

THE SYMPLECTIC GEOMETRY OF HIGHER AUSLANDER ALGEBRAS: SYMMETRIC PRODUCTS OF DISKS

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ABSTRACT. We show that the perfect derived categories of Iyama’s d -dimensional Auslander algebras of type \mathbb{A} are equivalent to the partially wrapped Fukaya categories of the d -fold symmetric product of the 2-dimensional unit disk with finitely many stops on its boundary. Furthermore, we observe that Koszul duality provides an equivalence between the partially wrapped Fukaya categories associated to the d -fold symmetric product of the disk and those of its $(n - d)$ -fold symmetric product; this observation leads to a symplectic proof of a theorem of Beckert concerning the derived Morita equivalence between the corresponding higher Auslander algebras of type \mathbb{A} .

As a byproduct of our results, we deduce that the partially wrapped Fukaya categories associated to the d -fold symmetric product of the disk organise into a paracyclic object equivalent to the d -dimensional Waldhausen \mathbf{S}_\bullet -construction, a simplicial space whose geometric realisation provides the d -fold delooping of the connective algebraic K -theory space of the ring of coefficients.

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INTRODUCTION

Let n and d be natural numbers and consider the poset

$$\{\mathbf{n}_d\} = \{I \in \mathbb{N}^d \mid 1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_d \leq n\}$$

of d -element multi-subsets of $\mathbf{n} = \{1, \dots, n\}$, where $I \leq J$ if for each $1 \leq a \leq d$ the inequality $i_a \leq j_a$ is satisfied. Further, introduce the subset $\{\mathbf{n}_d\}^b \subseteq \{\mathbf{n}_d\}$ consisting of those $I \in \{\mathbf{n}_d\}$ such that there exists an index $1 \leq a < d$ with $i_a = i_{a+1}$. Thus, the complement $(\mathbf{n}_d) = \{\mathbf{n}_d\} \setminus \{\mathbf{n}_d\}^b$ can be identified with the set of d -element subsets of \mathbf{n} equipped with the natural product order.

Let \mathbf{k} be a field and define the finite-dimensional \mathbf{k} -algebra

$$A_{n,d} := \left(\bigoplus_{I \leq J} \mathbf{k} f_{JI} \right) / \langle f_{KK} \mid K \in \{\mathbf{n}_d\}^b \rangle$$

equipped with the multiplication law

$$f_{KJ'} \cdot f_{JI} = \begin{cases} f_{KI} & \text{if } J = J', \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Equivalently, $A_{n,d}$ is the quotient of the incidence \mathbf{k} -algebra of the poset $\{\mathbf{n}_d\}$ by its two-sided ideal generated by the idempotents f_{KK} , $K \in \{\mathbf{n}_d\}^b$ (note that the \mathbf{k} -algebra $A_{n,d}$ vanishes if $n < d$ and is isomorphic to the base field \mathbf{k} if $n = d$). For example, an $A_{n,1}$ -module corresponds to a \mathbf{k} -vector-space-valued representation

$$V_1 \rightarrow V_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow V_n$$

of the linearly oriented A_n -quiver, while an $A_{n,2}$ -module amounts to a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} V_{11} & \rightarrow & V_{12} & \rightarrow & V_{13} & \rightarrow & \dots \rightarrow V_{1n} \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & V_{22} & \rightarrow & V_{23} & \rightarrow & \dots \rightarrow V_{2n} \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & & V_{33} & \rightarrow & \dots \rightarrow V_{3n} \\ & & & & & & \downarrow \\ & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & \downarrow \\ & & & & & & V_{nn} \end{array}$$

of \mathbf{k} -vector spaces with vanishing diagonal terms V_{aa} , $1 \leq a \leq n$.

Remarkably, the algebras $A_{n,d}$ arise naturally in three *a priori* unrelated contexts within representation theory, algebraic K -theory, and symplectic topology:

- (A) **Higher Auslander–Reiten theory.** The classical Auslander correspondence [Aus71], one of the cornerstones of the representation theory of finite-dimensional algebras, establishes a bijection

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{finite-dimensional } \mathbf{k}\text{-algebras} \\ \text{of finite representation type} \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{finite-dimensional } \mathbf{k}\text{-algebras } \Gamma \text{ with} \\ \text{gl. dim } \Gamma \leq 2 \leq \text{dom. dim } \Gamma \end{array} \right\}$$

where both classes of algebras are considered up to Morita equivalence; we remind the reader that $\text{dom. dim } \Gamma$, the dominant dimension in the sense of [Tac64], is the largest number d such that, in a minimal injective coresolution

$$0 \rightarrow \Gamma_\Gamma \rightarrow I^0 \rightarrow I^1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow I^{d-1} \rightarrow I^d \rightarrow \dots$$

of the regular representation Γ_Γ , the injective Γ -modules I^0, I^1, \dots, I^{d-1} are also projective. The correspondence is realised by associating to a \mathbf{k} -algebra A of finite representation type its *Auslander algebra*

$$\Gamma_A = \text{End}_A(\bigoplus_{[M]} M),$$

where the sum ranges over the isomorphism classes of indecomposable A -modules M . This correspondence relates representation-theoretic properties of A to homological properties of Γ .

For example, the \mathbf{k} -algebra $A_{n+1,2}$ is the Auslander algebra corresponding to the \mathbf{k} -algebra $A_{n,1}$. As shown in [Iya11], for $n \geq d > 2$ the algebra $A_{n,d}$ rather satisfies the inequalities

$$\text{gl. dim } \Gamma \leq d \leq \text{dom. dim } \Gamma$$

Thus, $A_{n,d}$ belongs to the class of *d-dimensional Auslander algebras* introduced by Iyama in [Iya07a] as central objects of study in a higher-dimensional version of Auslander–Reiten theory. From now on we will refer to the \mathbf{k} -algebras $A_{n,d}$ as the *higher Auslander algebras of Dynkin type \mathbb{A}* . Due to their rich combinatorial structure, this family of algebras has garnered quite some attention in representation theory, see for example [HI11, IO11, OT12, HIO14, GI19, DJW19] (where they are mostly referred to as the ‘*d*-representation finite algebras of type \mathbb{A} ’) as well as the closely related [IO13, JK19].

(B) **Waldhausen *K*-theory.** By a construction of Waldhausen [BGT13, Wal85], the sequence

$$n \longmapsto \text{perf}(A_{n,1})$$

of perfect derived (DG-)categories of the \mathbf{k} -algebras $A_{n,1}$, $n \geq 0$ organises into a simplicial differential graded \mathbf{k} -category which provides a model for the Waldhausen *K*-theory [Wal85] of the field \mathbf{k} . More precisely, the Waldhausen *K*-theory space

$$K(\mathbf{k}) = \Omega |N_{\text{dg}}(\text{perf}(A_{\bullet,1}))^{\simeq}|$$

of \mathbf{k} is defined to be the 1-fold loop space of the geometric realisation of the simplicial ∞ -groupoid $N_{\text{dg}}(\text{perf}(A_{\bullet,1}))^{\simeq}$ (obtained by passing to the largest Kan complex level-wise), leading to the formula $K_i(\mathbf{k}) \cong \pi_i(K(\mathbf{k}))$ for the higher algebraic *K*-groups of \mathbf{k} previously defined by Quillen [Qui73].

For $d > 1$, as discussed for abelian categories in the work of Poguntke [Pog17] and in [Dyc17b, DJW19] in the stable context, the sequence

$$n \longmapsto \text{perf}(A_{n,d})$$

of perfect derived (DG-)categories also forms a simplicial category. The relation to Waldhausen *K*-theory is then given by the formula

$$K(\mathbf{k}) \simeq \Omega^d |N_{\text{dg}}(\text{perf}(A_{\bullet,d}))^{\simeq}|,$$

so that, for a fixed natural number d , the simplicial relations among the algebras $A_{n,d}$ encode the *d*-fold delooping of the *K*-theory space $K(\mathbf{k})$.

(C) **Wrapped Floer theory.** Let $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{C}$ be the closed unit disk. For definiteness, fix the subset $\Lambda_n \subset \partial\mathbb{D}$ of $(n+1)$ -st roots of unity. It is well known that there is a quasi-equivalence of A_∞ -categories

$$\text{perf}(A_{n,1}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}(\mathbb{D}, \Lambda_n)$$

where $\mathcal{W}(\mathbb{D}, \Lambda_n)$ denotes the *partially wrapped* Fukaya category [Aur10a, HKK17] of \mathbb{D} with stops in Λ_n . The main result of the present article, stated below, establishes a higher-dimensional version of the above equivalence, providing a symplectic interpretation of all higher Auslander algebras of Dynkin type \mathbb{A} .

Our results

Let \mathbf{k} be a commutative ring. The following is the main theorem in this article.

Theorem 1 (Theorem 2.2.3). *Let $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{C}$ be the closed unit disk and let $\Lambda_n \subset \partial\mathbb{D}$ be the subset of $(n+1)$ -st roots of unity. Then, there is a quasi-equivalence of triangulated A_∞ -categories*

$$\text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}(\text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(d)})$$

between the perfect derived A_∞ -category of the \mathbf{k} -algebra $A_{n,d}$ and the \mathbb{Z} -graded partially wrapped Fukaya category of the *d*-th symmetric power $\text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})$ of \mathbb{D} with stops in

$$\Lambda_n^{(d)} = \bigcup_{p \in \Lambda_n} \{p\} \times \text{Sym}^{d-1}(\mathbb{D}). \quad \square$$

It is remarkable that, when working over a field, the global dimension of the \mathbf{k} -algebra $A_{n,d}$, which is d provided that $n > d$, is reflected in the dimension of the symplectic manifold $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})$, which is a real $2d$ -dimensional ball.

The proof of the foregoing theorem relies on an explicit computation of the derived endomorphism algebra $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}$ of a specific set of generators of the A_∞ -category $\mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(d)})$. As it turns out, $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}$ is in fact a formal differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra whose (degree 0) cohomology is isomorphic to $A_{n,d}$ as an ungraded \mathbf{k} -algebra (in the parlance of representation theory, we construct an explicit tilting object in $\mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(d)})$ whose endomorphism algebra is isomorphic to $A_{n,d}$). The differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}$ was originally introduced in the context of bordered Heegaard Floer homology [LOT18] under the name ‘strands algebra with d strands and n places’; its cohomology is computed in Section 4.1 in [LOT15]. However, in the aforementioned sources the authors work in characteristic 2. For this reason we follow an approach (hinted at in [LOT18, LOT15]) which relates the strands algebra to the Bruhat order on the symmetric group on d letters.

The connection between (A), (B) and (C) provided by the family of higher Auslander algebras of type A offers the opportunity to use insights or techniques from one of these subjects to the benefit of another. In this work we give a first illustration of the possibilities that arise from the interaction between higher Auslander–Reiten theory (A) and wrapped Floer theory (C). Namely, we provide a symplectic proof of the derived Morita equivalence between the \mathbf{k} -algebras $A_{n,d}$ and $A_{n,n-d}$ obtained by Beckert in [Bec18] by means of a rather involved calculus of derivators.

Theorem 2 (Theorems 2.3.3 and 2.4.3). *Let $n \geq d \geq 1$. There is a commutative diagram of quasi-equivalences of triangulated A_∞ -categories*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}^\vee) & \xleftarrow{\text{Koszul Duality}} & \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}) & & \\
 & \searrow & \swarrow & & \\
 & & \mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(d)}) & & \mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^{n-d}(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(n-d)}) \\
 & & \swarrow & & \searrow \\
 & & & \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,n-d}) & \xleftarrow{\text{Koszul Duality}} & \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,n-d}^\vee)
 \end{array}$$

where, by convention, $\mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^0(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(0)}) = \mathrm{perf}(\mathbf{k})$, and $A_{n,d}^\vee$ and $A_{n,n-d}^\vee$ denote the derived Koszul duals of the (augmented) \mathbf{k} -algebras $A_{n,d}$ and $A_{n,n-d}$, respectively. \square

The proofs of both of the above theorems exploit results of Auroux [Aur10a] which allow us calculate the cochain complexes of morphisms between objects in a distinguished subcategory of $\mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(d)})$ and to determine explicit classical generators of this partially wrapped Fukaya category. While the triangles of quasi-equivalences in Theorem 2 are direct consequences of derived Koszul duality for homologically smooth and proper algebras, the diamond of quasi-equivalences in the middle is due to an additional symmetry: First, note that the binomial symmetry

$$\binom{n}{d} = \binom{n}{n-d}$$

can be concretely realised by the bijection

$$\binom{\mathbf{n}}{d} \xleftarrow{\cong} \binom{\mathbf{n}}{n-d}, \quad I \longmapsto \mathbf{n} \setminus I$$

obtained by associating to a subset $I \subseteq \mathbf{n}$ of cardinality d its complement. This bijection further mediates a correspondence of objects

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(d)}) & \longleftarrow \binom{\mathbf{n}}{d} \xleftarrow{\cong} \binom{\mathbf{n}}{n-d} & \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^{n-d}(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(n-d)}) \\
 \prod_{i \in I} L_{0,i} & \longleftarrow I & J \longmapsto \prod_{j \in J} L_{j-1,j}
 \end{array}$$

where the Lagrangians $L_{ij} \subset \mathbb{D}$ are the ones depicted in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. The proof of Theorem 2 simply amounts to verifying that the above collections of Lagrangians generate the corresponding partially wrapped Fukaya categories and, for a suitable choice of grading structures on them, the derived endomorphism algebras of their direct sums are quasi-isomorphic.

Remark. Let $\overline{\mathbb{H}} \subset \mathbb{C}$ be the closed upper half-plane and $\Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \partial\overline{\mathbb{H}}$ the set of integer numbers. The results in this article can be easily extended to prove that there is a quasi-equivalence of triangulated A_{∞} -categories

$$\mathrm{D}^{\mathrm{fd}}(A_{\infty,d}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\overline{\mathbb{H}}), \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}^{(d)}),$$

where $A_{\infty,d}$ is the (infinite-dimensional, locally unital) \mathbf{k} -algebra defined in complete analogy to the higher Auslander algebras of type \mathbb{A} , considering instead the poset

$$\left\{ \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{d} \right\} = \{I \in \mathbb{Z}^d \mid i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_d\}$$

of d -element multi-subsets of \mathbb{Z} . When working over a field, the \mathbf{k} -algebra $A_{\infty,d}$ was introduced originally in [JK19] as a higher-dimensional analogue of the mesh category of type $\mathbb{Z}A_{\infty}$ which appears prominently in classical Auslander–Reiten theory. Similarly, the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(S^1 \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}), \Lambda_n^{(d)})$ associated to the d -fold symmetric product of a marked half-infinite cylinder is related to the higher-dimensional analogues of the tubes introduced in *loc. cit.* \square

Future work

It is known [Boc16, HKK17, LP18a] that the partially wrapped and the infinitesimally wrapped Fukaya categories of a punctured surface are equivalent to (suitable versions of) the derived categories of graded gentle algebras associated to a polygonal decomposition of the surface dual to a ribbon graph (Lagrangian skeleton) onto which the surface retracts. Conversely, the derived category of every graded gentle algebra arises this way. Therefore, the Fukaya categories of punctured Riemann surfaces provide a geometric way of studying the combinatorial structure of derived categories of graded gentle algebras. For example, in [LP18b] new derived equivalences between gentle algebras were discovered using this perspective, which subsequently led to a classification of all (ungraded) gentle algebras up to derived equivalence [APS19, Opp19].

An important feature of partially wrapped Fukaya categories of Weinstein manifolds is that, as envisioned by Kontsevich [Kon09] and further explored in [GPS18], they are expected to satisfy cosheaf-like descent conditions. Namely, there should be a constructible cosheaf of A_{∞} -categories defined on every Lagrangian skeleton of the Weinstein manifold whose A_{∞} -category of global sections is equivalent to the partially wrapped Fukaya category of the Weinstein manifold. In the case of surfaces, this amounts to the fact that derived categories of gentle algebras can be exhibited as a colimit of a suitable diagram formed by perfect derived categories of A_n -quivers, which are to be interpreted as the stalks of the corresponding (constructible) cosheaf defined on a ribbon graph of the surface [HKK17, DK18, Dyc17a].

In subsequent work we exploit the interplay between (B) and (C) to further advance this programme: The simplicial combinatorics intrinsically present in (B) provide a systematic approach to local-to-global phenomena for the partially wrapped Fukaya categories of symmetric powers of Riemann surfaces. As a result, we expect to compute these partially wrapped Fukaya categories by gluing together perfect derived categories of higher-dimensional Auslander algebras of type \mathbb{A} . The present article thus focuses on the local aspects that enter into this picture. For completeness, we mention that the case of *punctured* disks is investigated in detail in [LP18c] from the point of view of homological mirror symmetry.

Conventions

We fix an arbitrary commutative ring \mathbf{k} . In what concerns A_{∞} -categories, we follow the notational conventions in Seidel’s book [Sei08]. Given objects x and y in an A_{∞} -category \mathcal{A} , we denote the cochain complex of morphisms from x to y by $\mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y)$ and write $\mathrm{hom}(x, y) = \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y)$ if the ambient A_{∞} -category is clear from the context. We also write

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}^*(x, y) = H^*(\mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y))$$

and $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}^0(x, y)$ to denote the graded \mathbf{k} -module and the plain \mathbf{k} -module of morphisms from x to y in the graded \mathbf{k} -category $H^*(\mathcal{A})$ and the ungraded \mathbf{k} -category $H^0(\mathcal{A})$, respectively. Finally, for differential graded \mathbf{k} -categories we follow the conventions in [Kel06]; in particular, the

graded Leibniz rule takes the form

$$\partial(\psi \circ \varphi) = \partial(\psi) \circ \varphi + (-1)^{|\psi|} \psi \circ \partial(\varphi)$$

whenever ψ is a homogeneous morphism (we compose morphisms from right to left).

1. PRELIMINARIES

In this preliminary section we recall general aspects of the theory of Fukaya categories which are relevant to our investigation of the partially wrapped Fukaya categories associated to the symmetric products of the 2-dimensional unit disk.

1.1. Fukaya categories of symmetric products of Riemann surfaces

We begin with a brief overview of the different variants of the Fukaya category associated to the symmetric products of an arbitrary Riemann surface.

