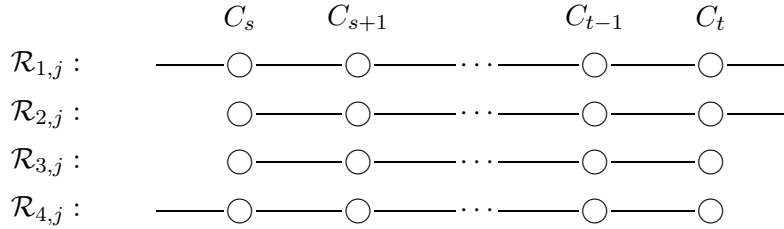
$$l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)}(\alpha)) \geq l(\alpha), \quad l(T'_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)}(\alpha)) \geq l(\alpha)$$

for any $a, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ ($1 \leq l \leq 5$) in the same example.

Lemma B. *Let $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$ be a spherical object and fix positive integers s, t with $s < t$. Assume that we can write*

$$\bigoplus_p \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha) = \bigoplus_j^{r_1} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_2} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_3} \mathcal{R}_{3,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_4} \mathcal{R}_{4,j} \oplus \mathcal{S},$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{k,j}$'s are sheaves of the forms



and where $\text{Supp } \mathcal{S} \cap (C_s \cup \dots \cup C_t) = \emptyset$. Suppose that either $r_3 \neq 0$ or $r_2 \cdot r_4 \neq 0$ holds. Then, there is

$$\Phi \in \langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, s \leq l \leq t \rangle$$

such that $l(\Phi(\alpha)) < l(\alpha)$.

Proof. For a contradiction, we assume

$$(6.6) \quad l(\alpha) \leq l(\Phi(\alpha)) \text{ for all } \Phi \in \langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, s \leq l \leq t \rangle.$$

Then, it is enough to check $r_3 = r_4 = 0$ or $r_2 = r_3 = 0$. By Lemma 6.8 and by tensoring with a suitable line bundle on X (cf. Lemma 4.20), we may assume that $\deg_{C_l} \mathcal{R}_{k,j} = 0$ for all l ($s < l < t$), k and j . Moreover, we assume

$$\max_{k,j} \deg_{C_s} \mathcal{R}_{k,j} = \max_{k,j} \deg_{C_t} \mathcal{R}_{k,j} = 0.$$

Then, we see that $\deg_{C_s} \mathcal{R}_{k,j}, \deg_{C_t} \mathcal{R}_{k,j} \in \{-1, 0\}$ for all k, j by (6.2). We further claim

$$\deg_{C_s} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} = \deg_{C_s} \mathcal{R}_{4,j} = 0.$$

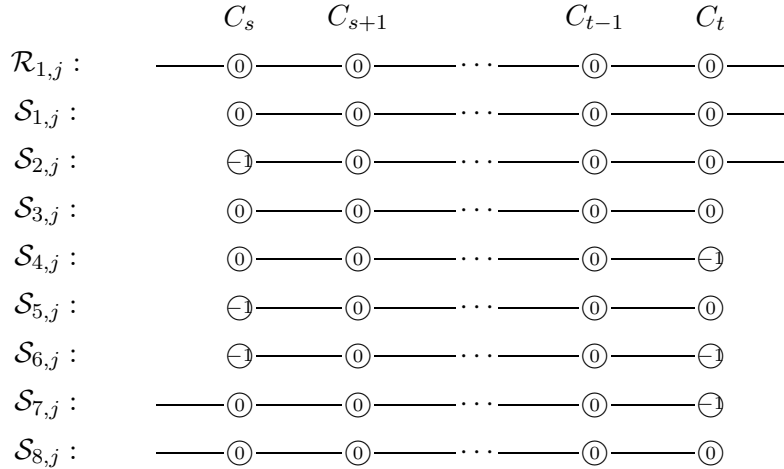
Otherwise, (6.2) implies that $\deg_{C_s} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} = \deg_{C_s} \mathcal{R}_{3,j} = -1$ and hence, that $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_s}(-2)}(\alpha)) \leq l(\alpha) - r_2 - r_3$; (6.6) shows $r_2 = r_3 = 0$ as desired. Similarly, we have

$$\deg_{C_t} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} = \deg_{C_t} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} = 0.$$

Thus, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \bigoplus_j^{r_2} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} &= \bigoplus_j^{s_1} \mathcal{S}_{1,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{s_2} \mathcal{S}_{2,j} \\ \bigoplus_j^{r_3} \mathcal{R}_{3,j} &= \bigoplus_j^{s_3} \mathcal{S}_{3,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{s_4} \mathcal{S}_{4,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{s_5} \mathcal{S}_{5,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{s_6} \mathcal{S}_{6,j}, \\ \bigoplus_j^{r_4} \mathcal{R}_{4,j} &= \bigoplus_j^{s_7} \mathcal{S}_{7,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{s_8} \mathcal{S}_{8,j}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{S}_{k,j}$'s are sheaves of the forms in the following figure.



Now, applying Lemma 6.3 for $C = C_s$ and C_t , we obtain from (6.6)

$$(6.7) \quad s_1 + s_3 + s_4 = s_2 + s_5 + s_6$$

and

$$(6.8) \quad s_3 + s_5 + s_8 = s_4 + s_6 + s_7$$

respectively.