1.1.1. Fukaya categories and wrapped Fukaya categories

Let Σ be a compact Riemann surface and $d \geq 1$ an integer. The complex structure j on Σ induces a complex structure $\mathrm{Sym}^d(j)$ on the d -fold symmetric product

$$\mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma) := \underbrace{\Sigma \times \cdots \times \Sigma}_{d \text{ times}} / \mathfrak{S}_d$$

of Σ . Take $z \in \Sigma$ and let D be the image of the embedding

$$\mathrm{Sym}^{d-1}(\Sigma) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma), \quad \mathbf{x} \longmapsto z + \mathbf{x}.$$

Recall that there is an isomorphism $H^2(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma)) \cong \bigwedge^2 H^1(\Sigma) \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, where the direct summand \mathbb{Z} is represented by the Poincaré dual of D . We are chiefly interested in open symplectic manifolds of the form

$$M := \mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma) \setminus D = \mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma \setminus \{z\}).$$

The divisor D is ample, thus the complex manifold $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma)$ admits a symplectic form $\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} iF_A$, where A is a connection on the line bundle $\mathcal{O}(kD)$ for some sufficiently large k . The symplectic form ω tames the complex structure on $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma)$ and lies in the cohomology class Poincaré dual to kD . Moreover, the restriction of ω to M gives an exact symplectic form which is convex at infinity.

Let $p: \Sigma^{\times d} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma)$ be the branched covering map, which is ramified along the big diagonal in $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma)$. Let ω_Σ be a choice of a symplectic structure on Σ . In Corollary 7.2 in [Per08] Perutz constructs an exact Kähler form on M of the above type but with the additional property that $\omega = p_*(\omega_\Sigma^{\times d})$ outside a small neighbourhood of the big diagonal. This additional property allows us to consider exact Lagrangians in $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma)$ of the form $L_1 \times L_2 \times \cdots \times L_d$, where $\{L_i\}$ is a collection of pairwise disjoint exact Lagrangians on Σ (with respect to θ_Σ).

Remark 1.1.1. The fundamental theorem of algebra, responsible for the identification $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}^d$, implies that $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})$ is a ball of (real) dimension $2d$. Moreover, the symplectic structure on $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})$ is equivalent to the standard symplectic structure on the ball since both tame the standard complex structure. We prefer to use the symplectic structure constructed via the symmetric product construction in order to provide a diagrammatic description of the Lagrangians. \square

For an exact symplectic manifold with convexity at infinity, such as M above, a rigorous construction of a Fukaya category of compact exact Lagrangians $\mathcal{F}(M)$ appears in Seidel's book [Sei08]. By construction, $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is an idempotent complete triangulated A_∞ -category which is linear over \mathbf{k} . There is also a rigorous construction of a larger A_∞ -category—due to Abouzaid and Seidel [AS10]—that allows for non-compact exact Lagrangians with controlled behaviour at infinity, namely the *wrapped* Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(M)$ in which $\mathcal{F}(M)$ embeds as a full subcategory.

1.1.2. Partially wrapped Fukaya categories

A fruitful extension of the above considerations consists in equipping the symplectic manifold M with *stops* and considering the resulting *partially wrapped* Fukaya categories. We review the technical setup of this construction. Let Σ be a surface with non-empty boundary equipped with an exact area form ω_Σ and $\Lambda \subset \partial\Sigma$ a non-empty finite subset. Consider the complex manifold $M = \text{Sym}^d(\Sigma)$ equipped with a symplectic form as outlined above. Note that M is a symplectic manifold with corners, considered as a Liouville sector as in [GPS19]. We let

$$\Lambda^{(d)} = \bigcup_{p \in \Lambda} \{p\} \times \text{Sym}^{d-1}(\Sigma)$$

be a union of symplectic hypersurfaces in M which we call *stops*. To these data Auroux [Aur10b] associates a partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda^{(d)})$; the general theory of partially wrapped Fukaya categories has been further developed by Ganatra, Pardon and Shende [GPS18] and Sylvan [Syl19a]. Auroux's construction of partially wrapped Fukaya categories was inspired by the bordered Heegaard Floer theory of Lipshitz, Ozsváth and Thurston [LOT18], as well as by the more familiar special case of the Fukaya–Seidel category [Sei08] associated to a Lefschetz fibration on an exact symplectic manifold.

1.1.3. Stop-removal sequences

The three flavours of Fukaya categories discussed above are related by a commutative diagram of functors

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda^{(d)}) & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \mathcal{F}(M) & \longleftrightarrow & \mathcal{W}(M) \end{array}$$

where the functor $\mathcal{F}(M) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda^{(d)})$ is fully faithful, and so is its composite with the functor $\mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda^{(d)}) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(M)$. Moreover, the functor $\mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda^{(d)}) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(M)$ is the localisation at the union of the images of the so-called *Orlov functors*

$$\iota_p: \mathcal{W}(\text{Sym}^{d-1}(\Sigma), \Lambda_p^{(d-1)}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}(\text{Sym}^d(\Sigma), \Lambda^{(d)})$$

for $p \in \Lambda$, where $\Lambda_p = \Lambda \setminus \{p\}$. In the above setting of symmetric products of Riemann surfaces, Auroux [Aur10b] proved that the image of the Orlov functors is generated by the objects supported near the stops (see also [Syl19a] and [GPS18] for results in a much more general setting and [Syl19b] for further applications of these functors). For a fixed stop $p \in \Lambda$, the Orlov functor ι_p is part of a Drinfeld–Verdier localisation sequence

$$(1.1.1) \quad \mathcal{W}(\text{Sym}^{d-1}(\Sigma), \Lambda_p^{(d-1)}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}(\text{Sym}^d(\Sigma), \Lambda^{(d)}) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{W}(\text{Sym}^d(\Sigma), \Lambda_p^{(d)})$$

which we refer to as the *stop-removal sequence* at p .

1.1.4. Grading structures

In general, the (cochain complexes of morphisms in the) partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(\text{Sym}^d(\Sigma), \Lambda^{(d)})$ can only be $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded. If the first Chern class of $\text{Sym}^d(\Sigma)$ satisfies $2c_1 = 0$ (that is, if Σ has genus 0 or if $d = 1$), results in [Sei00] imply that $\mathcal{W}(\text{Sym}^d(\Sigma), \Lambda^{(d)})$ admits a \mathbb{Z} -grading; the possible \mathbb{Z} -gradings on $\mathcal{W}(\text{Sym}^d(\Sigma), \Lambda^{(d)})$ form a torsor over the first cohomology group $H^1(\text{Sym}^d(\Sigma)) \cong H^1(\Sigma)$. Since in this article we only study the case when Σ is a disk (which has vanishing first cohomology), the partially wrapped Fukaya categories we consider admit a unique \mathbb{Z} -grading.

1.1.5. Generators of the partially wrapped Fukaya category

The following result [Aur10a] describes sets of generators of the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(\text{Sym}^d(\Sigma), \Lambda^{(d)})$ in terms of arcs in $\Sigma \setminus \Lambda$.

Theorem 1.1.2 (Auroux). *Let Σ be a compact Riemann surface with non-empty boundary and Λ a finite set of points on its boundary. Let L_1, \dots, L_n be a collection of disjoint properly embedded arcs in $\Sigma \setminus \Lambda$ with endpoints in the boundary of Σ . Assume that $\Sigma \setminus \{L_1, \dots, L_n\}$ is a disjoint union of disks, each of which contains at most one point of Λ . Then, the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma), \Lambda^{(d)})$ is generated, as an idempotent complete triangulated A_∞ -category, by the $\binom{n}{d}$ Lagrangian submanifolds $L_I = \prod_{i \in I} L_i$, where I ranges over the d -element subsets of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. \square*

Let us review Auroux's proof of [Theorem 1.1.2](#). Fix $2g + 1$ points $p_0, \dots, p_{2g} \in \mathbb{C}$ and consider the compact surface $\bar{\Sigma}$ given by a branched double cover of $\mathbb{C}P^1$ branched over the p_i 's and ∞ . Let Σ be the surface obtained from $\bar{\Sigma}$ by puncturing it at the preimage of ∞ . The surface Σ comes with a 2-fold branched covering $\pi: \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Consider the map

$$f: \mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad [z_1, \dots, z_d] \longmapsto \pi(z_1) + \dots + \pi(z_d).$$

The map f is a Lefschetz fibration whose critical points are tuples $[q_{s_1}, \dots, q_{s_d}]$ where $s = \{s_1, \dots, s_d\}$ is a d -element subset of $\{p_0, \dots, p_{2g}\}$ and $\pi(q_{s_i}) = p_{s_i}$. That is, the critical points consist of d -tuples of distinct critical points of π . By adding more stops if necessary, the generators specified in [Theorem 1.1.2](#) can be identified with thimbles of the Lefschetz fibration f and, moreover, the resulting partially wrapped Fukaya category is quasi-equivalent to the Fukaya–Seidel category of f . A celebrated result of Seidel [[Sei08](#)] shows that these thimbles generate the Fukaya–Seidel category of f . Removing the additional stops, if there are any, corresponds to a localisation of the Fukaya–Seidel category of f . Auroux leverages these considerations to prove that the product Lagrangians listed in [Theorem 1.1.2](#) are indeed sufficient to generate the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma), \Lambda^{(d)})$ as an idempotent complete triangulated A_∞ -category.

In the particular case of the pair $(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n)$, Auroux's Lefschetz fibration can be described concretely as follows: First, consider the $(n + 1)$ -fold branched covering map

$$\mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad z \longmapsto z^{n+1}.$$

This is chosen so that the preimage of $1 \in \mathbb{C}$ is the set $\Lambda_n = \{p_0, p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ of stops, which is contained in the boundary of the unit disk. Therefore, the Fukaya–Seidel category of a morsification of this map is quasi-equivalent to the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)} = \mathcal{W}(\mathbb{D}, \Lambda_n)$. A concrete Morsification is given by

$$f_{n,1}: \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad z \longmapsto z^{n+1} - \varepsilon(n+1)z$$

for some $\varepsilon > 0$, so that the n distinct critical points of $f_{n,1}$ lie on the circle of radius $\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon}$. Consider now the Lefschetz fibration

$$f_{n,d}: \mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad [z_1, \dots, z_d] \longmapsto \sum_{i=1}^d f_{n,1}(z_i) = \sum_{i=1}^d z_i^{n+1} - \varepsilon(n+1)z_i.$$

Essentially by construction, the Fukaya–Seidel category of $f_{n,d}$ is quasi-equivalent to the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} = \mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(d)})$. Under the identification

$$\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{C}^d, \quad [z_1, \dots, z_d] \longmapsto (e_1(z_1, \dots, z_d), \dots, e_d(z_1, \dots, z_d))$$

where e_i is the i -th elementary symmetric polynomial (the sum of all distinct products of i variables), we can express the function $f_{n,d}$ (and its Morsification) in terms of the coordinates of \mathbb{C}^d using Newton's identities. For example, for $n = d = 2$ we obtain the map

$$\mathbb{C}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad (u, v) \longmapsto u^3 - 3uv - 3\varepsilon u.$$

1.1.6. Derived endomorphism algebras of generators

Let L_1, \dots, L_n be arcs in $\Sigma \setminus \Lambda_n$ which satisfy the assumptions in [Theorem 1.1.2](#), with the additional condition that each disk in the decomposition $\Sigma \setminus (\cup L_i)$ contains *exactly* one stop. Suppose for a moment that the ground ring \mathbf{k} has characteristic 2, so that the results in [[Aur10b](#)] apply verbatim. In this context, Auroux provides a differential $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded model for the derived endomorphism algebra $\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{I,J} \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)$ of the associated generator of the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma), \Lambda^{(d)})$. By picking a particularly nice perturbation scheme adapted

to this set-up, he shows that there are no holomorphic n -gons for $n \geq 3$ with boundary on these generators and therefore the higher products in the derived endomorphism algebra \mathcal{A} vanish. Moreover, he determines all the holomorphic bigons and triangles that contribute to the product and the differential. In the end, Auroux establishes a quasi-isomorphism

$$\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{I,J} \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J) \simeq \bigoplus_{I,J} \bigoplus_{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d} \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)^\pi,$$

where

$$\mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)^\pi = \mathrm{hom}(L_{i_1}, L_{j_{\pi(1)}}) \otimes \mathrm{hom}(L_{i_2}, L_{j_{\pi(2)}}) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathrm{hom}(L_{i_d}, L_{j_{\pi(d)}})$$

and $\mathrm{hom}(L_i, L_j)$ is the free \mathbf{k} -module generated by all Reeb chords $L_i \rightarrow L_j$ induced by the Reeb flow along the various boundary components of $\Sigma \setminus \Lambda_n$. The differential $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded \mathbf{k} -algebra on the right-hand side can be identified with the strands algebra arising in the context of the bordered Heegaard–Floer homology of Lipshitz, Ozsváth and Thurston [LOT18]. We emphasise that in general the above direct sum decomposition of the strands algebra is preserved neither by the differential nor the multiplication operation, which is a source of difficulties.

In arbitrary characteristic, Auroux’s description is still relevant. Indeed, the above counting of holomorphic polygons does not depend on the ground ring nor on a possible choice of grading structure on $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\Sigma)$. However, there are *signs* involved in the differential and the composition of morphisms, which arise from the orientations of the various moduli spaces of holomorphic disks. In the case $\Sigma = \mathbb{D}$, which is the only concern of this article, we approach this problem of determining signs by providing an explicit characteristic-free lift of the strands algebra from [LOT18] by means of a simple modification of a construction of Khovanov [Kho14], and showing that any other lift gives rise to an isomorphic algebra.

1.2. The partially wrapped Fukaya categories $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$

Let \mathbb{D} be the 2-dimensional unit disk and $\Lambda_n = \{p_0, p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ a set of stops on its boundary, where $n \geq 0$. While from the point of view of symplectic topology the precise position of the stops does not matter, for definiteness we often let Λ_n be the set of $(n+1)$ -st roots of unity. In this section we begin our analysis of the partially wrapped Fukaya categories

$$\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} := \mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(d)}), \quad d \geq 1.$$

Note that $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})$ has Liouville completion $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}^n$, which is an exact symplectic manifold with vanishing first Chern class. As explained in §1.1.4, the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ admits a \mathbb{Z} -grading and the vanishing of the first cohomology group $H^1(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})) \cong H^1(\mathbb{D})$ implies that this \mathbb{Z} -grading is unique. We equip $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ with this canonical \mathbb{Z} -grading throughout the article. In $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})$, we will consider Lagrangians L of the form $L = \prod_{i=1}^d L_i$ where L_i are pairwise disjoint arcs in $\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n$. These are all contractible, hence the choice of a grading structure on such a Lagrangian is unique up to the natural action of \mathbb{Z} which corresponds to the shift functor in $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$. Finally, if $n < d$ it can be shown—by applying the stop-removal sequence (1.1.1) recursively and keeping in mind that the (fully) wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}^{(d)} = \mathcal{W}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ is trivial—that the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ is trivial. Thus, our interest mostly lies in the case $n \geq d \geq 1$.

1.3. The partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)}$

1.3.1. Combinatorial coordinates

We assume that the orientation of \mathbb{D} is such that, if embedded in the plane, its boundary is oriented counter-clockwise. For combinatorial reasons, we assume that the cyclic order on the labels of the stops $p_i \in \Lambda_n$ induced by the orientation of the disk’s boundary agrees with the *opposite* of the natural cyclic order on the set $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$. We denote by i the boundary component of $\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n$ which lies between the points p_i and p_{i+1} . In particular, if $n = 0$ then there is a single boundary component labelled 0.

For $0 \leq i < j \leq n$ we let L_{ij} be a properly embedded arc in $\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n$ whose endpoints lie on the components of $\partial\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n$ labelled i and j . With some abuse of notation, we identify these Lagrangians with objects of the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)}$, keeping in mind that one has to also

choose grading structures on them. Objects with the same underlying Lagrangians with different grading structures are related by the shift functor. The morphisms between disjoint Lagrangians are given by (composites of) Reeb chords corresponding to the Reeb flow along the boundary of the disk which is the rotational flow in the counterclockwise direction. More generally, there are additional morphisms induced by intersection points.

The Lagrangians L_{01}, \dots, L_{0n} play a particularly important role in this article. We choose isotopy classes of these Lagrangians so that they are mutually disjoint and partition \mathbb{D} into a disjoint union of (topological) disks, each of which contains exactly one stop in Λ_n . By [Theorem 1.1.2](#), these Lagrangians generate the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)}$ as an idempotent complete triangulated A_∞ -category (with respect to arbitrarily chosen grading structures on them). See [Figure 1](#) for an example in the case $n = 5$.

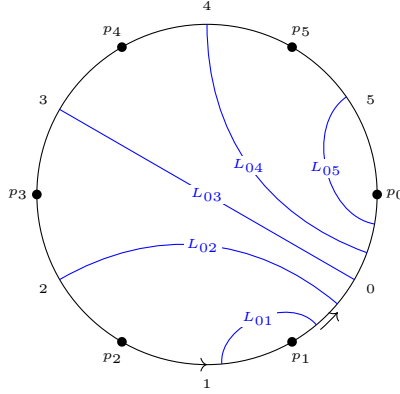


FIGURE 1. The generators L_{01}, \dots, L_{0n} of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)} = \mathcal{W}(\mathbb{D}, \Lambda_n)$ in the case $n = 5$.