If $s_3 \neq 0$, we have $s_2 = s_6 = s_7 = 0$ by (6.2). Substituting it into (6.7) and (6.8), we get $s_1 + s_3 + s_4 = s_5$ and $s_3 + s_5 + s_8 = s_4$, which is absurd. By a similar argument, we also arrive at a contradiction when assuming $s_6 \neq 0$. Therefore, we obtain $s_3 = s_6 = 0$.

Suppose that $s_1 \neq 0$ and $s_8 \neq 0$. In this case, we know $s_2 = s_7 = 0$ by (6.2). Then, (6.7) and (6.8) become $s_1 + s_4 = s_5$ and $s_5 + s_8 = s_4$, but this is impossible. Next, assume that $s_1 = s_8 = 0$. Then, (6.7) and (6.8) imply that $s_2 = s_7 = 0$ and $s_4 = s_5$. We have seen $r_2 = r_4 = 0$ and thus, we apply Lemma 6.7 to deduce $s_4 = s_5 = 0$ from (6.6), as desired. Finally, suppose that precisely one of s_1 and s_8 is zero. Because the conditions are symmetric, we may assume that $s_1 \neq 0$ and $s_8 = 0$.

Recall that we are in the case $s_3 = s_6 = s_7 = s_8 = 0$. Again Lemma 6.7 and (6.6) imply that $s_4 = s_5 = 0$. q.e.d.

6.4. Proposition 1.6: The main result of Section 6. For a spherical object $\alpha \in D_Z(X)$, let us denote by

$$\Sigma(\alpha) (\subset \Sigma(Z))$$

the set of all the indecomposable direct summands of $\bigoplus_i \mathcal{H}^i(\alpha)$ obtained in Lemma 6.1.

Now, we are in a position to prove Proposition 1.6. In the proof, we freely use the equality

$$B = \left\langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l(a)}} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq l \leq n \right\rangle$$

proved in Lemma 4.16.

Proof of Proposition 1.6. Notice that if we show the existence of an autoequivalence $\Phi \in B$ such that $l(\alpha) > l(\Phi(\alpha))$, then we can prove the statement by induction on $l(\alpha)$. We assume $\text{Supp } \alpha = Z = C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n$. Recall that the proof is already done for the case $n = 1$ (and in particular the case $l(\alpha) = 1$) by Proposition 5.1. Hence, we consider the case $n \geq 2$. Put

$$l_i(\alpha) := \sum_p \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,\eta_i}} \mathcal{H}^p(\alpha)_{\eta_i}$$

for each curve C_i (see Introduction for the notation). To simplify the argument, we also put $l_0(\alpha) = l_{n+1}(\alpha) = 0$.

For $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\alpha)$ with $\text{Supp } \mathcal{R} = C_k \cup \dots \cup C_l$, we define $s(\mathcal{R}) := k$ and $t(\mathcal{R}) := l$. Note that (6.2) guarantees that for $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\alpha)$, there are no elements $\mathcal{S} \in \Sigma(\alpha)$ such that $t(\mathcal{S}) = s(\mathcal{R}) - 1$ or $s(\mathcal{S}) = t(\mathcal{R}) + 1$. Thus, we have

$$l_{s(\mathcal{R})-1}(\alpha) < l_{s(\mathcal{R})}(\alpha) \text{ and } l_{t(\mathcal{R})}(\alpha) > l_{t(\mathcal{R})+1}(\alpha).$$

Let $s \leq t$ be integers such that $l_{s-1}(\alpha) < l_s(\alpha) = \dots = l_t(\alpha) > l_{t+1}(\alpha)$. Then, we are in the situation of Lemma A (if $s = t$) or Lemma B (if $s < t$). q.e.d.

Remark 6.9. Take an arbitrary element $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\alpha)$. Then, in the proof above, we can find s, t such that $s(\mathcal{R}) \leq s \leq t \leq t(\mathcal{R})$. Thus, Lemma A or B provides

$$\Phi \in \left\langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l(a)}} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, C_l \subset \text{Supp } \mathcal{R} \right\rangle$$

such that $l(\alpha) > l(\Phi(\alpha))$. We shall use this remark in Section 7.

Corollary 6.10. $B = \langle T_\alpha \mid \alpha \in D_Z(X), \text{ spherical} \rangle$.

Proof. B is obviously contained in the right-hand side. For a spherical object α , Proposition 1.6 provides $\Psi \in B$ such that $\Psi(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_b}(a)[i]$ for some b, a and i . Then, Lemma 4.14 (i) shows

$$T_\alpha \cong \Psi^{-1} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(a)} \circ \Psi,$$

which is in B .

q.e.d.

7. Proof of Proposition 1.7

The aim of this section is to show Proposition 1.7. In the situation of Proposition 1.7, put $\alpha = \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{C_1})$ and $\beta = \Phi(\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1))$. By Proposition 1.6, we may assume $l(\alpha) = 1$, and hence $\text{Supp } \alpha = C_b$ for an integer b ($1 \leq b \leq n$). The main part of the proof is the following.

Claim 7.1. In this situation, suppose $l(\beta) > 1$. Then, there is an autoequivalence $\Psi \in B$ such that

$$l(\Psi(\alpha)) = 1 \text{ and } l(\beta) > l(\Psi(\beta)).$$

In fact, Proposition 1.7 easily follows from this:

Proof of Proposition 1.7. By Claim 7.1, we can reduce the problem to the case $l(\alpha) = l(\beta) = 1$. In this case, the supports of α and β must be the same, since $\chi(\alpha, \beta) = 2$. Therefore, we get the conclusion from the A_1 case. q.e.d.

Thus, the rest of this section is devoted to showing Claim 7.1. In Section 7.1, we list conditions on α and β ; our arguments in the subsequent subsections are based on these conditions. We divide the proof of Claim 7.1 into three cases in Section 7.2. We find Ψ in the three cases in the remaining three subsections.

7.1. Conditions on α and β . Before doing computation, we list conditions that we assume for simplicity or that our situation imposes on the spherical objects α and β .

We use the shift functor and a line bundle to simplify the computation as in Lemma 4.20. First, using the shift functor $[i]$ ($i \in \mathbb{Z}$), we may assume that α is a sheaf on X and therefore

$$\alpha \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_b}(a)$$

for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Secondly, we take a tensor product with a suitable line bundle to assume:

Condition 7.2. $\max\{\deg_{C_b} \mathcal{R} \mid \mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\beta), \text{Supp } \mathcal{R} \supset C_b\} = 0$. Especially, $\deg_{C_b} \mathcal{R} = 0$ or -1 for all $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\beta)$ with $\text{Supp } \mathcal{R} \supset C_b$ by (6.2).

Sometimes, we also put conditions on the degrees on other curves, depending on the cases.

Relations between \mathcal{O}_{C_1} and $\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1)$ impose conditions on a and β . From the spectral sequence

$$(7.1) \quad E_2^{p,q} = \text{Hom}_X^p(\mathcal{H}^{-q}(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{C_b}(a)) \implies \text{Hom}_{D(X)}^{p+q}(\beta, \alpha) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{C}^2 & p+q=0 \\ 0 & p+q \neq 0 \end{cases},$$

we obtain

Condition 7.3. $E_2^{1,q} = 0$ for $q \neq -1$

and

Condition 7.4. $d_2^{0,-1} : E_2^{0,-1} \rightarrow E_2^{2,-2}$ is injective, $d_2^{0,0} : E_2^{0,0} \rightarrow E_2^{2,-1}$ is surjective, and $d_2^{0,q} : E_2^{0,q} \rightarrow E_2^{2,q+1}$ are isomorphic for all $q \neq 0, -1$.

In addition to Conditions 7.3 and 7.4, (7.1) implies

$$(7.2) \quad \dim \text{Coker } d_2^{0,-1} + \dim \text{Ker } d_2^{0,0} + \dim E_2^{1,-1} = 2.$$

Moreover, note that the following holds.

Condition 7.5. $c_1(\alpha) = c_1(\beta) (= C_b)$ holds in the Chow group of curves on X .

Proof. Let us denote the Grothendieck group of $D_Z(X)$ by $K_Z(X)$ and the Euler form on it by $\chi(-, -) : K_Z(X) \times K_Z(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. Then for a point x in Z , we have

$$\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{O}_x] = \{a \in K_Z(X) \mid \chi(a, b) = 0 \text{ for all } b \in K_Z(X)\},$$

since $\chi(-, -)$ is non-degenerate on $K_Z(X)/\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{O}_x] \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{O}_{C_i}]$. Now, Φ induces an isometry φ on $K_Z(X)$ and it preserves $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{O}_x]$ by the above equality. Because $[\mathcal{O}_{C_1}] - [\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(-1)] = [\mathcal{O}_x]$ and $[\alpha] - [\beta] = [\Phi(\mathcal{O}_x)]$, we get the result. q.e.d.

7.2. More on a, β and the division into cases. From now on, we do not use Φ in the argument. In fact, it is sufficient to suppose that we are given $\alpha \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_b}(a)$ and a spherical object β satisfying the conditions listed above.

Claim 7.6. We have $a \geq -1$.

Proof. First note that since $c_1(\beta) = C_b$, there is an integer $q \neq 1$ such that $\mathcal{H}^q(\beta) \neq 0$. Assume that $a \leq -2$ and let $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\beta)$ be a direct summand of $\bigoplus_{q \neq 1} \mathcal{H}^q(\beta)$. Then, it follows from Conditions 7.2 and 7.3 that $\deg_{C_b} \mathcal{R} = -1$ and $a = -2$. Therefore, Condition 7.2 implies that there is a direct summand $\mathcal{R}' \in \Sigma(\beta)$ of $\mathcal{H}^1(\beta)$ such that $\text{Supp } \mathcal{R}' \supset C_b$ and $\deg_{C_b} \mathcal{R}' = 0$. Especially, we have

$$\text{Hom}_X^0(\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-2), \mathcal{H}^1(\beta)) \neq 0.$$

On the other hand, Condition 7.2 also implies

$$E_2^{0,0} = \text{Hom}_X^0(\mathcal{H}^0(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-2)) = 0$$

in (7.1) and accordingly, we obtain

$$\text{Hom}_X^0(\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-2), \mathcal{H}^1(\beta))^\vee \cong E_2^{2,-1} = 0$$

by Condition 7.4, a contradiction to the non-vanishing above. q.e.d.