1.3.2. The quasi-equivalence $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)} \simeq \text{perf}(A_{n,1})$

Let $n \geq 1$. Recall that $A_{n,1}$ denotes the path \mathbf{k} -algebra of the quiver

$$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow n.$$

We view $A_{n,1}$ as an A_∞ -algebra concentrated in degree 0 and vanishing higher products. We claim that there is an *isomorphism* of A_∞ -algebras

$$\bigoplus_{i,j=1}^n \text{hom}(L_{0i}, L_{0j}) \xrightarrow{\cong} A_{n,1}$$

and, consequently, a quasi-equivalence of triangulated A_∞ -categories

$$\text{perf}(A_{n,1}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{W}_n^{(1)}.$$

Indeed, since the Lagrangians L_{01}, \dots, L_{0n} do not intersect in the interior of the disk, the only morphisms between them in $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)}$ are given by Reeb chords corresponding to the Reeb flow along the boundary of the disk:

$$L_{01} \rightarrow L_{02} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow L_{0n}.$$

Note that there are no relations between these morphisms. Moreover, since the above quiver is a tree, we can choose grading structures on the above Lagrangians to ensure that all of the morphisms above have degree 0 (for example, by choosing arbitrary grading structures and then shifting them as necessary). Therefore, with respect to the aforementioned choice of grading structures, the natural map

$$\bigoplus_{i,j=1}^n \text{hom}(L_{0i}, L_{0j}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \bigoplus_{i,j}^n H^0(\text{hom}(L_{0i}, L_{0j}))$$

is an isomorphism of A_∞ -algebras and, moreover, that there is an isomorphism of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebras

$$\bigoplus_{i,j}^n H^0(\text{hom}(L_{0i}, L_{0j})) \cong A_{n,1};$$

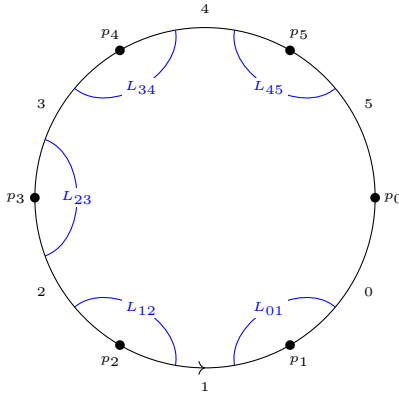


FIGURE 2. The generators $L_{01}, L_{12}, \dots, L_{n-1,n}$ of $\mathcal{W}(\mathbb{D}, \Lambda_n)$ in the case $n = 5$.

in particular, the A_∞ -algebra $\bigoplus_{i,j=1}^n \text{hom}(L_{0i}, L_{0j})$ is in fact an (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebra. This proves the claim.

For later use we note that, with respect to appropriately chosen grading structures on the Lagrangians L_{0i} , $1 \leq i \leq n$, the above argument establishes the existence of isomorphisms of *graded* \mathbf{k} -modules

$$(1.3.1) \quad \text{hom}(L_{0i}, L_{0j}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{k}(0) & i \leq j; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, the differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra $\bigoplus_{i,j=1}^n \text{hom}(L_{0,i}, L_{0,j})$ is in fact an (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebra.

1.3.3. The quasi-equivalence $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)} \simeq \text{perf}(A_{n,n-1})$

Following Section 3.3 in [HKK17] and Section 2.1 in [LP18c], consider the Lagrangians $L_{i-1,i}$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ in $\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n$, embedded in such a way that they are mutually disjoint and partition \mathbb{D} into a disjoint union of disks, each of which containing exactly one stop in Λ_n ; for reference, the situation is depicted in Figure 2 in the case $n = 5$. By Theorem 1.1.2, these Lagrangians generate the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)} = \mathcal{W}(\mathbb{D}, \Lambda_n)$ as an idempotent complete triangulated A_∞ -category. Moreover, since the Lagrangians $L_{i-1,i}$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, do not intersect in the interior of the disk, the only morphisms in $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)}$ between them are given by Reeb chords corresponding to the Reeb flow along the boundary of the disk:

$$L_{n-1,n} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow L_{12} \rightarrow L_{01}.$$

Note that the composite of any two consecutive of these morphisms vanishes for the corresponding Reeb chords cannot be composed. Also, since the above quiver is a tree, we can choose grading structures on the Lagrangians $L_{i-1,i}$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, to ensure that all the morphisms between them have degree 0. The resulting \mathbf{k} -algebra is isomorphic to the higher Auslander algebra $A_{n-1,n}$. This establishes the existence of the required quasi-equivalences. For later use, we note that the above argument shows that there is an isomorphism of graded \mathbf{k} -modules

$$(1.3.2) \quad \text{hom}(L_{j-1,j}, L_{i-1,i}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{k}(0) & 0 \leq j - i \leq 1; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

with respect to appropriate grading structures on the corresponding Lagrangians. In particular, the differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra $\bigoplus_{i,j=1}^n \text{hom}(L_{j-1,j}, L_{i-1,i})$ is in fact an (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebra.

2. FUKAYA CATEGORIES OF SYMMETRIC PRODUCTS OF DISKS

We fix natural numbers $n \geq d \geq 1$. We recall from [OT12] an equivalent definition of Iyama's higher Auslander algebras of type \mathbb{A} which is the most convenient for our present purposes. It is straightforward to verify that this definition agrees with that given in the introduction to this article.

Definition. The d -dimensional Auslander algebra of type \mathbb{A}_{n-d+1} is the (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebra with underlying \mathbf{k} -module

$$A_{n,d} := \bigoplus_{I \leq J} \mathbf{k} \cdot f_{JI} / \langle f_{JI} \mid \exists a : j_a \geq i_{a+1} \rangle,$$

where I and J range over the poset $\binom{n}{d}$, equipped with the apparent multiplication law

$$f_{KJ'} \cdot f_{JI} = \begin{cases} f_{KI} & \text{if } J = J', \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, $A_{n,d}$ is a monomial quotient of the incidence \mathbf{k} -algebra of the poset $\binom{n}{d}$. \square

Remark. If $n = d$, then the corresponding higher Auslander algebra $A_{n,n}$ is isomorphic to the ground commutative ring \mathbf{k} since the poset $\binom{n}{n}$ consists of a single element. \square

This section is devoted to the proofs of our main results, which explicitly determine the derived endomorphism algebras

$$\mathcal{A}_{n,d} := \bigoplus_{I,J} \text{hom}(L_I, L_J), \quad \mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\vee := \bigoplus_{J,I} \text{hom}(L_J^\vee, L_I^\vee) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\sharp := \bigoplus_{J,I} \text{hom}(L_J^\sharp, L_I^\sharp)$$

associated to three different sets of generators $\{L_I\}$, $\{L_I^\vee\}$ and $\{L_I^\sharp\}$ of the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$. The collections $\{L_I^\vee\}$ and $\{L_I^\sharp\}$ agree up to shift:

$$L_I^\sharp = L_I^\vee[-\text{rk}(I)]$$

where $\text{rk}(I)$ is the (normalised) rank of $I \in \binom{n}{d}$; in particular, their underlying Lagrangians in $\text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n^{(d)})$ are equal. More precisely, we prove the following statements:

- (1) In [Theorem 2.2.3](#) we prove that there is a quasi-isomorphism of differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebras

$$A_{n,d} \xrightarrow{\cong} A_{n,d}$$

which results in a quasi-equivalence of triangulated A_∞ -categories

$$\text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \quad A_{n,d} \longmapsto \bigoplus L_I.$$

- (2) In [Theorems 2.3.3](#) and [2.4.3](#) respectively, we prove that there are *isomorphisms* of differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebras

$$A_{n,d}^\vee \cong A_{n,d}^\vee \quad \text{and} \quad A_{n,d}^\sharp \cong A_{n,n-d},$$

where we remind the reader that the Koszul dual algebra $A_{n,d}^\vee$ is generated in cohomological degrees 0 and 1. These result in quasi-equivalences of triangulated A_∞ -categories

$$\text{perf}(A_{n,d}^\vee) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \quad A_{n,d}^\vee \longmapsto \bigoplus L_I^\vee,$$

and

$$\text{perf}(A_{n,n-d}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \quad A_{n,n-d} \longmapsto \bigoplus L_I^\sharp,$$

respectively. Moreover, the collections $\{L_I\}$ and $\{L_I^\vee\}$ are Koszul dual to one another and hence the associated quasi-equivalences $\text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ and $\text{perf}(A_{n,d}^\vee) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ are intertwined by Koszul duality.

2.1. The strands algebra $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$

For the sake of completeness, we provide a lift of the ‘strands algebra with d strands n places’ introduced in [\[LOT18\]](#) which takes into account the fact that we work in arbitrary characteristic. Our construction can be interpreted as a decorated version of a construction of Khovanov [\[Kho14\]](#). As we explain below, the strands algebra is a combinatorially-defined differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra which we eventually prove to be quasi-isomorphic to the derived endomorphism algebra $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}$ of an appropriate set $\{L_I\}$ of generators of the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$.

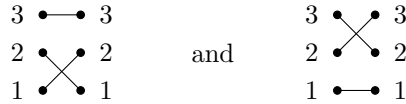
2.1.1. *The Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_d*

As originally observed in [LOT18], the strands algebra is closely related to the Bruhat order on the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_d . We recall from [BB05] the relevant terminology. By a *word* we mean a (finite) word in the alphabet $\{s_1, \dots, s_{d-1}\} \subset \mathfrak{S}_d$ given by the simple transpositions $s_a = (a+1, a)$ (note that we read words from right to left since we want to relate these to the composition of morphisms in the Fukaya category). A word w' is a *subword* of a word w if w' is obtained from w by deleting some of its letters; in particular, the empty word is a subword of every word. A *reduced expression* for a permutation $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ is factorisation of π as a word of minimal length; a word is *reduced* if it is a reduced expression for some permutation. The *length* of a permutation is the length of any of its reduced expressions. Equivalently, the length of $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ is the number

$$\text{inv}(\pi) = \#\{1 \leq a < b \leq d \mid \pi(b) < \pi(a)\}$$

of *inversions* in π , see Proposition 1.5.2 in [BB05]. The relation $\pi' \leq \pi$ holds in the Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_d if and only if there exists a reduced expression of π which contains a reduced expression of π' as a subword, see Theorem 2.2.2 in [BB05]. Equivalently, $\pi' \leq \pi$ if and only if every reduced expression of π contains a reduced expression of π' as a subword, see Corollary 2.2.3 in [BB05]. The function $\pi \mapsto \text{inv}(\pi)$ endows the Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_d with the structure of a graded poset, see Theorem 2.2.6 in [BB05]; the elements of degree 1 are precisely the simple transpositions. As is customary, we write $\pi' \triangleleft \pi$ to denote a covering relation in the Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_d ; equivalently, we write $\pi' \triangleleft \pi$ if $\pi' < \pi$ and $\text{inv}(\pi) = \text{inv}(\pi') + 1$.

The Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_d can be visualised diagrammatically as follows: A simple transposition can be depicted as a planar strand diagram; for example, the simple transpositions (21) and (32) in \mathfrak{S}_d correspond to the diagram



respectively. Each reduced word can be visualised as a strand diagram (obtained by concatenating the strands associated to simple transpositions) in which the crossings that appear are linearly ordered; the fact that the word is reduced corresponds to the fact that no two strands cross more than once. Deleting a letter from a word corresponds to resolving a crossing; note, however, that resolving a crossing may result in a strand diagram in which two strands cross more than once, see Figure 3 for an example. In these terms, the covering relation $\pi' \triangleleft \pi$ holds in the Bruhat



FIGURE 3. Example of a resolution which results in a strand diagram in which two strands cross more than once. On the left, the reduced word (21)(32)(21); on the right, the non-reduced word (21)e(21).

order on \mathfrak{S}_d if and only if, in any strand diagram representation of π in which no two strands cross more than once, we may resolve a single crossing (which is in fact uniquely determined, see Corollary 1.4.4 in [BB05]) to obtain a strand diagram representation of π with the same property.

The Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_d is an interval: the minimum element is the trivial permutation $e \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ and the maximum element is the permutation $a \mapsto d+1-a$. Proposition 2.3.4 in [BB05] shows that multiplication by the longest element induces an anti-automorphism of the Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_d ; in particular, the duality principle applies in this context. More generally, a *Bruhat interval* is an interval

$$[\pi', \pi] = \{\pi'' \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mid \pi' \leq \pi'' \leq \pi\}$$

in the Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_d . It is a remarkable fact that, provided that $\text{inv}(\pi) - \text{inv}(\pi') \geq 2$, there exists a regular cell complex, uniquely determined up to cellular homeomorphism, whose poset of cells is isomorphic to $[\pi', \pi]$ (by convention, π' corresponds to an empty cell); moreover, this regular

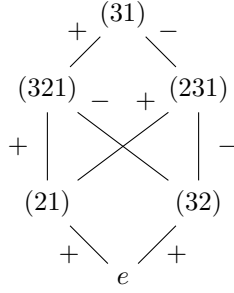
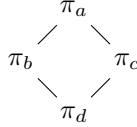


FIGURE 4. The Hasse diagram of Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_3 together with a choice of balanced signature.

cell complex is homeomorphic to a ball of dimension $\text{inv}(\pi) - 1$, see Theorem 2.7.12 in [BB05] for details.

Let $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ be a non-trivial permutation; following Section 2.7 in [BB05], we associate a cochain complex to the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi]$ as follows. A *balanced signature* on the Hasse diagram of the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi]$ is an assignment $\pi' \triangleleft \pi \mapsto \varepsilon(\pi' \triangleleft \pi)$ of signs ± 1 to the edges of the Hasse diagram of $[e, \pi]$ such that for every square



the equality

$$\varepsilon(\pi_b \triangleleft \pi_a)\varepsilon(\pi_d \triangleleft \pi_b) + \varepsilon(\pi_c \triangleleft \pi_a)\varepsilon(\pi_d \triangleleft \pi_c) = 0$$

is satisfied (every Bruhat interval of length 2 is of this form, see Lemma 2.7.3 in [BB05]). Given a balanced signature ε on the Hasse quiver of a Bruhat interval $[e, \pi]$, we define the free graded \mathbf{k} -module $C[e, \pi] = \mathbf{k} \cdot [e, \pi]$, where $\pi \in [e, \pi]$ lies in degree $-\text{inv}(\pi)$, and endow it with the differential

$$\partial_\varepsilon(\pi') = \sum_{\pi'' \triangleleft \pi'} \varepsilon(\pi'' \triangleleft \pi') \cdot \pi''$$

for $\pi' \in [e, \pi]$. It is straightforward to verify that $\partial_\varepsilon^2 = 0$. In terms of strand diagrams, the above differential is given by the signed sum of all the permutations obtained from π' by resolving a single crossing in any of its strand diagram representations, excluding resolutions which result in a diagram in which two strands cross more than once. Note that we can obtain a new balanced signature ε' from ε by choosing an arbitrary permutation $\pi' \in [e, \pi]$ and multiplying by -1 the signs of all the edges incident to π' in the Hasse quiver of $[e, \pi]$. In terms of the associated cochain complexes, this corresponds to the isomorphism

$$(C[e, \pi], \partial_\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} (C[e, \pi], \partial_{\varepsilon'}) , \quad \pi' \longmapsto -\pi'$$

which fixes all the other generators of $C[e, \pi]$. In particular, the above operation does not change the isomorphism type of the associated chain complex.

Suppose that $\text{inv}(\pi) \geq 2$ and let $X = X[e, \pi]$ be the regular cell complex whose poset of cells is isomorphic to the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi]$. An arbitrary choice of orientation of the cells of X allows us to identify $C[e, \pi]$ with the cellular chain complex $C(X; \mathbf{k})$. In particular, the cochain complex $C[e, \pi]$ (which computes the reduced cellular homology of the topological ball X) is acyclic. The signs involved in the differential on $C[e, \pi]$ which arise via this procedure yield a balanced signature on the Hasse diagram of the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi]$. The above is essentially the given proof of Corollary 2.7.14 in [BB05], where general Bruhat intervals are considered. We need the following slight refinement of this result.

Proposition 2.1.1. *Let $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ be a non-trivial permutation. The following statements hold:*

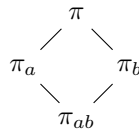
- (1) *There exists a balanced signature ε on the Hasse quiver of the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi]$ such that the corresponding cochain complex $(C[e, \pi], \partial_\varepsilon)$ is acyclic.*

(2) Let ε and ε' be balanced signatures on the Hasse quiver of the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi]$. Then, the corresponding chain complexes $(C[e, \pi], \partial_\varepsilon)$ and $(C[e, \pi], \partial_{\varepsilon'})$ are isomorphic.

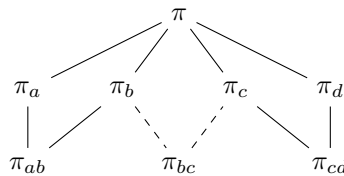
In particular, for any choice of balanced signature ε on the Hasse quiver of the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi]$, the cochain complex $(C[e, \pi], \partial_\varepsilon)$ is acyclic. \square

Proof. The first statement is an immediate consequence Corollary 2.7.14 in [BB05] which establishes the result in the case of integer coefficients (the general case follows by extending the coefficients to \mathbf{k}).

To prove the second statement, we argue inductively as follows. Let ε and ε' be two different balanced signatures on the Hasse diagram of the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi]$. Recall that multiplying by -1 the signs associated to all the edges in the Hasse diagram which are incident to a given permutation does not change the isomorphism type of the corresponding cochain complex. We consider first the following special case: Suppose that ε and ε' agree on the half-open interval $[e, \pi)$. We claim that ε' is obtained from ε by multiplying by -1 all the signs associated to all the edges incident to π in $[e, \pi]$. If the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi]$ has length 1, that is if π is a simple transposition, the claim is obvious. Suppose then that π has length at least 2. The dual of Corollary 2.2.8 in [BB05] implies that every pair of distinct edges $\pi_a \triangleleft \pi$ and $\pi_b \triangleleft \pi$ is part of some square



in the poset $[e, \pi]$. Clearly, once the signs at the edges $\pi_{ab} \triangleleft \pi_a$ and $\pi_{ab} \triangleleft \pi_b$ are fixed, there are exactly two balanced signatures on the above Hasse diagram and these are related to each other by multiplying by -1 the signs at the edges $\pi_a \triangleleft \pi$ and $\pi_b \triangleleft \pi$. Thus, it is enough to show that the value of a balanced signature on any such square determines the value on all other squares. If two squares share an edge incident to π , then it is clear that the restriction of the signature to either square determines the value on both squares, keeping in mind that the value at the bottom edges is already fixed. If this is not the case, then the two squares are arranged as follows (depicted by solid edges):

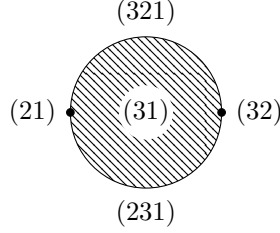


By the above observation regarding pairs of edges incident to π , there are (at least) further covering relations in $[e, \pi]$ as indicated by the dashed edges. It is now clear that a balanced signature on the above Hasse diagram is completely determined by its values on the edges which are not incident to π together with its values at any square with maximum element π .