We sometimes use the following useful fact in the latter subsections.

Claim 7.7. Fix $q \neq 0$. If $E_2^{2,-q-1} = 0$ in (7.1), then we have $\text{deg}_{C_b} \mathcal{R} > a$ for all direct summands $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\beta)$ of $\mathcal{H}^q(\beta)$ with $\text{Supp } \mathcal{R} \supset C_b$. If, in addition, we suppose that $a \geq 0$, then we get $C_b \not\subset \text{Supp } \mathcal{H}^q(\beta)$.

Proof. The assumption and Condition 7.4 show that

$$\text{Hom}_X^0(\mathcal{H}^q(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{C_b}(a)) = E_2^{0,-q} = 0,$$

which implies the first statement. Then, the second statement follows from Condition 7.2. q.e.d.

Now, we divide the proof into cases. If there is an element $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\beta)$ with $\text{Supp } \mathcal{R} \cap C_b = \emptyset$, then we can find $\Psi \in \langle T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_l}(a)} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, C_l \subset \text{Supp } \mathcal{R} \rangle$ such that $\Psi(\alpha) \cong \alpha$ and $l(\beta) > l(\Psi(\beta))$ by Remark 6.9. Therefore, we may assume that

$$\text{Supp } \mathcal{R} \cap C_b \neq \emptyset$$

for all $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\beta)$ and we have only to consider the three cases:

Division into Cases. We divide the proof of Claim 7.1 into the following cases.

- (i) $C_b \subset \text{Supp } \mathcal{R}$ for all $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\beta)$,
- (ii) there is $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\beta)$ with $\text{Supp } \mathcal{R} \cap C_b = C_{b+1} \cap C_b$, but there is not $\mathcal{R}' \in \Sigma(\beta)$ with $\text{Supp } \mathcal{R}' \cap C_b = C_{b-1} \cap C_b$,
- (iii) there are $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R}' \in \Sigma(\beta)$ with $\text{Supp } \mathcal{R} \cap C_b = C_{b+1} \cap C_b$ and $\text{Supp } \mathcal{R}' \cap C_b = C_{b-1} \cap C_b$.

We subdivide the Case (i) according to the value of a : (i.1) $a \geq 1$, (i.2) $a = 0$, and (i.3) $a = -1$. We also subdivide Case(ii) into (ii.1) $a = 0$ and (ii.2) $a = -1$, after showing $a \leq 0$. We further subdivide (ii.1) and (ii.2) into two cases respectively.

7.3. Case (i).

Case (i.1): $a \geq 1$. In this case, it follows from Condition 7.2 that

$$E_2^{2,-2} \cong \text{Hom}_X^0(\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(a), \mathcal{H}^2(\beta))^\vee = 0$$

in (7.1). Hence, Claim 7.7 and the case assumption show that $\mathcal{H}^1(\beta) = 0$ and consequently that $E_2^{1,q} = 0$ for all q in Condition 7.3. Then, Condition 7.2 implies that $a = 1$ and $\Sigma(\beta) = \{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}\}$. This case has been already treated in Proposition 5.3.

Case (i.2): $a = 0$.

Claim 7.8. $\mathcal{O}_{\dots \cup C_b}(*, -1), \mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup \dots}(-1, *), \mathcal{O}_{\dots \cup C_b \cup \dots}(*, -1, *) \notin \Sigma(\beta)$.

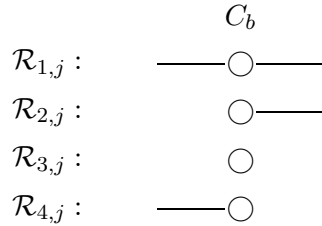
Proof. Note that any sheaf \mathcal{R} in the assertion satisfies $\text{Hom}_X^1(\mathcal{O}_{C_b}, \mathcal{R}) \neq 0$. Thus, if $\mathcal{O}_{C_b} \in \Sigma(\beta)$, then the assertion follows from (6.2). Therefore, we may assume that $\mathcal{O}_{C_b} \notin \Sigma(\beta)$. Under this assumption, the same argument as in Case (i.1) shows that $E_2^{1,q} = 0$ for all q in (7.1). It follows that the sheaves in the assertion cannot be in $\Sigma(\beta)$. q.e.d.

By Claim 7.8, we see that $l(\mathcal{R}) \geq l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-1)}(\mathcal{R}))$ for all $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\beta)$ and that the inequality is strict if $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{O}_{\dots \cup C_b}(*, 0)$ or $\mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup \dots}(0, *)$. Hence, if $l(\beta) = l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-1)}(\beta))$, then $\Sigma(\beta)$ consists only of $\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(*)$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\dots \cup C_b \cup \dots}(*, 0, *)$. Now, we know $c_1(\beta) = C_b$ from Condition 7.5 and therefore, $\Sigma(\beta)$ must contain $\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(*)$. Then, Lemma 6.2 shows $\text{Supp } \beta = C_b$ and Proposition 5.3 completes the proof for the case (i.2). q.e.d.