We now return to the general case. Inductively, let $1 < k \leq \text{inv}(\pi)$ and suppose that ε and ε' are balanced signatures which agree on all edges in the Hasse diagram in $[e, \pi]$ between permutations of length at most $k - 1$. Let $\pi' \in [e, \pi]$ be a permutation of length k and consider the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi']$. The above argument shows that we can replace ε' by a new balanced signature which agrees with ε on $[e, \pi']$ without changing the isomorphism type of the associated cochain complex. We can then repeat the argument for all remaining permutations $\pi' \leq \pi$ of length k . By induction, the claim follows. \square

Remark 2.1.2. Let $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ be a non-trivial permutation. Combined with the proof of Corollary 2.7.4 in [BB05], the proof of Proposition 2.1.1 shows that all possible balanced signatures on the Hasse diagram of the Bruhat order \mathfrak{S}_d are obtained by choosing arbitrary orientations for the cells of the regular cell complex with incidence poset $[e, \pi]$. \square

Example 2.1.3. The Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_3 is isomorphic to the poset of cells associated to the following cell decomposition of the disk:



With respect to the choice of balanced signature in [Figure 4](#), the cochain complex $C[e, (31)]$ is given by

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{k} \cdot (31) \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}} \mathbf{k} \cdot (321) \oplus \mathbf{k} \cdot (231) \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}} \mathbf{k} \cdot (21) \oplus \mathbf{k} \cdot (32) \xrightarrow{(1 \ 1)} \mathbf{k} \cdot e$$

The reader can easily verify that the above cochain complex is acyclic. \square

2.1.2. The definition of the strands algebra $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$

In [\[Kho14\]](#), Khovanov introduced a characteristic-free simplified variant of the strands algebra of [\[LOT18\]](#) which turns out to be contractible (in his definition, the unit is a coboundary). We introduce a decorated version of Khovanov's construction which provides a cohomologically-non-trivial lift of the strands algebra of [\[LOT18\]](#) to arbitrary characteristic. We begin with a technical lemma.

Lemma 2.1.4. *Let $I, J \in \binom{[n]}{d}$. If non-empty, the subset*

$$\{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mid \forall 1 \leq a \leq d : i_a \leq j_{\pi(a)}\}$$

is a Bruhat interval of the form $[e, \pi_0^{JI}]$, where $e \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ is the trivial permutation. In particular, the above subset is non-empty if and only if $I \leq J$. \square

Proof. Let $X = X_{JI} = \{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mid \forall a : i_a \leq j_{\pi(a)}\}$. Suppose that X is non-empty. We show first that X is downwards-closed. Since the symmetric group is finite, it suffices to show that if $\pi' \triangleleft \pi$ is a covering relation in the Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_d and $\pi \in X$, then $\pi' \in X$. By [Lemma 2.1.4](#) in [\[BB05\]](#), we can write $\pi(b, a) = \pi'$ for some $a < b$ such that $\pi(b) < \pi(a)$ and there does not exist $a < c < b$ such that $\pi(b) < \pi(c) < \pi(a)$. In particular

$$i_a < i_b \leq j_{\pi(b)} = j_{\pi'(a)} < j_{\pi(a)} = j_{\pi'(b)}.$$

Therefore $\pi' \in X$, as required. Finally, X contains a maximum π_0^{JI} , constructed inductively as follows: If $d = 1$ then $I = \{i\}$ and $J = \{j\}$ for some $i \leq j$ and $\pi_0^{JI} = e$ is the trivial permutation. For $d > 1$ we let $\pi_0^{JI}(d) = \min\{a \mid i_a \leq j_a\}$ and define $I' = I \setminus \{i_d\}$ and $J' = J \setminus \{j_{\pi_0^{JI}(d)}\}$. Note that $I' \leq J'$. Inductively, we define π_0^{JI} on $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$ to be the unique maximal element of the poset

$$\{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_{d-1} \mid \forall 1 \leq a < d : i_a \leq j_{\pi(a)}\},$$

which is non-empty since it contains the trivial permutation. \square

Notation 2.1.5. Let $I, J \in \binom{[n]}{d}$. With some abuse of notation, we let $[e, \pi_0^{JI}] := \emptyset$ whenever $I \not\leq J$. \square

Before giving the definition of the strands algebra we introduce a convenient diagrammatic language for visualising its generators.

Definition 2.1.6. Let $I, J \in \binom{[n]}{d}$ be such that $I \leq J$. We view I and J as subsets of the real interval $[0, n+1]$. A *strand diagram from I to J* consists of a collection $\varphi: I \rightarrow J$ of d properly embedded arcs in the rectangle $[0, 1] \times [0, n+1]$, called *strands*, subject to the following restrictions:

- (1) Each strand is the graph of a monotonically increasing function $[0, 1] \rightarrow [0, n+1]$ whose value at time 0 lies in I and whose value at time 1 lies in J .
- (2) No two of strands intersect at their endpoints.
- (3) No two strands intersect more than once. Moreover, all intersections are transversal.

(4) At most two strands cross at any given time $t \in [0, 1]$.

We write $\varphi(i) = j$ to indicate that φ contains a strand connecting $i \in \{0\} \times I$ with $j \in \{1\} \times J$. \square

Remark 2.1.7. Let $I, J \in \binom{n}{d}$ be such that $I \leq J$. More informally, a strand diagram from I to J consists of d distinct curves in the rectangle $[0, 1] \times [0, n + 1]$ connecting exactly one point of $\{0\} \times I$ with exactly one point of $\{1\} \times J$. Moreover, strands are required to move strictly to the right and weakly upwards as time flows from 0 to 1. Finally, we require that the number of crossings between any two strands is minimal, and that the crossings are positioned in such a way that the projection onto the time coordinate induces a linear order on set of crossings in the strand diagram. When working in characteristic 2, the last condition on the linear order of the crossings does not play any role in the definition of the strands algebra; we may then drop it and recover the strand diagrams from [LOT18]. \square

Notation 2.1.8. Let $I, J \in \binom{n}{d}$ be such that $I \leq J$. A strand diagram $\varphi: I \rightarrow J$ defines a permutation $\pi_\varphi \in [e, \pi_0^{JJ}]$ given by $a \mapsto b$ if $\varphi(i_a) = j_b$; the linear order on the crossings of φ (which correspond to inversions in π_φ) encodes the datum of a reduced expression of π_φ . In particular, $\text{inv}(\pi_\varphi)$ is precisely the number of crossings between strands in φ . Conversely, for every reduced expression of a permutation $\pi \in [e, \pi_0^{JJ}]$ there exists a (non-unique) strand diagram $\varphi = \varphi_\pi$ from I to J such that $\pi_\varphi = \pi$ and which encodes the given reduced expression of π . \square

Notation 2.1.9. Let $I, J \in \binom{n}{d}$ and $\varphi: I \rightarrow J$ a strand diagram. We write $\text{inv}(\varphi) = \text{inv}(\pi_\varphi)$ for the number of crossings in φ . \square

Example 2.1.10. Let $n = 5$ and $d = 3$. Let $I = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $J = \{3, 4, 5\}$. Consider the strand diagrams



whose associated permutation is (31). From left to right, these strand diagrams encode the reduced expressions (21)(32)(21) and (32)(21)(32), respectively. \square

Definition 2.1.11. Let $I, J \in \binom{n}{d}$ such that $I \leq J$. Two strand diagrams $\varphi, \psi: I \rightarrow J$ are *equivalent* if $\pi_\varphi = \pi_\psi$ and the reduced expressions of this permutation induced by φ and ψ are equal. \square

Remark 2.1.12. The equivalence relation between strands diagrams can be phrased in terms of a natural notion of isotopy. Namely, two strand diagrams are equivalent if they are isotopic via an isotopy through strand diagrams in which the linear order induced on the crossings by their time coordinates remains unchanged. \square

Remark 2.1.13. Let $I, J \in \binom{n}{d}$. By construction, equivalence classes of strand diagrams $I \rightarrow J$ are in bijection with reduced words in $[e, \pi_0^{JJ}]$. \square

Notation 2.1.14. Let $I, J \in \binom{n}{d}$ be such that $I \leq J$. We denote the equivalence class of strand diagrams $\varphi: I \rightarrow J$ such that $\pi_\varphi = e$ by e_{JJ} . \square

We define a differential graded \mathbf{k} -category with set of objects $\binom{n}{d}$ as follows:

- For $I, J \in \binom{n}{d}$ we let $\text{hom}(I, J)$ be the \mathbf{k} -module generated by equivalence classes of strand diagrams from I to J , subject to the following relation: If $\varphi, \psi: I \rightarrow J$ are strand diagrams related by moving a single crossing past another, then $\psi = -\varphi$.
- Let $\varphi: I \rightarrow J$ and $\psi: J \rightarrow K$ be strand diagrams. We define

$$\psi \circ \varphi = \begin{cases} \psi\varphi & \text{if } \text{inv}(\pi_\psi\pi_\varphi) = \text{inv}(\pi_\psi) + \text{inv}(\pi_\varphi), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

where the strand diagram $\psi\varphi$ is obtained by horizontal concatenation with the implicit re-parametrisation of the time coordinate (recall that strands flow from left to right). More informally, the natural composition law has the following important caveat: If after

concatenating two strand diagrams the resulting strand diagram contains two strands which cross more than once, their composite vanishes.

- We endow $\text{hom}(I, J)$ with a grading by declaring the degree $|\varphi|$ of a strand diagram φ to be $-\text{inv}(\varphi) = -\text{inv}(\pi_\varphi)$, that is minus its number of crossings. Since the composition operation is by design compatible with the grading, this yields a graded \mathbf{k} -category.
- Finally, we endow the graded \mathbf{k} -module $\text{hom}(I, J)$ with the differential

$$\partial(\varphi) = \sum_{\psi \triangleleft \varphi} \varepsilon(\psi \triangleleft \varphi) \psi$$

where the sum ranges over all strand diagrams ψ obtained from φ by resolving a single crossing, excluding resolutions which result in a strand diagram in which two strands cross more than once, and $\varepsilon(\psi \triangleleft \varphi)$ is given by -1 to the number of crossings in φ which happen *after* the crossing being resolved.

Definition-Proposition 2.1.15. The *strands algebra with d strands and n places* is the differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra

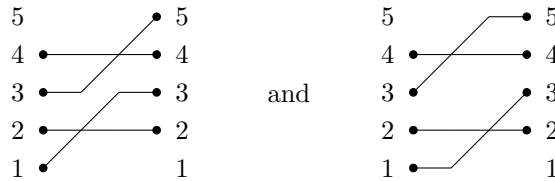
$$\mathcal{B}_{n,d} := \bigoplus_{I,J} \text{hom}(I, J). \quad \square$$

Proof. It is straightforward to verify the differential on $\text{hom}(I, J)$ squares to 0. To prove that the differential satisfies the graded Leibniz rule we may proceed exactly as in the proof of Lemma 3.1 in [LOT18], with a small modification. We include the argument for the sake of completeness. We define a larger graded \mathbf{k} -algebra $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{n,d}$ where we allow all generalised strand diagrams obtained by concatenating strand diagrams in which no two strands cross more than once. The degree of a generalised strand diagram is defined to be minus the number of crossings in the diagram (which may be larger than the number of inversions in the corresponding permutation). The product is given by horizontal concatenation of generalised strand diagrams (with no caveats) and the differential is defined exactly as for the strands algebra $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$. Clearly, as a graded \mathbf{k} -algebra, $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$ is a quotient of $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{n,d}$. We verify that the differential on $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{n,d}$ satisfies the graded Leibniz rule. Let $\varphi: I \rightarrow J$ and $\psi: J \rightarrow K$ be generalised strand diagrams. We analyse the expression

$$\partial(\psi)\varphi + (-1)^{|\psi|} \psi \partial(\varphi).$$

The term $\partial(\psi)\varphi$ corresponds precisely to the summand of $\partial(\psi\varphi)$ obtained by resolving crossings in $\psi\varphi$ which are crossings in ψ . Similarly, the remaining term $(-1)^{|\psi|} \psi \partial(\varphi)$ corresponds precisely to the summand of $\partial(\psi\varphi)$ obtained by resolving crossings in $\psi\varphi$ which are crossings in φ ; the sign $(-1)^{|\psi|}$ appears since $\partial(\varphi)$ does not take into account the number $-|\psi|$ of crossings in ψ , and all of these crossings happen after every crossing in φ . This shows that $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$ is a differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra. To finish the proof, it remains to show that the graded submodule of $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{n,d}$ generated by the generalised strand diagrams with at least one double crossing is in fact a differential graded ideal. It is clear that this graded \mathbf{k} -submodule is a graded ideal. Also, if a strand diagram φ has at least two double crossings then $\partial(\varphi)$ has at least one double crossing and therefore lies in the ideal. Finally, if φ has a single double crossing then there are exactly two strand diagrams ψ and ψ' which appear as summands of $\partial(\varphi)$ which do not lie in the ideal; we claim that these terms cancel each other. Indeed, since the permutations π_ψ and $\pi_{\psi'}$ clearly agree, ψ and ψ' differ from each other by a sign as generators of $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{n,d}$; this sign is given by -1 to the number of crossings that appear strictly between the two crossings which are part of the unique double crossing in φ . The claim follows. \square

Example 2.1.16. Let $n = 5$ and $d = 4$. Let $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $J = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$. As generators of the strands algebra $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$, the strand diagrams



are the negative of each other. \square

Example 2.1.17. Let $n = 5$ and $d = 3$. Let $I = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $J = \{2, 3, 4\}$ and $K = \{3, 4, 5\}$. Consider the following composite of strand diagrams $I \rightarrow J$ and $J \rightarrow K$:

$$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \bullet \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} = 0$$

Since concatenating the two strand diagrams results in a strand diagram in which two strands cross more than once, their product vanishes in the strands algebra $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$. \square

Example 2.1.18. Let $n = 5$ and $d = 3$. Let $I = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $J = \{3, 4, 5\}$. Below we exemplify the action of the differential on a strand diagram from I to J :

$$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\partial} \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Notice that resolving the second crossing would result in a strand diagram in which two strands cross more than once; therefore, this resolution does not contribute to the differential. \square

The following observation is crucial for our purposes.

Proposition 2.1.19. *Let $I, J \in \binom{[n]}{d}$ be such that $I \leq J$. For each permutation $\pi \in [e, \pi_0^{JI}]$ choose a strand diagram $\varphi = \varphi_\pi: I \rightarrow J$ such that $\pi_\varphi = \pi$. The set $\{\varphi_\pi \mid \pi \in [e, \pi_0^{JI}]\}$ is a free \mathbf{k} -basis of the graded \mathbf{k} -module $\text{hom}(I, J)$. In particular, $\text{hom}(I, J)$ is isomorphic to the cochain complex $C[e, \pi_0^{JI}]$. \square*

Proof. The proof of Lemma 1 in [Kho14] applies verbatim. The second claim follows from Proposition 2.1.23, taking into account that the signs in the definition of the differential on $\text{hom}(I, J)$ yield a balanced signature on the Hasse quiver of the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi_0^{JI}]$. \square

We also record the following elementary observation.

Lemma 2.1.20. *There is a unique differential on the underlying graded \mathbf{k} -algebra of the strands algebra $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$ which endows it with the structure of a differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra, subject to the additional restriction that $\partial(\varphi) = e_{JI}$ for every strand diagram $\varphi: I \rightarrow J$ with a single crossing. \square*

Proof. By construction, the strands algebra $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$ is generated as a graded \mathbf{k} -algebra in cohomological degrees 0 and -1 (since every reduced word is, by definition, a product of simple transpositions). The graded Leibniz rule implies that the differential on $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$ is completely determined by its action on the generators of these cohomological degrees. The claim follows. \square

2.1.3. The quasi-isomorphism $\mathcal{B}_{n,d} \simeq A_{n,d}$

The following theorem is the first step in establishing the quasi-equivalence between the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ and the perfect derived category $\text{perf}(A_{n,d})$.

Theorem 2.1.21. *There is a quasi-isomorphism of differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebras*

$$\mathcal{B}_{n,d} \xrightarrow{\simeq} H^0(\mathcal{B}_{n,d})$$

and an isomorphism of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebras $H^0(\mathcal{B}_{n,d}) \cong A_{n,d}$. \square

Remark 2.1.22. When working in characteristic 2, the cohomology of the strands algebra $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$ is computed additively in Section 4.1 in [LOT15]. However, the authors do not relate the cohomology algebra of the strands algebra with the higher Auslander algebra $A_{n,d}$. \square

Theorem 2.1.21 is a consequence of the following results.

Proposition 2.1.23. *Let $I, J \in \binom{[d]}{n}$ be such that $I \leq J$ and $[e, \pi_0^{JI}]$ the corresponding Bruhat interval. There are isomorphisms of graded \mathbf{k} -modules*

$$H^*(\mathrm{hom}(I, J)) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{k}(0) & \text{if } \pi_0^{JI} = e, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, the differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$ has its cohomology concentrated in degree 0:

$$H^*(\mathcal{B}_{n,d}) = H^0(\mathcal{B}_{n,d}). \quad \square$$

Proof. Let $I, J \in \binom{[d]}{n}$. By [Proposition 2.1.19](#) the cochain complex $\mathrm{hom}(I, J)$ is isomorphic to $C[e, \pi_0^{JI}]$. By [Proposition 2.1.23](#) the latter complex is acyclic if the permutation π_0^{JI} is non-trivial and is otherwise isomorphic to the ground ring \mathbf{k} placed in cohomological degree 0. The claim follows. \square

Remark 2.1.24. The analogue in characteristic 2 of [Proposition 2.1.23](#) is proven in [Proposition 4.2](#) in [\[LOT15\]](#) where, in the case $\pi_0^{JI} \neq e$, the authors construct an explicit null-homotopy of the identity morphism of the cochain complex $\mathrm{hom}(I, J)$. In order to avoid the sign considerations involved when constructing an explicit null-homotopy in arbitrary characteristic, we have opted for the alternative approach hinted at in [Remark 4.4](#) in [\[LOT15\]](#). \square

Proposition 2.1.25. *There is an isomorphism of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebras $H^0(\mathcal{B}_{n,d}) \cong A_{n,d}$.* \square

Proof. Let $I, J \in \binom{[d]}{n}$. By construction, there is an isomorphism of graded \mathbf{k} -modules

$$\mathcal{B}_{n,d}^0 = \bigoplus_{I, J} \mathrm{hom}^0(I, J) \cong \bigoplus_{I \leq J} \mathbf{k} \cdot e_{JI}.$$

where $e_{JI} \in [e, \pi_0^{JI}]$ is the trivial permutation. Notice that the right-hand side can be identified with the underlying \mathbf{k} -module of the incidence \mathbf{k} -algebra of the poset $\binom{[d]}{n}$. Comparing the multiplication laws on both sides, we conclude that the above isomorphism is in fact an isomorphism of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebras.

Let $I, J \in \binom{[d]}{n}$ be such that $I \leq J$ and $e_{JI} \in [e, \pi_0^{JI}]$ the trivial permutation (which we identify with the unique equivalence class of strand diagrams $I \rightarrow J$ with no crossings). Suppose that there exists an index $1 \leq a < d$ such that $j_a \geq i_{a+1}$. We claim that $e_{JI} = 0$ in $H^0(\mathcal{B}_{n,d})$ in this case. Indeed, the simple transposition $s_a = (a+1, a)$ lies in $[e, \pi_0^{JI}]$ since

$$i_a \leq j_a < j_{a+1} = j_{s_a(a)} \quad \text{and} \quad i_{a+1} \leq j_a = j_{s_a(a+1)},$$

where inequalities on the left-hand side hold by definition and the inequality on the right-hand side holds by assumption. Clearly, $\partial(\varphi) = e_{JI}$ for any strand diagram φ such that $\pi_\varphi = s_a$. The claim follows.

The above argument shows that the above isomorphism of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebras between $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}^0$ and $\bigoplus_{I \leq J} \mathbf{k} \cdot e_{JI}$ maps the image of the differential on the left-hand side to the submodule

$$\langle e_{JI} \mid \exists a : j_a \geq i_{a+1} \rangle$$

on the right hand side. Comparing with the definition of the higher Auslander algebra $A_{n,d}$, the claim follows. \square

We now give the proof of [Theorem 2.1.21](#)

Proof of [Theorem 2.1.21](#). According to [Proposition 2.1.23](#), the differential graded algebra $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$ has its cohomology concentrated in degree 0. This immediately implies that the canonical morphism

$$\mathcal{B}_{n,d} \xrightarrow{\cong} H^0(\mathcal{B}_{n,d})$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. Finally, [Proposition 2.1.25](#) shows that there is an isomorphism of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebras $H^0(\mathcal{B}_{n,d}) \cong A_{n,d}$. \square

2.2. The quasi-equivalence $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \simeq \text{perf}(A_{n,d})$

Notation 2.2.1. For $1 \leq i \leq n$ we introduce the notation

$$L_i := L_{0i}.$$

More generally, for $I \in \binom{[n]}{d}$ we introduce the Lagrangian

$$L_I := \prod_{a=1}^d L_{i_a} = \prod_{a=1}^d L_{0i_a}$$

in $\text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n)$ and define

$$\mathcal{A}_{n,d} := \bigoplus_{I,J} \text{hom}(L_I, L_J)$$

(the precise grading structures on these Lagrangians are determined in [Proposition 2.2.6](#)). \square

The following proposition is an immediate consequence of [Theorem 1.1.2](#).

Proposition 2.2.2. *The collection $\{L_I \mid I \in \binom{[n]}{d}\}$ generates the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ as an idempotent-complete triangulated A_∞ -category. In particular, there is a quasi-equivalence of triangulated A_∞ -categories*

$$\text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \quad \mathcal{A}_{n,d} \longmapsto \bigoplus_I L_I. \quad \square$$

In this section we establish the following quasi-equivalence.

Theorem 2.2.3. *Let $n \geq d \geq 1$. There is a quasi-isomorphism of differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebras*

$$\mathcal{A}_{n,d} \xrightarrow{\simeq} A_{n,d}.$$

Thus, there exists a quasi-equivalence of triangulated A_∞ -categories

$$\text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \quad \mathcal{A}_{n,d} \longmapsto \bigoplus_I L_I. \quad \square$$

Corollary 2.2.4. *The differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebras $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{n,d}$ are related by a zig-zag of quasi-isomorphisms*

$$\mathcal{A}_{n,d} \xrightarrow{\simeq} A_{n,d} \xleftarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{B}_{n,d}. \quad \square$$

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of [Theorem 2.1.21](#) and [Theorem 2.2.3](#). \square

2.2.1. Grading structures

Our first task towards the proof of [Theorem 2.2.3](#) consist on constructing suitable grading structures on the Lagrangians $\{L_I \mid I \in \binom{[n]}{d}\}$.

Proposition 2.2.5. *Let $e \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ be the trivial permutation. The following statements hold:*

(1) *Let $I, J \in \binom{[n]}{d}$. There are isomorphisms of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -modules*

$$\text{hom}(L_I, L_J)^e \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{k} \cdot f_{JI} & \text{if } I \leq J; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(2) *There is an isomorphism of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebras between $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^0 = \bigoplus_{I,J} \text{hom}(L_I, L_J)^e$ and the incidence \mathbf{k} -algebra of the poset $\binom{[n]}{d}$.* \square

Proof. Recall that

$$\text{hom}(L_I, L_J)^e = \text{hom}(L_{i_1}, L_{j_1}) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{hom}(L_{i_d}, L_{j_d}).$$

The first claim follows immediately from [\(1.3.1\)](#) since the condition that $i_a \leq j_a$ for all $1 \leq a \leq d$ is precisely the condition that $I \leq J$ in the poset $\binom{[n]}{d}$.

We now prove the second claim. The isomorphism of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -modules

$$\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^0 \cong \bigoplus_{I \leq J} \mathbf{k} \cdot f_{JI}$$

induces a product operation on the right-hand side of the form

$$f_{KJ} \circ f_{JI} = \varepsilon_{KI}^J f_{KI},$$

where the sign $\varepsilon_{KI}^J = \pm 1$ is in general difficult to determine as it is induced by the orientation of certain moduli spaces of holomorphic disks. We claim that, by possibly replacing some of the generators by their negatives, we can assume that all these signs are positive (note that this immediately proves the second statement in the proposition). We proceed inductively as follows. For $d = 1$ and $n \geq d$ the poset $\binom{n}{d}$ is isomorphic to a chain with n elements. It is clear that we can inductively choose signs on the generators $f_{i+1,i}: \{i\} \rightarrow \{i+1\}$ to ensure that all signs are positive in this case. Let now $d > 1$ and suppose that we have proven the claim for all $d-1$ and $n \geq d-1$. Observe first that $\binom{n-1}{d}$ is a convex subset of $\binom{n}{d}$ (that is, a subset closed under the passage to closed intervals). Similarly, the map $I' \mapsto I' \cup \{n\}$ induces an isomorphism between $\binom{n-1}{d-1}$ and the convex subset

$$\binom{n}{d}_n = \{I \in \binom{n}{d} \mid n \in I\}$$

of $\binom{n}{d}$. Thus, by induction, we can assume that the product of generators indexed by elements of either of these subsets involves only positive signs (where we only allow for products of generators indexed by elements of the same convex subset). Let

$$I_{min} = \{1, \dots, d\} \quad \text{and} \quad K_{max} = \{n-d+1, \dots, n-1, n\}$$

be the minimal and the maximal elements in $\binom{n}{d}$, respectively. For each pair $J < K$ such that $J \in \binom{n-1}{d}$ and $K \in \binom{n}{d}_n$, replacing the generator f_{KJ} by its negative if necessary, we can assume that

$$f_{KJ} \circ f_{JI_{min}} = f_{KI_{min}}$$

(note that if $J = I_{min}$ this imposes no condition on the generator $f_{KJ} = f_{KI_{min}}$). Let $J < K$ be as above and $I \leq J$ (so in particular $I \in \binom{n-1}{d}$); we claim that

$$f_{KJ} \circ f_{JI} = f_{KI}.$$

Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} f_{KI_{min}} &= f_{KJ} \circ f_{JI_{min}} \\ &= f_{KJ} \circ (f_{JI} \circ f_{II_{min}}) \\ &= (f_{KJ} \circ f_{JI}) \circ f_{II_{min}} \\ &= \varepsilon_{KI}^J f_{KI} \circ f_{II_{min}} = \varepsilon_{KI}^J f_{KI_{min}}, \end{aligned}$$

and therefore $\varepsilon_{KI}^J = 1$. Now, for each $K \in \binom{n}{d}_n$, replacing the generator $f_{KI_{min}}$ by its negative if necessary, we can assume that

$$f_{K_{max}K} \circ f_{KI_{min}} = f_{K_{max}I_{min}}.$$

Let $K \leq K'$ (so in particular $K' \in \binom{n}{d}_n$); we claim that

$$f_{K'K} \circ f_{KI_{min}} = f_{K'I_{min}}.$$

Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} f_{K_{max}I_{min}} &= f_{K_{max}K} \circ f_{KI_{min}} \\ &= (f_{K_{max}K'} \circ f_{K'K}) \circ f_{KI_{min}}, \\ &= f_{K_{max}K'} \circ (f_{K'K} \circ f_{KI_{min}}), \\ &= \varepsilon_{K'I_{min}}^K f_{K_{max}K'} \circ f_{K'I_{min}} = \varepsilon_{K'I_{min}}^K f_{K_{max}I_{min}}, \end{aligned}$$

and therefore $\varepsilon_{K'I_{min}}^K = 1$. We can then proceed similarly as above to show that

$$f_{K'K} \circ f_{KJ} = f_{K'J}.$$

for all $J < K \leq K'$ such that $J \in \binom{n-1}{d}$ and $K, K' \in \binom{n}{d}_n$, which is what we needed to show. This proves the claim for all $n \geq d$ and, by induction on d , the general case follows. \square

Proposition 2.2.6. *Let $e \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ be the trivial permutation. Up to simultaneous shift, there exist unique grading structures on the Lagrangians $\{L_I \mid I \in \binom{[d]}{n}\}$ such that the graded \mathbf{k} -algebra*

$$\bigoplus_{I, J} \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)^e = \bigoplus_{I \leq J} \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)^e$$

is concentrated in degree 0. \square

Proof. According to [Proposition 2.2.5](#) there is an isomorphism of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -algebras between $\bigoplus_{I, J} \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)^e$ and the incidence \mathbf{k} -algebra of the poset $\binom{[d]}{n}$. In particular, for subsets $I \leq J \leq K$ in $\binom{[d]}{n}$, the composition map

$$\mathrm{hom}(L_K, L_J)^e \otimes \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)^e \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_K)^e$$

is an isomorphism of graded \mathbf{k} -modules (after choosing *arbitrary* grading structures on the corresponding Lagrangians).

Fix an arbitrary grading structure on the Lagrangian $L_{1\dots d}$. For $I \in \binom{[d]}{n}$ equip the Lagrangian L_I with the unique grading structure such that the graded \mathbf{k} -module

$$\mathrm{hom}(L_{1\dots d}, L_I) \cong \mathbf{k}$$

is concentrated in degree 0 (notice that $\{1, \dots, d\}$ is the smallest element in the poset $\binom{[d]}{n}$). We claim that this choice of grading structures has the desired property. Indeed, if $J \in \binom{[d]}{n}$ is such that $J \leq I$, then the composition map

$$\mathrm{hom}(L_J, L_I)^e \otimes \mathrm{hom}(L_{1\dots d}, L_J)^e \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{hom}(L_{1\dots d}, L_I)^e$$

is an isomorphism of graded \mathbf{k} -modules. Since, by construction, the graded \mathbf{k} -modules

$$\mathrm{hom}(L_{1\dots d}, L_J)^e \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{hom}(L_{1\dots d}, L_I)^e$$

are concentrated in degree 0, the graded \mathbf{k} -module $\mathrm{hom}(L_J, L_I)^e$ must be concentrated in degree 0 as well. Since the shift functor on $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ induces a free and transitive action on the set of grading structures on the Lagrangian $L_{1\dots d}$, the above argument also shows that, up to global shift, there is a unique choice of grading structures with the required property. \square

2.2.2. The proof of [Theorem 2.2.3](#)

Notation 2.2.7. Once and for all, we fix grading structures on the Lagrangians $\{L_I \mid I \in \binom{[d]}{n}\}$ as in [Proposition 2.2.6](#). \square

Proposition 2.2.8. *Let $I, J \in \binom{[d]}{n}$. There are isomorphisms of graded \mathbf{k} -modules*

$$\mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J) \cong \begin{cases} \mathrm{hom}(I, J) & \text{if } I \leq J, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, the differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}$ has its cohomology concentrated in degree 0:

$$H^*(\mathcal{A}_{n,d}) = H^0(\mathcal{A}_{n,d}). \quad \square$$

Proof. By [\(1.3.1\)](#) and [Proposition 2.1.19](#) there is an isomorphism of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -modules

$$\bigoplus_{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d} \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)^\pi = \bigoplus_{\pi \in [e, \pi_0^{JI}]} \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)^\pi \cong \bigoplus_{\pi \in [e, \pi_0^{JI}]} \mathbf{k} \cdot \pi.$$

Moreover, since the Lagrangians $\{L_I \mid I \in \binom{[d]}{n}\}$ all have an endpoint in the same boundary component, the results in [\[Aur10b\]](#) show that the differential on a morphism $f \in \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)$ lies in the \mathbf{k} -module

$$\bigoplus_{\mathrm{inv}(\pi) = \mathrm{inv}(\pi') + 1} \mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)^{\pi'}.$$

Since, by [Proposition 2.2.6](#), the graded \mathbf{k} -module $\mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)^e$ is concentrated in degree 0, arguing by induction on the number of inversions of π (and taking into account that the differential is a morphism of degree -1) we conclude that $\mathrm{hom}(L_I, L_J)^\pi$ is concentrated in degree $-\mathrm{inv}(\pi)$. Thus, the above isomorphism can be promoted to an isomorphism of graded \mathbf{k} -modules. The claim then follows since the Bruhat interval $[e, \pi_0^{JI}]$ is non-empty if and only if $I \leq J$, see [Lemma 2.1.4](#). The

proof of [Proposition 2.1.23](#) applies verbatim to show that $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}$ has its cohomology concentrated in degree 0. \square

We now give the proof of [Theorem 2.2.3](#)

Proof of Theorem 2.2.3. By [Proposition 2.2.8](#) the differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}$ has its cohomology concentrated in degree 0:

$$H^*(\mathcal{A}_{n,d}) \cong H^0(\mathcal{A}_{n,d}).$$

In particular, the canonical map

$$\mathcal{A}_{n,d} \xrightarrow{\cong} H^0(\mathcal{A}_{n,d})$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. By [Proposition 2.2.5](#) there is an isomorphism of ungraded \mathbf{k} -algebras between $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^0$ and the incidence \mathbf{k} -algebra of the poset $(\binom{n}{d})$. The same argument used in the proof of [Proposition 2.1.25](#) then shows that there is an isomorphism of ungraded \mathbf{k} -algebras between $H^0(\mathcal{A}_{n,d})$ and the higher Auslander algebra $A_{n,d}$. The existence of the required quasi-equivalence

$$\mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \quad A_{n,d} \longmapsto \bigoplus_I L_I$$

follows from [Proposition 2.2.2](#). \square

2.3. The quasi-equivalence $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \simeq \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}^\vee)$

Notation 2.3.1. For $1 \leq i \leq n$ we introduce the notation

$$L_i^\vee := L_{i-1,i}.$$

More generally, for $I \in (\binom{n}{d})$ we introduce the Lagrangian

$$L_I^\vee := \prod_{a=1}^d L_{i_a}^\vee = \prod_{a=1}^d L_{i_a-1,i_a}$$

in $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n)$. We equip this Lagrangian with the unique grading structure such that the apparent morphism

$$L_I = \prod_{a=1}^d L_{0,i_a} \longrightarrow \prod_{a=1}^d L_{i_a-1,i_a} = L_I^\vee,$$

given by the Reeb chords $L_{0,i_a} \rightarrow L_{i_a-1,i_a}$ induced by the Reeb flow along the boundary component of $\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n$ labelled i_a , is a morphism of degree 0. Finally, we define the differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra

$$\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\vee := \bigoplus_{J,I} \mathrm{hom}(L_J^\vee, L_I^\vee). \quad \square$$

The following proposition is an immediate consequence of [Theorem 1.1.2](#).

Proposition 2.3.2. *The collection $\{L_I^\vee \mid I \in (\binom{n}{d})\}$ generates the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ as an idempotent-complete triangulated A_∞ -category. Thus, there exists a quasi-equivalence of triangulated A_∞ -categories*

$$\mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}^\vee) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \quad A_{n,d}^\vee \longmapsto \bigoplus_I L_I^\vee. \quad \square$$

In this section we establish the following equivalences.

Theorem 2.3.3. *Let $n \geq d \geq 1$. There is an isomorphism of A_∞ -algebras $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\vee \cong A_{n,d}^\vee$ and, consequently, a quasi-equivalence of triangulated A_∞ -categories*

$$\mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}^\vee) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \quad A_{n,d}^\vee \longmapsto \bigoplus_I L_I^\vee,$$

where $A_{n,d}^\vee$ denotes the Koszul dual of the (augmented) \mathbf{k} -algebra $A_{n,d}$. Moreover, there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}^\vee) & \xleftrightarrow{\text{Koszul Duality}} & \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}) \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} & \end{array}$$

of quasi-equivalences between triangulated A_∞ -categories. \square

Proof. By [Theorem 2.2.3](#) and [Propositions 2.3.2](#) and [2.2.2](#), it is enough to show that the collections $\{L_I \mid I \in \binom{[n]}{d}\}$ and $\{L_I^\vee \mid I \in \binom{[n]}{d}\}$ are Koszul dual of each other; This is the content of [Proposition 2.3.10](#) below. Indeed a theorem of Keller concerning the derived Morita equivalence between Koszul dual differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebras which are homologically smooth and proper over \mathbf{k} yields the desired quasi-equivalences, see Section 10.5 in [\[Kel94\]](#). \square

2.3.1. Standard resolutions in $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$

We recall the existence of certain exact triangles in $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$, see Lemma 5.2 in [\[Aur10b\]](#) for details.