Case (i.3): $a = -1$. We put

$$\bigoplus_p \mathcal{H}^p(\beta) = \bigoplus_j^{r_1} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_2} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_3} \mathcal{R}_{3,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_4} \mathcal{R}_{4,j}$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{k,j}$'s are sheaves as follows:



When $\text{Supp } \beta = C_b$, we can apply Proposition 5.3, and hence, we may assume that $\text{Supp } \beta \neq C_b$. On the other hand, since $c_1(\beta) = C_b$, we can see either $r_3 \neq 0$ or $r_2 \cdot r_4 \neq 0$ holds. Therefore, the proof of Lemma A in Section 6.2 implies $l(\beta) > l(\Psi(\beta))$ for $\Psi = T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-1)}$ or $T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-2)}$. In each case, we can see $l(\Psi(\alpha)) = 1$.

7.4. Case (ii). The existence of $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma(\beta)$ with $\text{Supp } \mathcal{R} \cap C_b = C_b \cap C_{b+1}$ and (6.2) imply the non-existence of $\mathcal{S} \in \Sigma(\beta)$ with $\text{Supp } \mathcal{S} \cap C_{b+1} = C_b \cap C_{b+1}$. Thus, we have

$$\Sigma(\beta) \subset \left\{ \mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup \dots}(a', *), \mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}(*), \mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1} \cup \dots}(*), \right. \\
 \left. \mathcal{O}_{\dots \cup C_b \cup \dots}(*, a', *) \mid a' = -1, 0 \right\}.$$

By Condition 7.3, \mathcal{R} as above exists only in $\mathcal{H}^1(\beta)$. Moreover, because of the condition $c_1(\beta) = C_b$, $\mathcal{H}^1(\beta)$ has precisely one such direct summand \mathcal{R} . It also follows from Condition 7.3 and Claim 7.6 that $a = -1$ or 0 .

Case (ii.1): $a = 0$. In this case,

$$E_2^{2,q} \cong \text{Hom}_X^0(\mathcal{O}_{C_b}, \mathcal{H}^{-q}(\beta))^\vee = 0$$

holds for all q in (7.1). Therefore, Claim 7.7 implies that $\mathcal{H}^q(\beta) = 0$ for $q \neq 0, 1$ and that $\text{Supp } \mathcal{H}^1(\beta) \not\supset C_b$. Then, from Condition 7.2 and the condition $c_1(\beta) = C_b$, we can see

$$(\mathcal{H}^0(\beta), \mathcal{H}^1(\beta)) = (\mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup \dots \cup C_{b''}}(0, *), \mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1} \cup \dots \cup C_{b''}}(*))$$

with $b + 1 \leq b''$. Applying Lemma 6.8 (n.b. C_s in Lemma 6.8 is $C_{b''}$ here), we may assume that $\deg_{C_l} \mathcal{H}^q(\beta) = 0$ for all l ($b + 1 < l < b''$) and all q . Now, we can classify spherical objects with such cohomology sheaves. Note that by virtue of Lemma 4.3, we have

$$(7.3) \quad \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^1(\beta), \mathcal{H}^0(\beta)) \neq 0.$$

We divide the proof into two cases:

Case (ii.1.a): $b + 1 < b''$. In this case, we may assume $\deg_{C_b} \mathcal{H}^0(\beta) \neq \deg_{C_b} \mathcal{H}^1(\beta)$ by Lemma 6.3. Then, by virtue of (6.2) and the conditions listed above, the cohomology sheaves of β must be of the following forms, up to tensoring a line bundle:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & C_b & C_{b+1} & C_{b+2} & & & C_{b''-1} & C_{b''} & \\ \mathcal{H}^0(\beta) : & \textcircled{0} & \textcircled{0} & \textcircled{0} & \cdots & & \textcircled{0} & \textcircled{-1} & \\ \mathcal{H}^1(\beta) : & & \textcircled{-1} & \textcircled{0} & \cdots & & \textcircled{0} & \textcircled{0} & \end{array}$$

In this case, $\Psi := T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}(-2)}$ satisfies the conditions $l(\beta) > l(\Psi(\beta))$ and $l(\Psi(\alpha)) = 1$ as desired.

Case (ii.1.b): $b + 1 = b''$. In this case, (6.2), (7.3) and Condition 7.2 show

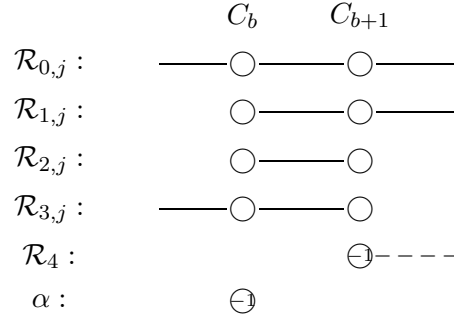
$$(\mathcal{H}^0(\beta), \mathcal{H}^1(\beta)) = (\mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup C_{b+1}}, \mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}),$$

up to tensoring a line bundle. Then, we can see that $T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}(-1)}(\beta) = \mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup C_{b+1}}(1, -2)$ and $T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}(-1)}(\alpha) = \mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup C_{b+1}}(1, -1)$. Hence, we obtain $l(\beta) > l(\Psi(\beta))$ and $l(\Psi(\alpha)) = 1$, where $\Psi = T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}(-1)}$.

Case (ii.2): $a = -1$. By the argument in the beginning of Case (ii), we can write

$$(7.4) \quad \bigoplus_p \mathcal{H}^p(\beta) = \bigoplus_j^{r_0} \mathcal{R}_{0,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_1} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_2} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_3} \mathcal{R}_{3,j} \oplus \mathcal{R}_4,$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{k,j}$ and \mathcal{R}_4 are sheaves of the forms in the following figure.



Here, noting that $\mathcal{R}_4 \subset \mathcal{H}^1(\alpha)$ is unique, we normalize the degrees on C_{b+1} by the condition

$$\deg_{C_{b+1}} \mathcal{R}_4 = -1.$$

In addition, we can see

$$(7.5) \quad \deg_{C_b} \mathcal{R}_{0,j} = \deg_{C_b} \mathcal{R}_{3,j} = 0$$

as follows. If $\mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup \dots}(0, *) \in \Sigma(\beta)$, then (6.2) and Condition 7.2 imply (7.5). Thereby assume $\mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup \dots}(0, *) \notin \Sigma(\beta)$. Then, we get

$$E_2^{2,-2} \cong \text{Hom}_X^0(\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-1), \mathcal{H}^2(\beta))^\vee = 0$$

in Claim 7.7, and therefore $\deg_{C_b} \mathcal{R}_{0,j}$ (or $\deg_{C_b} \mathcal{R}_{3,j}$) is zero if it is a direct summand of $\mathcal{H}^1(\beta)$. From this and Condition 7.3, we conclude that (7.5) holds for all j .

As a consequence of (7.5) and the uniqueness of \mathcal{R}_4 , we have $\dim E_2^{1,-1} = 1$ in (7.1). Thus, (7.2) becomes

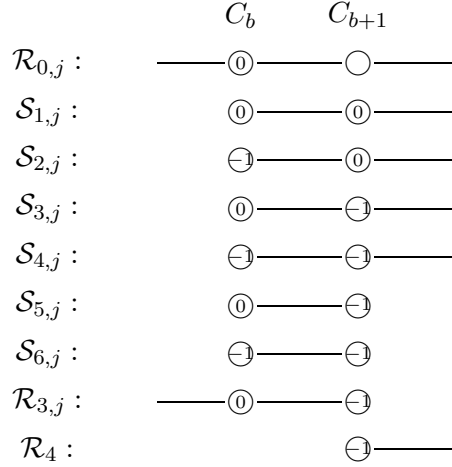
$$(7.6) \quad \dim \text{Coker } d_2^{0,-1} + \dim \text{Ker } d_2^{0,0} = 1.$$

Now, we divide the proof of Case (ii.2) into the two cases: (a) $l(\mathcal{R}_4) > 1$ and (b) $l(\mathcal{R}_4) = 1$.

Case (ii.2.a): $l(\mathcal{R}_4) > 1$. In this case, (6.2) implies that $\deg_{C_{b+1}} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} = \deg_{C_{b+1}} \mathcal{R}_{3,j} = -1$ and that $\deg_{C_{b+1}} \mathcal{R}_{0,j}, \deg_{C_{b+1}} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} \in \{0, -1\}$. Thus, specifying degrees in (7.4), we write

$$\bigoplus_p \mathcal{H}^p(\beta) = \bigoplus_j^{r_0} \mathcal{R}_{0,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{s_1} \mathcal{S}_{1,j} \oplus \cdots \oplus \bigoplus_j^{s_6} \mathcal{S}_{6,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{r_3} \mathcal{R}_{3,j} \oplus \mathcal{R}_4,$$

where $\mathcal{S}_{k,j}$'s are sheaves of the forms in the following figure.



Then, (7.6) and Condition 7.4 imply that

$$(7.7) \quad |s_1 + s_3 + s_5 - s_2 - s_4 - s_6| = 1.$$

We first consider $\Psi' = T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}(-2)}$ and note that $\Psi'(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}(-2)$. Moreover, we obtain

$$\sum_p l(\Psi'(\mathcal{H}^p(\beta))) - l(\beta) = s_1 - s_2 - s_3 + s_4 - s_5 - s_6 - 2r_3 - 1$$

from direct computation. Then by Lemma 4.11, we have

$$(7.8) \quad l(\Psi'(\beta)) - l(\beta) \leq s_1 - s_2 - s_3 + s_4 - s_5 - s_6 - 2r_3 - 1.$$

From (7.7) and (7.8), we get

$$(7.9) \quad l(\Psi'(\beta)) - l(\beta) \leq 2s_4 - 2s_3 - 2s_5 - 2r_3$$

and

$$(7.10) \quad l(\Psi'(\beta)) - l(\beta) \leq 2s_1 - 2s_2 - 2s_6 - 2r_3.$$

If $l(\beta) > l(\Psi'(\beta))$, then we have nothing to do any more. Hence, let us consider the case

$$l(\beta) \leq l(\Psi'(\beta)).$$

Now, note that $s_1 \cdot s_4 = 0$ by (6.2). If $s_1 = 0$, (7.10) implies $s_2 = s_6 = r_3 = 0$ and $l(\Psi'(\beta)) = l(\beta)$. Then, (7.8) means

$$s_4 \geq s_3 + s_5 + 1.$$

It follows from this that $s_4 \neq 0$, which implies $s_5 = 0$ and $\deg_{C_{b+1}} \mathcal{R}_{0,j} = -1$ by (6.2). Hence, in this case, we have

$$l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup C_{b+1}}(-1, -2)}(\beta)) - l(\beta) \leq 2s_3 - 2s_4 + 1 \leq -1$$

and $T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup C_{b+1}}(-1, -2)}(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{O}_{b+1}(-3)[1]$ as desired. If $s_4 = 0$, by a similar argument, we see $s_3 = s_5 = s_6 = r_3 = 0$, $\deg_{C_{b+1}} \mathcal{R}_{0,j} = 0$ and $s_1 \geq s_2 + 1$. Then, we obtain