Lemma 2.3.4 (Auroux). *Let $0 \leq i < j < k \leq n$. The following statements hold (with respect to a suitable choice of grading structures on the corresponding Lagrangians):*

(1) *There is an exact triangle*

$$L_{ij} \rightarrow L_{ik} \rightarrow L_{jk} \rightarrow L_{ij}[1]$$

in the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)}$.

(2) *More generally, let L be the product of $d - 1$ pairwise disjoint properly embedded arcs in $\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n$ which are not homotopic to any of the arcs L_{ij}, L_{ik}, L_{jk} . There is a non-split exact triangle*

$$L \times L_{ij} \rightarrow L \times L_{ik} \rightarrow L \times L_{jk} \rightarrow (L \times L_{ij})[1]$$

in the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$.

(3) *Suppose that $d \geq 2$. Let L be the product of $d - 2$ pairwise disjoint properly embedded arcs in $\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n$ which are not homotopic to any of the arcs L_{ij}, L_{ik}, L_{jk} . There is a quasi-isomorphism*

$$L \times L_{ij} \times L_{ik} \xrightarrow{\cong} L \times L_{ij} \times L_{jk}$$

in the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$. \square

[Lemma 2.3.4](#) has several useful corollaries. To state them, it is convenient to introduce the following notation.

Notation 2.3.5. Let $\mathbf{n}_+ = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$. The map

$$I \longmapsto I := \{0\} \cup I$$

identifies $\binom{[n]}{d}$ with the subset of $\binom{[n+1]}{d+1}$ consisting of those $(d+1)$ -element subsets $I \subseteq \mathbf{n}_+$ such that $0 \in I$. For $I = \{i_0 < i_1 < \dots < i_d\}$ in $\binom{[n+1]}{d+1}$ we introduce the Lagrangian

$$L_I = \prod_{a=1}^d L_{i_0, i_a}$$

in $\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n^{(d)})$. Thus, the set $\{L_I \mid I \in \binom{[n]}{d}\}$ of generators of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ can be identified with the set

$$\{L_I \mid I \in \binom{[n+1]}{d+1} : 0 \in I\}.$$

Finally, for a subset $I \in \binom{[n+1]}{d+1}$ such that $0 \notin I$, we introduce the subsets

$$I_a = \{0\} \cup (I \setminus \{i_a\}), \quad 0 \leq a \leq d$$

together with the corresponding Lagrangians L_{I_a} which, by construction, belong to the above set of generators of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$. \square

Corollary 2.3.6. *Let $I \in \binom{\mathbf{n}^+}{d+1}$ be such that $0 \notin I$. For each $0 \leq a \leq d$, there is an exact triangle*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 L_{i_{a-1}, i_a} \times \prod_{b \neq a, a+1} L_{i_{b-1}, i_b} & \longrightarrow & L_{i_{a-1}, i_{a+1}} \times \prod_{b \neq a, a+1} L_{i_{b-1}, i_b} \\
 & \searrow 1 & \downarrow \\
 & & L_{i_a, i_{a+1}} \times \prod_{b \neq a, a+1} L_{i_{b-1}, i_b}
 \end{array}$$

in the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$, where the middle term is quasi-isomorphic to L_{I_a} . \square

Proof. This is a special case of Lemma 2.3.4(2) for the triple $0 \leq i_{a-1} < i_a < i_{a+1} \leq n$, where $i_{-1} = 0$ by convention. \square

Corollary 2.3.7. *Let $I \in \binom{\mathbf{n}^+}{d+1}$. There is a quasi-isomorphism*

$$L_I \xrightarrow{\cong} L_{i_0, i_1} \times L_{i_1, i_2} \times \cdots \times L_{i_{d-1}, i_d}$$

in the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$. In particular, if $0 \notin I$, there is a quasi-isomorphism

$$L_{I_a} \xrightarrow{\cong} L_{i_{a-1}, i_{a+1}} \times \prod_{b \neq k, k+1} L_{i_{b-1}, i_b}$$

in $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ for each $0 \leq a \leq d$. \square

Proof. The existence of the claimed quasi-isomorphism follows by iterative application of the quasi-isomorphisms in Lemma 2.3.4(3). \square

Corollary 2.3.8. *Fix grading structures on the standard generators of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ as in Proposition 2.2.6. Let $I \in \binom{\mathbf{n}^+}{d+1}$ be such that $0 \notin I$. Then, the object L_I of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ admits a (triangulated) resolution of the form*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & L_{I_{d-1}} & & \cdots & & L_{I_1} & & L_{I_0} & & \\
 & \nearrow & & \searrow & \nearrow & \searrow & \nearrow & \searrow & \nearrow & \searrow & \\
 L_{I_d} & \longleftarrow 1 & \longrightarrow & X_{d-1} & \cdots & \longrightarrow & X_2 & \longleftarrow 1 & \longrightarrow & X_1 & \longleftarrow 1 & \longrightarrow & L_I
 \end{array}$$

where the grading structure on L_I is uniquely determined by the requirement that the morphism $L_{I_0} \rightarrow L_I$ is of degree 0. \square

Proof. The required resolution is obtained by splicing together the exact triangles from Corollary 2.3.6 in the apparent manner. The existence of a unique grading structure on the Lagrangian L_I with the desired property is clear since the grading structure on the Lagrangian L_{I_0} is already fixed. \square

2.3.2. Koszul duality for $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$

Lemma 2.3.9. *The higher Auslander algebra $A_{n,d}$ is proper and homologically smooth over \mathbf{k} . \square*

Proof. The higher Auslander algebra $A_{n,d}$ is clearly proper over \mathbf{k} since its underlying \mathbf{k} -module is free of finite rank. To prove that $A_{n,d}$ is homologically smooth over \mathbf{k} one can proceed as follows. Firstly, $A_{n,n} \cong \mathbf{k}$ is certainly homologically smooth over \mathbf{k} . Secondly, we observe that there exists a recollement

$$\mathrm{perf}(A_{n-1, d-1}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\quad} \\ \xrightarrow{i_R} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{pL} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathrm{perf}(A_{n-1, d}),$$

which expresses $\mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d})$ as the upper-triangular gluing of $\mathrm{perf}(A_{n-1, d-1})$ and $\mathrm{perf}(A_{n-1, d})$, see for example Proposition 2.50 in [DJW19]. Inductively, we may assume that the \mathbf{k} -algebras $A_{n-1, d-1}$ and $A_{n-1, d}$ are already known to be homologically smooth over \mathbf{k} . The claim follows from Theorem 3.24 in [LS14], which shows that the gluing of two differential graded \mathbf{k} -categories

which are homologically smooth over \mathbf{k} is again homologically smooth over \mathbf{k} , provided that the gluing bimodule is perfect. To see that the gluing functor

$$F := i_R \circ p_L: \mathbf{perf}(A_{n-1,d}) \longrightarrow \mathbf{perf}(A_{n-1,d-1})$$

in the above recollement is indeed given by a perfect bimodule, consider the induced (homotopy) colimit-preserving functor

$$\mathbb{L}F_!: \mathbf{D}(A_{n-1,d}) \longrightarrow \mathbf{D}(A_{n-1,d-1})$$

obtained by passing to the \mathbf{Ind} -completions of $\mathbf{perf}(A_{n-1,d})$ and $\mathbf{perf}(A_{n-1,d-1})$, respectively. By construction, the functor $\mathbb{L}F_!$ preserves compact objects and therefore its underlying bimodule is perfect by Lemma 2.8 in [TV07] (keeping in mind that the \mathbf{k} -algebra $A_{n-1,d}$ is homologically smooth over \mathbf{k} by the inductive hypothesis). \square

Theorem 2.3.3 is an immediate consequence of the following statement.

Proposition 2.3.10. *The generating collections*

$$\{L_I \mid I \in \binom{[n]}{d}\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{L_I^\vee \mid I \in \binom{[n]}{d}\}$$

of the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ are Koszul dual of each other. \square

Proof. Firstly, note that the \mathbf{k} -algebra $A_{n,d}$ has a natural augmentation $A_{n,d} \rightarrow \bigoplus_I \mathbf{k} \cdot f_{II}$ obtained by taking the quotient by its two-sided ideal generated by $\{f_{JI}, I < J\}$. Lemmas 2.3.11 and 2.3.13 below show that the collection $\{L_I^\vee \mid I \in \binom{[n]}{d}\}$ satisfies the homological conditions which characterise the $A_{n,d}$ -module $\bigoplus_I \mathbf{k} \cdot f_{II}$ in the perfect derived category $\mathbf{perf}(A_{n,d})$, noting that the higher Auslander algebra $A_{n,d}$ is proper and homologically smooth over \mathbf{k} , see Lemma 2.3.9. \square

Lemma 2.3.11. *Let $I, J \in \binom{[n]}{d}$. There are isomorphisms of graded \mathbf{k} -modules*

$$\mathbf{hom}(L_I, L_J^\vee) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{k}(0) & \text{if } I = J, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad \square$$

Proof. Recall that, as (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -modules,

$$\mathbf{hom}(L_I, L_J^\vee) = \bigoplus_{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d} \mathbf{hom}(L_I, L_J^\vee)^\pi$$

where

$$\mathbf{hom}(L_I, L_J^\vee)^\pi = \mathbf{hom}(L_{i_1}, L_{j_{\pi(1)}}^\vee) \otimes \mathbf{hom}(L_{i_2}, L_{j_{\pi(2)}}^\vee) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{hom}(L_{i_d}, L_{j_{\pi(d)}}^\vee).$$

Moreover, there are isomorphisms of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -modules

$$\mathbf{hom}(L_i, L_j^\vee) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{k} & \text{if } i = j, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Indeed, since by definition $L_i = L_{0,i}$ and $L_j^\vee = L_{j-1,j}$, there is an isomorphism $L_i \rightarrow L_j^\vee$ if and only if $i = j$ (note that if $j - 1 = 0$ and $i \leq j$ we must have $i = j = 1$). It follows readily from the latter isomorphisms that the graded \mathbf{k} -module $\mathbf{hom}(L_I, L_J^\vee)^\pi$ is non-zero if and only if $I = J$ and $\pi = e$ is the trivial permutation, see Figure 5 for an illustration in the case $n = 5$. Finally, the grading structure on the Lagrangian L_I^\vee is, by definition, the unique grading structure such that the graded \mathbf{k} -module

$$\mathbf{hom}(L_I, L_I^\vee) \cong \mathbf{k}$$

is concentrated in degree 0. The claim follows. \square

We introduce the following auxiliary notation.

Notation 2.3.12. The function $I \mapsto \sum_{a=1}^d i_a$ endows the poset $\binom{[n]}{d} \subset \mathbb{N}^d$ with the structure of a graded poset. For our purposes it is more convenient to consider the (normalised) rank function

$$\mathbf{rk}(I) := \sum_{a=1}^d (i_a - a),$$

obtained from the usual rank function by subtracting from it the rank of the minimal element $\{1, \dots, d\}$ of $\binom{[n]}{d}$. \square

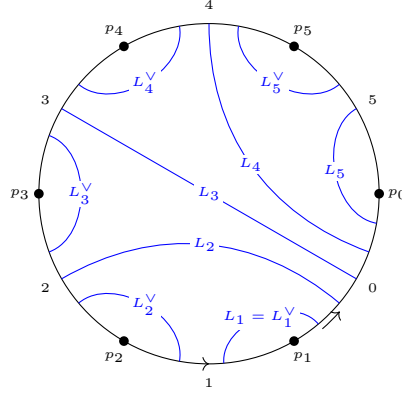


FIGURE 5. Orthogonality between the generators $\{L_I\}$ and $\{L_J^V\}$ in the case $n = 5$.

Lemma 2.3.13. *Let $I, J \in \binom{[n]}{d}$. There are isomorphisms of graded \mathbf{k} -modules*

$$\mathrm{hom}(L_J^V, L_I^V) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{k}(\mathrm{rk}(I) - \mathrm{rk}(J)) & \text{if } \forall a : 0 \leq j_a - i_a \leq 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, the graded \mathbf{k} -algebra

$$\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^V = \bigoplus_{J,I} \mathrm{hom}(L_J^V, L_I^V)$$

is generated in cohomological degrees 0 and 1. □

Proof. Recall that, as (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -modules,

$$\mathrm{hom}(L_J^V, L_I^V) = \bigoplus_{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d} \mathrm{hom}(L_J^V, L_I^V)^\pi$$

where

$$\mathrm{hom}(L_J^V, L_I^V)^\pi = \mathrm{hom}(L_{j_1}^V, L_{i_{\pi(1)}}^V) \otimes \mathrm{hom}(L_{j_2}^V, L_{i_{\pi(2)}}^V) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathrm{hom}(L_{j_d}^V, L_{i_{\pi(d)}}^V).$$

Moreover, by (1.3.2) there are isomorphisms of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -modules

$$\mathrm{hom}(L_j^V, L_i^V) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{k} & \text{if } 0 \leq j - i \leq 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It readily follows that there are isomorphisms of (ungraded) \mathbf{k} -modules

$$\mathrm{hom}(L_J^V, L_I^V) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{k} & \text{if } \forall a : 0 \leq j_a - i_a \leq 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It remains to show that, if $0 \leq j_a - i_a \leq 1$, then the graded \mathbf{k} -module $\mathrm{hom}(L_J^V, L_I^V)$ is in fact concentrated in degree $\mathrm{rk}(J) - \mathrm{rk}(I) \geq 0$. We consider first the following special case: There exists an index $i \in I$ such that $J = (I \setminus \{i\}) \cup \{i+1\}$. For simplicity, we set

$$L = \prod_{k \in I \setminus \{i\}} L_k = \prod_{k \in J \setminus \{i+1\}} L_k$$

and

$$L^V = \prod_{k \in I \setminus \{i\}} L_k^V = \prod_{k \in J \setminus \{i+1\}} L_k^V.$$

Consider now the morphism of exact triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} L_{0,i} & \longrightarrow & L_{0,i+1} & \longrightarrow & L_{i,i+1} & \longrightarrow & L_{0,i}[1] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\ L_{i-1,i} & \longrightarrow & L_{i-1,i+1} & \longrightarrow & L_{i,i+1} & \longrightarrow & L_{i-1,i}[1] \end{array}$$

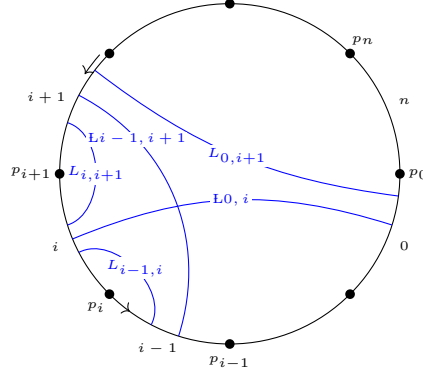


FIGURE 6. Auxiliary morphisms in the proof of Lemma 2.3.13.

in the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)}$, see Figure 6 for an illustration depicting the relevant morphisms. We analyse the induced commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 L_i \times L & \longrightarrow & L_{i+1} \times L & \longrightarrow & L_{i+1}^\vee \times L & \longrightarrow & (L_i \times L)[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 L_i^\vee \times L^\vee & \longrightarrow & L_{i-1, i+1} \times L^\vee & \longrightarrow & L_{i+1}^\vee \times L^\vee & \longrightarrow & (L_i^\vee \times L^\vee)[1]
 \end{array}$$

which takes place in the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$. We make the following observations:

- By assumption, the morphism $L_i \times L \rightarrow L_{i+1} \times L$ is of degree 0 (see Proposition 2.2.6). In particular, by Lemma 2.3.4 there exists a grading structure on the Lagrangian $L_{i+1}^\vee \times L$ such that the top row of the latter diagram is an exact triangle (with all morphisms of degree 0).
- The morphisms

$$(L_i \times L)[1] \rightarrow (L_i^\vee \times L^\vee)[1] \quad \text{and} \quad L_{i+1} \times L \rightarrow L_{i+1}^\vee \times L \rightarrow L_{i+1}^\vee \times L^\vee$$

are of degree 0 by our choice of grading structures on the Lagrangians

$$L_I^\vee = L_i^\vee \times L^\vee \quad \text{and} \quad L_J^\vee = L_{i+1}^\vee \times L^\vee.$$

In particular the morphism

$$L_{i+1}^\vee \times L \longrightarrow L_{i+1}^\vee \times L^\vee$$

is of degree 0 as well.

- We conclude that the bottom row in the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 L_{i+1} \times L & \longrightarrow & (L_i \times L)[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 L_{i+1}^\vee \times L^\vee & \longrightarrow & (L_i^\vee \times L^\vee)[1]
 \end{array}$$

must be given by a morphism of degree 0 and, consequently, the morphism $L_J^\vee \rightarrow L_I^\vee$ must be a morphism of degree $1 = \text{rk}(J) - \text{rk}(I)$.

This proves the claim in this special case.

We now return to the general case of two subsets $I, J \in \binom{\mathbf{n}}{d}$ such that the inequality $0 \leq j_a - i_a \leq 1$ is satisfied for all $1 \leq a \leq d$. Write

$$J = (I \cap J) \cup \{j_{a_1}, \dots, j_{a_r}\}$$

where $i_{a_t} \in I$ and $j_{a_t} - i_{a_t} = 1$; note that $r = \text{rk}(J) - \text{rk}(I)$. The apparent morphism $L_J^\vee \rightarrow L_I^\vee$ factorises as the composite of the r morphisms

$$\prod_{t=1}^s L_{i_{a_t}}^\vee \times \prod_{t=s+1}^r L_{j_{a_t}}^\vee \times \prod_{k \in I \cap J} L_k^\vee \longrightarrow \prod_{t=1}^{s-1} L_{i_{a_t}}^\vee \times \prod_{t=s}^r L_{j_{a_t}}^\vee \times \prod_{k \in I \cap J} L_k^\vee,$$

indexed by $r \geq s \geq 1$. Since each of these morphisms has degree 1 by the previous argument, the morphism $L_J^\vee \rightarrow L_I^\vee$ has degree $r = \text{rk}(J) - \text{rk}(I)$, which is what we needed to prove. \square

2.4. The quasi-equivalence $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \simeq \text{perf}(A_{n,n-d})$

Notation 2.4.1. For $I \in \binom{\mathbf{n}}{d}$ we introduce the (graded) Lagrangian

$$L_I^\sharp := L_I^\vee[-\text{rk}(I)]$$

in $\text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n)$ and define the differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebra

$$\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\sharp := \bigoplus_{J,I} \text{hom}(L_J^\sharp, L_I^\sharp). \quad \square$$

The following proposition is an immediate consequence of [Theorem 1.1.2](#).