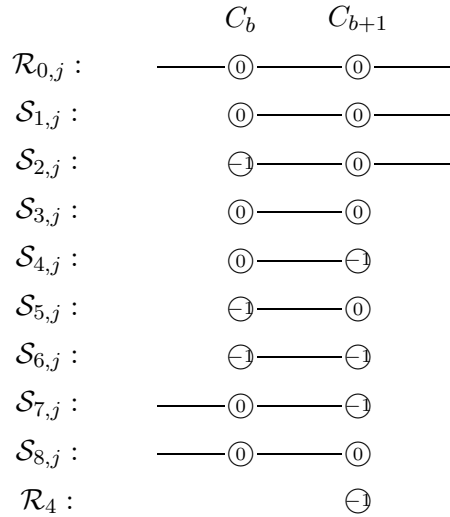
$$l(T'_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup C_{b+1}}}(\beta)) - l(\beta) \leq 2s_2 - 2s_1 + 1 \leq -1$$

and $T'_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b \cup C_{b+1}}}(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{O}_{b+1}[-1]$, which finishes the proof.

Case(ii.2.b): $a = -1$ and $l(\mathcal{R}_4) = 1$. In this case, (6.2) implies that $\deg_{C_{b+1}} \mathcal{R}_{0,j} = \deg_{C_{b+1}} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} = 0$. Noting (7.5), we specify the degrees in (7.4) and write

$$\bigoplus_p \mathcal{H}^p(\beta) = \bigoplus_j^{r_0} \mathcal{R}_{0,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{s_1} \mathcal{S}_{1,j} \oplus \cdots \oplus \bigoplus_j^{s_8} \mathcal{S}_{8,j} \oplus \mathcal{R}_4,$$

where $\mathcal{S}_{k,j}$'s are sheaves of the following forms.



Claim 7.9. Under the above assumption, we have the following.

- (i) $|s_1 + s_3 + s_4 - (s_2 + s_5 + s_6)| = 1$.
- (ii) If $s_3 = s_6 = s_7 = s_8 = 0$, then we have $s_1 \neq s_2$.
- (iii) If $s_1 = s_2 = s_3 = s_6 = 0$, then we have $s_7 \neq s_8$.

Proof. (i) follows from Condition 7.4 and (7.6). To show (ii), assume

$$(7.11) \quad s_3 = s_6 = s_7 = s_8 = 0$$

and

$$(7.12) \quad s_1 = s_2.$$

(i) means that $|s_4 - s_5| = 1$ in this case. Write $s_k = \sum_p s_k^p$ where s_k^p counts the number of direct summands $\mathcal{S}_{k,j}$ in $\mathcal{H}^p(\beta)$. By (7.12), we can apply Lemma 6.4 to deduce that $s_1^p = s_2^{p-1}$ for all p . On the other hand, Condition 7.4 under the assumption (7.11) gives rise to equalities

and inequalities $s_5^p + s_2^p = s_4^{p+1} + s_1^{p+1}$ for $p \neq 0, 1$, $s_5^0 + s_2^0 \geq s_4^1 + s_1^1$ and $s_5^1 + s_2^1 \leq s_4^2 + s_1^2$. Thus, we obtain $s_5^p = s_4^{p+1}$ for $p \neq 0, 1$, $s_5^0 \geq s_4^1$ and $s_5^1 \leq s_4^2$. Moreover, (7.6) says either

$$\begin{cases} s_5^0 = s_4^1 + 1 \\ s_5^1 = s_4^2 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} s_5^0 = s_4^1 \\ s_5^1 = s_4^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

holds. We consider only the first case because the second case is similar. In this case, Lemma 6.4 applied to $C = C_{b+1}$ yields $s_4^{p-1} \leq s_5^p$ for all p . Then, we have

$$s_5^2 = s_4^3 \leq s_5^4 = s_4^5 \leq \dots \quad \text{and} \quad s_4^0 \leq s_5^1 = s_4^2 \leq s_5^3 = s_4^4 \leq \dots$$

Because β is a bounded complex, we have $s_4^p = s_5^p = 0$ for $p \gg 0$, and consequently $s_5^2 = s_4^3 = 0$. It follows from this and (7.11) that

$$\text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{H}^2(\beta), \mathcal{R}_4) = \text{Ext}_X^2(\mathcal{R}_4, \mathcal{H}^0(\beta)) = 0.$$

Recall \mathcal{R}_4 is a direct summand of $\mathcal{H}^1(\beta)$ by Condition 7.3. Then, Lemma 4.3 implies that $\mathcal{R}_4[-1]$ is a direct summand of β . Since β is spherical, this means that $\beta = \mathcal{R}_4[-1]$ and hence that $c_1(\alpha) \neq c_1(\beta)$. This is a contradiction to Condition 7.5. (iii) can be shown in a similar way. q.e.d.