Proposition 2.4.2. *The collection $\{L_I^\sharp \mid I \in \binom{\mathbf{n}}{d}\}$ generates the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ as an idempotent-complete triangulated A_∞ -category. Thus, there exists a quasi-equivalence of triangulated A_∞ -categories*

$$\text{perf}(\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\sharp) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \quad A_{n,n-d} \longmapsto \bigoplus_I L_I^\sharp. \quad \square$$

In this section we establish the following quasi-equivalence.

Theorem 2.4.3. *Let $n \geq d \geq 1$. There is an isomorphism of differential graded \mathbf{k} -algebras $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\sharp \cong A_{n,n-d}$. Thus, there is a quasi-equivalence of triangulated A_∞ -categories*

$$\text{perf}(A_{n,n-d}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \quad A_{n,n-d} \longmapsto \bigoplus_I L_I^\sharp. \quad \square$$

Lemma 2.4.4. *The graded \mathbf{k} -algebra $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\sharp$ is concentrated in degree 0.* \square

Proof. Let $I, J \in \binom{\mathbf{n}}{d}$. By [Lemma 2.3.13](#), the graded \mathbf{k} -module $\text{hom}(L_J^\vee, L_I^\vee)$ either vanishes or is concentrated in degree $\text{rk}(J) - \text{rk}(I)$. Consequently, the graded \mathbf{k} -module

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hom}(L_J^\sharp, L_I^\sharp) &= \text{hom}(L_J^\vee[-\text{rk}(J)], L_I^\vee[-\text{rk}(I)]) \\ &\cong \text{hom}(L_J^\vee, L_I^\vee[\text{rk}(J) - \text{rk}(I)]) \\ &\cong \text{hom}(L_J^\vee, L_I^\vee)(\text{rk}(J) - \text{rk}(I)) \end{aligned}$$

is concentrated in degree 0. The claim follows. \square

The proof of the following combinatorial statement is straightforward and is left to the reader.

Lemma 2.4.5. *Let $n > d \geq 1$ and $I, J \in \binom{\mathbf{n}}{d}$. We let*

$$I^\circ = \mathbf{n} \setminus I = \{u_1 < \cdots < u_{n-d}\} \quad \text{and} \quad J^\circ = \mathbf{n} \setminus J = \{v_1 < \cdots < v_{n-d}\}.$$

The inequalities $0 \leq j_a - i_a \leq 1$ are satisfied for all $1 \leq a \leq d$ if and only if $J^\circ \leq I^\circ$ and $v_b < u_{b+1}$ for all $1 \leq b < n - d$. \square

We are ready to prove [Theorem 2.4.3](#).

Proof of Theorem 2.4.3. Firstly, by [Lemma 2.3.13](#) and [Lemma 2.4.4](#) there are isomorphisms of \mathbf{k} -modules

$$\text{hom}(L_J^\sharp, L_I^\sharp) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{k} \cdot g_{IJ} & \text{if } \forall a : 0 \leq j_a - i_a \leq 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let

$$I^\circ = \mathbf{n} \setminus I = \{u_1 < \cdots < u_{n-d}\} \quad \text{and} \quad J^\circ = \mathbf{n} \setminus J = \{v_1 < \cdots < v_{n-d}\}.$$

By [Lemma 2.4.5](#) the condition that $0 \leq j_a - i_a \leq 1$ for all $1 \leq a \leq d$ is equivalent to the condition that $J^\circ \leq I^\circ$ and $v_b < u_{b+1}$ for all $1 \leq b < n - d$. Keeping in mind the poset anti-isomorphism $\binom{\mathbf{n}}{d} \rightarrow \binom{\mathbf{n}}{n-d}$, $I \mapsto I^\circ$, we see that the underlying \mathbf{k} -modules of the \mathbf{k} -algebras $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\sharp$ and $A_{n,n-d}$ can be identified. Comparing the multiplication laws on both sides, we conclude that there is an isomorphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras

$$\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\sharp = \bigoplus_{J,I} \text{hom}(L_J^\sharp, L_I^\sharp) \cong A_{n,n-d}.$$

The existence of the required quasi-equivalence now follows from [Proposition 2.4.2](#). \square

2.5. The Serre functor and Iyama's cluster tilting subcategory of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$

In this section we give a simple geometric description of the Serre functor on the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ and use it to describe a distinguished subcategory first investigated by Iyama in the context of higher Auslander–Reiten theory. Throughout this subsection we assume that \mathbf{k} is a field.

2.5.1. Geometric description of the Serre functor on $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$

For definiteness, let \mathbb{D} be the 2-dimensional unit disk and Λ_n the set of $(n+1)$ -st roots of unity. Observe that there is a symplectomorphism $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, given by counter-clockwise rotation by $\frac{2\pi}{n+1}$, which cyclically permutes the set Λ_n of stops. Passing to symmetric products we obtain a symplectomorphism

$$r: \text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})$$

which preserves $\Lambda_n^{(d)}$. To extract an autoequivalence of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ from r we need to lift it to a graded symplectomorphism; since $H^1(\text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})) = 0$, there is no obstruction to the existence of such a graded lift and all possible graded lifts of r form \mathbb{Z} -torsor (see Lemma 2.4 in [\[Sei00\]](#)). Each graded lift of r induces an autoequivalence

$$\mathfrak{r}: \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)};$$

different choices of graded lifts of r induce autoequivalences that differ only by a power of the shift functor on $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$. The next proposition shows that a particular graded lift of r gives rise to an autoequivalence \mathfrak{r} of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ that agrees with its Serre functor on $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$.

Proposition 2.5.1. *Let \mathbf{k} be a field. Let \mathbb{D} be the 2-dimensional unit disk and Λ_n the set of $(n+1)$ -st roots of unity. Let $r: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ by the symplectomorphism given by counter-clockwise rotation by $\frac{2\pi}{n+1}$. There exists a graded lift of the induced symplectomorphism*

$$r: \text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})$$

such that the induced diagram of A_∞ -functors

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \\ \downarrow \mathfrak{r} & & \downarrow \mathbb{S} \\ \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \end{array}$$

commutes, where

$$\mathbb{S} = - \otimes_{A_{n,d}}^{\mathbb{L}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{k}}(A_{n,d}, \mathbf{k}): \text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{perf}(A_{n,d})$$

is the Serre functor on $\text{perf}(A_{n,d})$ and both horizontal quasi-equivalences are the quasi-equivalence from [Theorem 2.2.3](#). \square

Proof. Let $I \in \binom{\mathbf{n}+1}{d+1}$ be such that $0 \in I$ and f_{II} the corresponding idempotent in $A_{n,d}$. The image of the right module $f_{II}A_{n,d}$ under the composite

$$\text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{r}} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$$

is the object

$$\mathfrak{r}L_I = \prod_{a=1}^d rL_{0,i_a} = \prod_{a=1}^d L_{i_a-1,n}$$

Iterated application of [Lemma 2.3.4](#) yields a quasi-isomorphism $\mathfrak{r}L_I \simeq L_{rI}$ where

$$rI = \{i_1 - 1, \dots, i_d - 1, n\} \in \binom{\mathbf{n}+1}{d+1}.$$

It is straightforward to verify that the standard resolution of the object L_{rI} provided by [Corollary 2.3.8](#) corresponds to the minimal projective resolution of the injective right $A_{n,d}$ -module $D(A_{n,d}f_{II})$ as described for example in [Proposition 3.17](#) in [\[OT12\]](#) or [Proposition 2.7](#) in [\[JK19\]](#). It follows that the restriction of the composite

$$\mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{r}} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d})$$

to the full subcategory of $\mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d})$ spanned by the regular representation $A_{n,d}$ agrees with the Serre functor on $\mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d})$ up to a power of the shift, corresponding to a choice of a graded lift of the symplectomorphism $r: \mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})$. The claim follows. \square

Remark 2.5.2. The geometric description of the Serre functor on $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ given in [Proposition 2.5.1](#) makes it apparent that its $(n+1)$ -iteration must be a power of the shift functor; indeed, the symplectomorphism $r^{n+1}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is the identity. More precisely, there is a quasi-isomorphism

$$\mathbb{S}^{n+1} \simeq [d(n-d)]$$

of functors $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ expressing the known *fractionally* Calabi–Yau property of the quasi-equivalent category $\mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d})$, see [\[HI11\]](#) for details. Note that the above power of the shift is invariant under the passage $d \mapsto n-d$, in agreement with the quasi-equivalence $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \simeq \mathcal{W}_n^{(n-d)}$ from [Theorem 2.3.3](#). \square

2.5.2. Geometric description of Iyama’s d -cluster-tilting subcategory of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$

Notation 2.5.3. For an idempotent complete A_∞ -category \mathcal{A} admitting finite direct sums and a collection \mathcal{X} of objects of \mathcal{A} , we let $\mathrm{add} \mathcal{X}$ be the smallest full subcategory of \mathcal{A} which is idempotent complete, is closed under finite direct sums, and contains \mathcal{X} . \square

As explained in the introduction, one of the main results in [\[Iya11\]](#), [Theorem 1.18](#) therein, shows that the higher Auslander algebra $A_{n,d}$ is a d -Auslander algebra in the sense that it satisfies the inequalities

$$\mathrm{gl. dim} A_{n,d} \leq d \leq \mathrm{dom. dim} A_{n,d}.$$

As a consequence of the Auslander–Iyama correspondence [\[Iya07a\]](#) and [Theorem 1.23](#) in [\[Iya11\]](#), the subcategory

$$\mathcal{U}(A_{n,d}) := \mathrm{add}\{\mathbb{S}_d^k(A_{n,d}) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

is a so-called $d\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory [\[Iya07b, IJ17\]](#) of the triangulated category $H^0(\mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}))$, where

$$\mathbb{S} = - \otimes_{A_{n,d}}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{k}}(A_{n,d}, \mathbf{k}): \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d})$$

is the Serre functor and $\mathbb{S}_d = \mathbb{S}[-d]$. By definition, this means that a perfect complex X lies in $\mathcal{U}(A_{n,d})$ if and only if

$$\forall k \notin d\mathbb{Z} \text{ and } \forall M \in \mathcal{U}(A_{n,d}) : \mathrm{Hom}(X, M[k]) = 0$$

if and only if

$$\forall k \notin d\mathbb{Z} \text{ and } \forall M \in \mathcal{U}(A_{n,d}) : \mathrm{Hom}(M, X[k]) = 0.$$

This kind of subcategory plays an important role in higher Auslander–Reiten theory and in a higher-dimensional version of homological algebra. For example, as shown by Geiß, Keller and Oppermann [\[GKO13\]](#), the additive category $H^0(\mathcal{U}(A_{n,d}))$, equipped with the d -fold shift functor $[d]$, has the structure of a $(d+2)$ -angulated category. Similarly, the subcategory

$$\mathcal{M}(A_{n,d}) := \mathcal{U}(A_{n,d}) \cap \mathrm{mod}(A_{n,d}) \subseteq \mathrm{mod}(A_{n,d})$$

is a $d\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory of the abelian category $\mathrm{mod}(A_{n,d})$ of finite-dimensional $A_{n,d}$ -modules, which implies that $\mathcal{M}(A_{n,d})$ is a d -abelian category in the sense of [\[Jas16\]](#). In some

sense, the homological properties of the above subcategories can be thought of as ‘witnesses’ of the higher-dimensional nature of the \mathbf{k} -algebra $A_{n,d}$.

Under the quasi-equivalence $\text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \simeq \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ from [Theorem 2.2.3](#), the subcategory $\mathcal{U}(A_{n,d})$ of $\text{perf}(A_{n,d})$ induces a $d\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory of the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ which we describe below.

Proposition 2.5.4. *Let \mathbf{k} be a field. Fix grading structures on the Lagrangians $\{L_I \mid I \in \binom{\mathbf{n}}{d}\}$ as in [Proposition 2.2.6](#). Fix the grading structure on the symplectomorphism $r: \text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})$ from [Proposition 2.5.1](#), so that the induced autoequivalence*

$$\mathbf{r}: \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$$

is the Serre functor, and define $\mathbf{r}_d := \mathbf{r}[-d]$. The full subcategory

$$\mathcal{U}_n^{(d)} := \text{add}\{\mathbf{r}_d^k(L_I) \mid I \in \binom{\mathbf{n}}{d}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ is a $d\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory of $H^0(\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)})$. \square

Proof. Note that $A_{n,d} \mapsto \bigoplus_I L_I$ under the quasi-equivalence $\text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \simeq \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ from [Theorem 2.2.3](#). Moreover, [Proposition 2.5.1](#) implies the existence of a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{perf}(A_{n,d}) & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \\ \downarrow \mathbb{S}_d & & \downarrow \mathbf{r}_d \\ \text{perf}(A_{n,d}) & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \end{array}$$

Therefore $\mathcal{U}(A_{n,d})$ corresponds to $\mathcal{U}_n^{(d)}$ under the quasi-equivalence $\text{perf}(A_{n,d}) \simeq \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$. The claim follows. \square

Remark 2.5.5. The indecomposable objects in the $d\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory $\mathcal{U}_n^{(d)}$ of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ are represented by the d -fold shifts of the Lagrangians $\{L_I \mid I \in \binom{\mathbf{n}+}{d+1}\}$ (equipped with grading structures as in [Corollary 2.3.8](#)). Since $\mathcal{U}_n^{(d)}$ is a $d\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory of the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$, an object X lies in the $d\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory $\mathcal{U}_n^{(d)}$ if and only if

$$\forall k \notin d\mathbb{Z} \text{ and } \forall L \in \mathcal{U}_n^{(d)} : \text{Hom}(X, L[k]) = 0$$

if and only if

$$\forall k \notin d\mathbb{Z} \text{ and } \forall L \in \mathcal{U}_n^{(d)} : \text{Hom}(L, X[k]) = 0.$$

In particular, given $I, J \in \binom{\mathbf{n}+}{d+1}$, the extension space $\text{Hom}(L_I, L_J[k])$ vanishes for all $k \notin d\mathbb{Z}$. \square

Remark 2.5.6. Oppermann and Thomas [\[OT12\]](#) provide a beautiful classification of the Miyashita tilting modules [\[Miy86\]](#) which belong to the d -cluster tilting subcategory

$$\mathcal{M}(A_{n,d}) = \mathcal{U}(A_{n,d}) \cap \text{mod}(A_{n,d})$$

of $\text{mod}(A_{n,d})$ in terms of triangulations of a $2d$ -dimensional cyclic polytope with $n + d + 1$ vertices (we remind the reader that $A_{n,d}$ is associated with the Dynkin type \mathbb{A}_{n-d+1}); under this bijection, the so-called ‘mutation’ of tilting modules corresponds to the bistellar flip of triangulations (see [\[Ram97\]](#) or Section 6.1 in [\[DLRS10\]](#) for further information on cyclic polytopes and their triangulations). Under the quasi-equivalence $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \simeq \text{perf}(A_{n,d})$ from [Theorem 2.2.3](#), this representation-theoretic procedure provides numerous generators for the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ whose derived endomorphism algebras have their cohomology concentrated in degree 0. \square

Remark 2.5.7. In the above discussion it is essential that we work over a field rather than over an arbitrary commutative ring. Recall that, for each $d \geq 1$, there is a quasi-equivalence

$$\text{perf}(\mathbf{k}) \simeq \mathcal{W}_d^{(d)}.$$

If \mathbf{k} is a field, the triangulated category $H^0(\text{perf}(\mathbf{k}))$ has a $d\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory

$$\text{add}\{\mathbf{k}[-dk] \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subseteq \text{perf}(\mathbf{k})$$

for each $d \geq 1$, where we use that the Serre functor on $\text{perf}(\mathbf{k})$ is the identity functor. In contrast, if $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{Z}$ it is easy to see that $H^0(\text{perf}(\mathbb{Z}))$ does not admit a $d\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory for $d > 1$ (a $1\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory always exists and coincides with the ambient category). \square

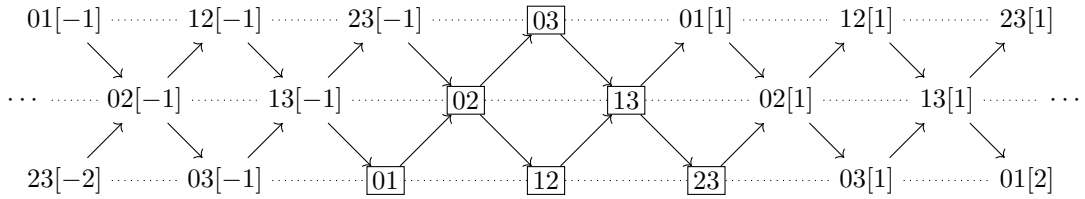
2.6. Examples

We conclude this section with some examples to illustrate our results.

2.6.1. The quasi-equivalence $\mathcal{W}_3^{(1)} \simeq \mathcal{W}_3^{(2)}$

For simplicity, we let \mathbf{k} be a field. We illustrate the quasi-equivalence $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \simeq \mathcal{W}_n^{(n-d)}$ in the simplest non-trivial case $n = 3$ and $d = 1$.