Since $c_1(\beta) = C_b$ holds by Condition 7.5, we see that $r_0 + s_1 + s_2$ is even and $r_0 + s_1 + \dots + s_8$ is odd. Therefore, $s_3 + \dots + s_8$ is odd and especially we have $s_3 + s_5 + s_8 \neq s_4 + s_6 + s_7$. Since $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}(k)}(\alpha)) = 1$ for all k , the following completes the proof for the case (ii.2.b).

Claim 7.10.

- (i) If $s_3 + s_5 + s_8 > s_4 + s_6 + s_7$, then $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}(-1)}(\beta)) < l(\beta)$.
- (ii) If $s_3 + s_5 + s_8 < s_4 + s_6 + s_7$, then $l(T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}(-2)}(\beta)) < l(\beta)$.

Proof. To prove (i), suppose that the inequality

$$(7.13) \quad s_3 + s_5 + s_8 > s_4 + s_6 + s_7$$

holds. If we further assume $s_6 \neq 0$, then (6.2) implies $r_0 = s_1 = s_3 = s_8 = 0$ and (7.13) becomes $s_5 > s_4 + s_6 + s_7$. This contradicts $|s_4 - (s_2 + s_5 + s_6)| = 1$ from Claim 7.9 and thus, we obtain

$$s_6 = 0.$$

Then, putting $\Psi = T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b+1}}(-1)}$, we have

$$(7.14) \quad l(\Psi(\beta)) - l(\beta) \leq (s_2 + s_4 + 2s_7 + 1) - (s_1 + s_3 + s_5 + 2s_8)$$

by Lemma 4.11.

We first consider the case $s_3 = 0$. By contradiction, assume that $l(\Psi(\beta)) - l(\beta) \geq 0$. Then, combining (7.14) with $s_5 - s_4 = s_1 - s_2 \pm 1$ from Claim 7.9 (i) and $s_5 - s_4 > s_7 - s_8$ from (7.13), we see $s_5 - s_4 = s_1 - s_2 + 1$ and $s_1 - s_2 = s_7 - s_8$. Now, we have $s_1 s_7 = s_2 s_8 = 0$ by (6.2) and

The inequality $\dim E_2^{1,-1} \leq 2$ from (7.2) also implies that

$$\text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{R}_{k,j}, \mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-1)) = 0$$

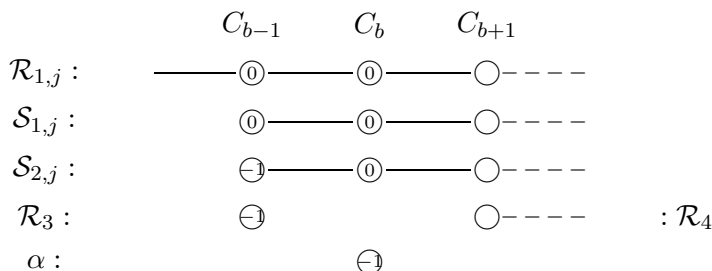
for $k = 1, 2$ and for all j . In particular, we get

$$\deg_{C_b} \mathcal{R}_{1,j} = \deg_{C_b} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} = 0.$$

Now, we give a proof for Case (iii) by induction on $l(\mathcal{R}_3)$. First, suppose $l(\mathcal{R}_3) = 1$. We write

$$\bigoplus_j^{r_1} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} = \bigoplus_j^{s_1} \mathcal{S}_{1,j} \oplus \bigoplus_j^{s_2} \mathcal{S}_{2,j},$$

where $\mathcal{S}_{k,j}$'s are sheaves of the following forms.



Because of the existence of \mathcal{R}_3 , we have $s_1 \neq s_2$ by Lemma 6.6. Define

$$\Psi_0 = \begin{cases} T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b-1} \cup C_b}(-1,-1)} & \text{if } s_1 < s_2, \\ T'_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b-1} \cup C_b}} & \text{if } s_2 < s_1. \end{cases}$$

Then, $(\Psi_0(\alpha), \Psi_0(\beta))$ fits in Case (ii) and $\Psi_0(\beta)$ satisfies $l(\Psi_0(\beta)) \leq l(\beta)$. Since, we have proved Case (ii), we finish the case $l(\mathcal{R}_3) = 1$.

Next, suppose $l(\mathcal{R}_3) > 1$. In this case, (6.2) implies

$$\deg_{C_{b-1}} \mathcal{R}_{2,j} = -1.$$

Define

$$\Psi' = T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_b}(-1)} \circ T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{b-1}}(-2)}.$$

Then, we have $\Psi'(\alpha) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_{b-1}}(-2)$ and $l(\Psi'(\beta)) \leq l(\beta)$. Moreover, we can see that $\Psi'(\beta)$ satisfies the induction hypothesis (on $l(\mathcal{R}_3)$). This finishes the proof of Case (iii) and we get the assertion of Proposition 1.7.

q.e.d.

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