The following diagram depicts the so-called Auslander–Reiten quiver [Hap88] of the triangulated category $H^0(\mathcal{W}_3^{(1)})$ where, for simplicity, we write ij in place of the Lagrangian L_{ij} :

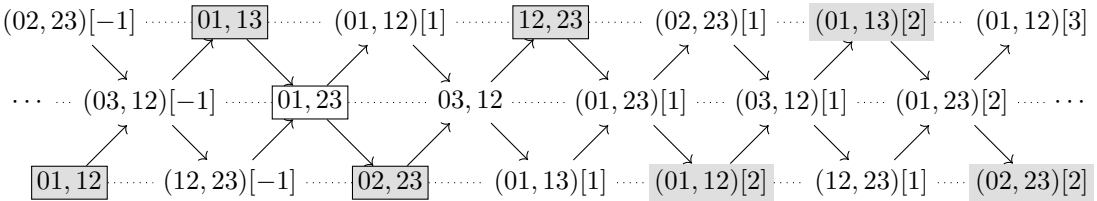


The vertices of quiver correspond to the indecomposable objects in $H^0(\mathcal{W}_3^{(1)})$; the arrows correspond to a \mathbf{k} -basis of the space of irreducible morphisms, that is the non-isomorphisms which cannot be expressed as a non-trivial composite of non-isomorphisms. The dotted lines indicate the apparent commutativity and zero relations. We have chosen grading structures on the above Lagrangians so that all depicted morphisms have degree 0. The action of the derived Auslander–Reiten translation $\mathbb{S}_1 = \mathbb{S}[-1]$ is given by left horizontal translation. Finally, we have encircled the six indecomposable objects which belong to the heart of the t -structure induced by the quasi-equivalence $\mathcal{W}_3^{(1)} \simeq \text{perf}(A_{3,1})$; these objects form a complete set of representative of the isomorphism classes of indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{W}_3^{(1)}$ up to the action of the shift functor.

We remind the reader that, for $0 \leq i < j < k \leq n$, there is an equivalence $L_{ij} \times L_{ik} \simeq L_{ij} \times L_{jk}$ in $\mathcal{W}_n^{(2)}$ induced by the exact triangle

$$L_{ij} \rightarrow L_{ik} \rightarrow L_{jk} \rightarrow L_{ij}[1]$$

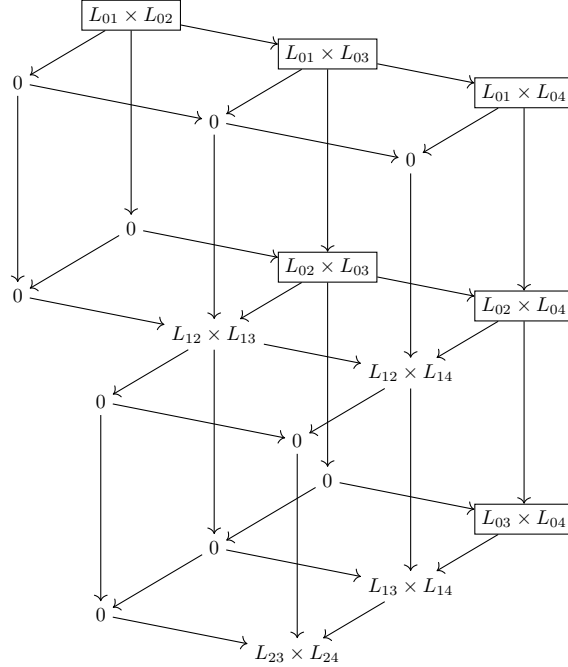
in the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(1)}$, see Lemma 2.3.4. The following diagram depicts the Auslander–Reiten quiver of the triangulated category $H^0(\mathcal{W}_3^{(2)})$ where, for simplicity, we write $ij, k\ell$ in place of the Lagrangian $L_{ij} \times L_{k\ell}$:



Again, we have chosen grading structures on the above Lagrangians so that all depicted morphisms have degree 0. Finally, we have encircled the five indecomposable objects which belong to the heart of the t -structure induced by the quasi-equivalence $\mathcal{W}_3^{(2)} \simeq \text{perf}(A_{3,2})$; together with the Lagrangian $L_{03} \times L_{12}$, these objects form a complete set of representative of the isomorphism classes of indecomposable objects in $\mathcal{W}_3^{(1)}$ up to the action of the shift functor. The indecomposable objects in the $2\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory $\mathcal{U}_3^{(2)}$ of the triangulated category $H^0(\mathcal{W}_3^{(2)})$ are highlighted; notice that this subcategory is spanned by the (finite direct sums of) even shifts of the four highlighted objects in the heart.

2.6.2. *The $2\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory of $H^0(\mathcal{W}_4^{(2)})$*

The diagram below depicts a complete set of representatives of the isomorphism classes of indecomposable objects in the $2\mathbb{Z}$ -cluster tilting subcategory $\mathcal{U}_4^{(2)}$ of the triangulated category $H^0(\mathcal{W}_4^{(2)})$, see Proposition 2.5.4 (all other objects in this subcategory are obtained as even shifts of those below):



The generators $\{L_I\}$ of the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_4^{(2)}$ are encircled. In the above diagram, all squares commute; note, however, that in the A_∞ -category $\mathcal{W}_4^{(2)}$ there are further higher operations which witness the fact the apparent rectilinear cubes are bicartesian.

 2.6.3. *Explicit examples in the case $n = 5$*

We conclude this section by displaying the endomorphism algebras

$$H^*(\mathcal{A}_{n,d}) \cong A_{n,d} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\# \cong A_{n,n-d}$$

in the case $n = 5$ for all $1 \leq d < n$.

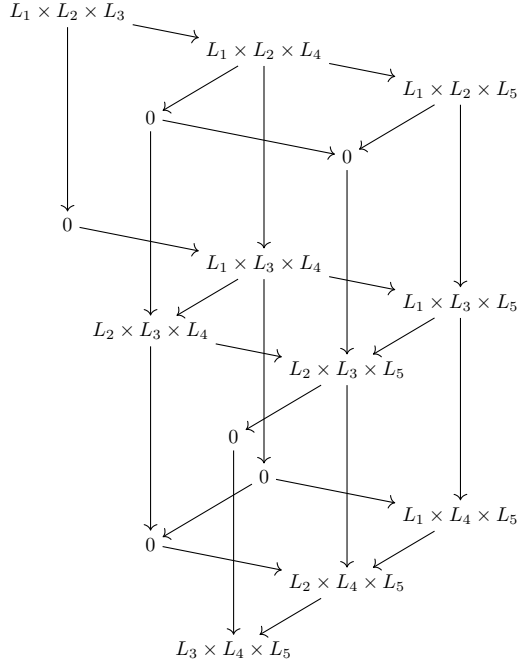
We begin with the \mathbf{k} -algebras $H^*(\mathcal{A}_{n,d}) \cong A_{n,d}$. For $d = 1$ we obtain the \mathbf{k} -algebra with generators

$$L_1 \rightarrow L_2 \rightarrow L_3 \rightarrow L_4 \rightarrow L_5$$

with no relations between the above morphisms. For $d = 2, 3$ we obtain the \mathbf{k} -algebras with generators

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} L_1 \times L_2 & \rightarrow & L_1 \times L_3 & \rightarrow & L_1 \times L_4 & \rightarrow & L_1 \times L_5 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L_2 \times L_3 & \rightarrow & L_2 \times L_4 & \rightarrow & L_2 \times L_5 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & 0 & \longrightarrow & L_3 \times L_4 & \rightarrow & L_3 \times L_5 \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & & 0 & \longrightarrow & L_4 \times L_5 \end{array}$$

and



equipped with all possible commutativity relations. Finally, for $d = 4$, we obtain the \mathbf{k} -algebra with generators

$$\prod_{i \neq 5} L_i \rightarrow \prod_{i \neq 4} L_i \rightarrow \prod_{i \neq 3} L_i \rightarrow \prod_{i \neq 2} L_i \rightarrow \prod_{i \neq 1} L_i$$

and such that all consecutive composites vanish. Note that this last quiver is better drawn as a maximal path in a 4-dimensional hypercube.

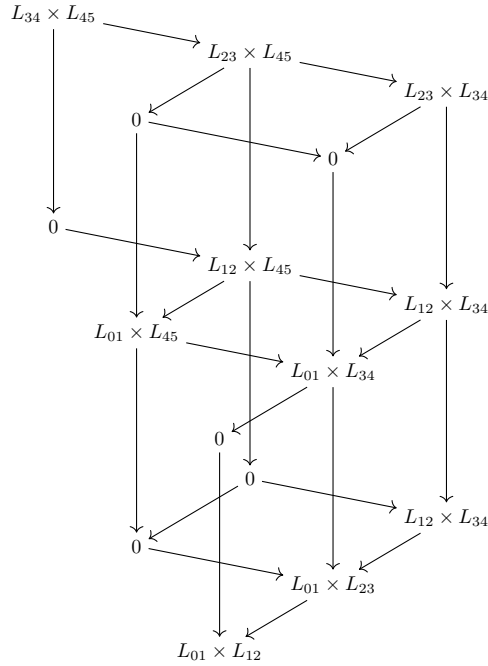
We continue with the \mathbf{k} -algebras $\mathcal{A}_{n,d}^\# \cong A_{n,n-d}$; for simplicity, we omit the shifts on the generators $\{L_I^\# = L_I^\vee[-\text{rk}(I)]\}$. For $d = 4$ we obtain the \mathbf{k} -algebra with generators

$$\prod_{i \neq 1} L_{i-1,i} \rightarrow \prod_{i \neq 2} L_{i-1,i} \rightarrow \prod_{i \neq 3} L_{i-1,i} \rightarrow \prod_{i \neq 4} L_{i-1,i} \rightarrow \prod_{i \neq 5} L_{i-1,i}$$

and no relations between the above morphisms. For $d = 3, 2$ we obtain the \mathbf{k} -algebras with generators

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} L_{23} \times L_{34} \times L_{45} & \rightarrow & L_{12} \times L_{34} \times L_{45} & \rightarrow & L_{12} \times L_{23} \times L_{45} & \rightarrow & L_{12} \times L_{23} \times L_{34} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L_{01} \times L_{34} \times L_{45} & \rightarrow & L_{01} \times L_{23} \times L_{45} & \rightarrow & L_{01} \times L_{23} \times L_{34} \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & 0 & \longrightarrow & L_{01} \times L_{12} \times L_{45} & \rightarrow & L_{01} \times L_{12} \times L_{45} \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & & 0 & \longrightarrow & L_{01} \times L_{12} \times L_{23} \end{array}$$

and



with all possible commutativity relations. Finally, for $d = 1$ we obtain the \mathbf{k} -algebra with generators

$$L_{45} \rightarrow L_{34} \rightarrow L_{23} \rightarrow L_{12} \rightarrow L_{01}$$

and such that all consecutive composites vanish. Again, this last quiver is better drawn as a maximal path in a 4-dimensional hypercube.

3. PARTIALLY WRAPPED FUKAYA CATEGORIES AND MODELS FOR WALDHAUSEN K -THEORY

In this section we provide an interpretation of the partially wrapped Fukaya categories

$$\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} = \mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(d)}), \quad d \geq 1, \quad n \geq 0$$

as the cells of a simplicial model for Waldhausen K -theory. This interpretation arises as an immediate consequence of the results of this work combined with the results of [DJW19] which provide a relation between the d -dimensional S -construction and the d -dimensional Auslander algebras of type \mathbb{A} . We use freely the language of ∞ -categories [Lur09] as well as basic aspects of the theory of stable ∞ -categories [Lur17].

3.1. The d -dimensional Waldhausen S_\bullet -construction

3.1.1. Stable ∞ -categories v.s. differential graded \mathbf{k} -categories

Recall that a pointed ∞ -category \mathcal{A} is *stable* if it admits all finite (homotopy) limits, all finite (homotopy) colimits, and the suspension functor

$$\Sigma: \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}, \quad a \longmapsto 0 \amalg_a 0$$

is an equivalence. If \mathcal{A} is a stable ∞ -category, then the homotopy category $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{A})$, equipped with the suspension autoequivalence $\mathrm{Ho}(\Sigma)$, is additive and can be endowed with a canonical triangulation. For this reason, stable ∞ -categories can be regarded as a refinement of Verdier's triangulated categories. We recall from [Coh13] that Lurie's differential graded nerve [Lur17, Construction 1.3.1.6] yields a Quillen equivalence between

- the homotopy theory of (small) idempotent-complete pre-triangulated differential graded \mathbf{k} -categories (up to quasi-equivalence) and
- the homotopy theory of (small) idempotent-complete \mathbf{k} -linear stable ∞ -categories.

Thus, the theory of stable ∞ -categories can be regarded as an extension of the theory of differential graded categories which encompasses higher categories which are not linear over any commutative ring, such as the stable ∞ -category of spectra. In addition, the language of ∞ -categories affords a

powerful calculus of (homotopy) Kan extensions on which many of the statements below are reliant upon.

Below, we identify differential graded \mathbf{k} -categories with their differential graded nerves without further mention. In this process, we implicitly replace $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ with a quasi-equivalent differential graded model.

3.1.2. Waldhausen K -theory

Notation 3.1.1. For an ∞ -category \mathcal{A} , we let $\mathcal{A}^\simeq \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ be the largest ∞ -groupoid (=Kan complex) contained in \mathcal{A} . The passage $\mathcal{A} \mapsto \mathcal{A}^\simeq$ yields a right adjoint to the inclusion of ∞ -groupoids into ∞ -categories. \square

An important invariant associated to a stable ∞ -category \mathcal{A} is its Waldhausen K -theory space $K(\mathcal{A})$. For example, if R is a ring, then the Waldhausen K -theory space $K(R) = K(\mathbf{perf}(R))$ of the stable ∞ -category $\mathbf{perf}(R)$ of perfect R -modules is homotopy equivalent to the algebraic K -theory space of R defined by Quillen [Qui73] in terms of the Q -construction of the (split-exact) category of finitely generated projective R -modules.

Waldhausen's definition [Wal85, BGT13] of the space $K(\mathcal{A})$ involves the construction of a simplicial ∞ -groupoid $\mathbf{S}_\bullet^{(1)}(\mathcal{A})^\simeq$ whose geometric realisation is then the delooping of the Waldhausen K -theory space of \mathcal{A} , that is

$$K(\mathcal{A}) := \Omega^1 | \mathbf{S}_\bullet^{(1)}(\mathcal{A})^\simeq |.$$

More generally, for each integer $d \geq 1$, Dyckerhoff [Dyc17b] and Poguntke [Pog17] introduce an analogous simplicial object $\mathbf{S}_\bullet^{(d)}(\mathcal{A})$ such that

$$K(\mathcal{A}) \simeq \Omega^d | \mathbf{S}_\bullet^{(d)}(\mathcal{A})^\simeq |.$$

For each $d \geq 1$, the d -dimensional Waldhausen \mathbf{S}_\bullet -construction $\mathbf{S}_\bullet^{(d)}(\mathcal{A})$ of \mathcal{A} exhibits $K(\mathcal{A})$ as the d -fold loop space of a $(d-1)$ -connected space or, equivalently, as a connective spectrum. We remark that the simplicial object

$$\mathbf{S}_\bullet^{(d)}(\mathcal{A}) : n \longmapsto \mathbf{S}_n^{(d)}(\mathcal{A})$$

takes its values in the ∞ -category \mathbf{St}_∞ of stable ∞ -categories and exact functors between them, see Section 1.4 in [DJW19] for details.

Remark 3.1.2. The d -dimensional Waldhausen \mathbf{S}_\bullet -construction of a stable ∞ -category is *not* the d -fold iteration of the \mathbf{S}_\bullet -construction, which is a multi-simplicial object rather than a simplicial object. \square

3.2. The equivalence $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \simeq \mathbf{S}_n^{(d)}$

The following theorem is an immediate consequence of Corollary 2.25 in [DJW19] in the case $\mathcal{A} = \mathbf{perf}(\mathbf{k})$ and Theorem 2.2.3 above.

Theorem 3.2.1. *Let $d \geq 1$. For each $n \geq 0$, there are equivalences of ∞ -categories*

$$\mathbf{S}_n^{(d)}(\mathbf{perf}(\mathbf{k})) \xleftarrow{\simeq} \mathbf{perf}(A_{n,d}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}. \quad \square$$

Remark 3.2.2. Let $d \geq 1$. The equivalent stable ∞ -categories

$$\mathbf{S}_n^{(d)}(\mathbf{perf}(\mathbf{k})) \simeq \mathbf{perf}(A_{n,d}) \simeq \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$$

vanish if $n < d$. This vanishing is closely related to the fact that the space $| \mathbf{S}_\bullet^{(d)}(\mathbf{perf}(\mathbf{k}))^\simeq |$ is $(d-1)$ -connected, which is to say that its homotopy groups vanish in degrees less than or equal to d . \square

In fact, the d -dimensional Waldhausen \mathbf{S}_\bullet -construction of a stable ∞ -category can be canonically extended from a simplicial object to a *paracyclic* object, see Proposition 2.47 in [DJW19]. In view of Theorem 3.2.1, this implies that the partially wrapped Fukaya categories $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$, $n \geq 0$, themselves arrange into a paracyclic object

$$\mathcal{W}_\bullet^{(d)} : \mathbf{\Lambda}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{St}_\infty^{\mathbf{k}}$$

with values in the ∞ -category of \mathbf{k} -linear stable ∞ -categories and exact functors between them, where $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ is the paracyclic category [Nis90, FL91, GJ93]. Passing to homotopy categories yields a paracyclic object

$$\mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{W}_{\bullet}^{(d)}): \mathbf{\Lambda}^{\mathrm{op}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ho}(\mathbf{St}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{k}})$$

with values in the homotopy category of the ∞ -category $\mathbf{St}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{k}}$. Such a paracyclic object $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{W}_{\bullet}^{(d)})$ amounts to the data of exact functors

$$d_0: \mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \quad \text{and} \quad s_0: \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)}$$

and an (exact) autoequivalence

$$t = t_{n+1}: \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$$

for each $n \geq 0$; these functors induce additional distinguished functors

$$d_i = t^i d_0 t^{-i}: \mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \quad \text{and} \quad s_i = t^i s_0 t^{-i}: \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)}$$

for each $n \geq 0$ and each $1 \leq i \leq n$. In the homotopy category $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathbf{St}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{k}})$, the above functors must satisfy the simplicial identities

$$\begin{aligned} d_0 s_0 &= 1, & d_0 d_i &= d_{i-1} d_0, & 1 \leq i \leq n, & & s_0 s_i &= s_{i+1} s_0, & 0 \leq i \leq n, \\ d_1 s_0 &= 1, & d_0 s_i &= s_{i-1} d_0, & 1 \leq i < n, & & d_i s_0 &= s_0 d_{i-1}, & 1 < i \leq n, \end{aligned}$$

as well as the paracyclic identities

$$d_0 t^{n+1} = t^n d_0 \quad \text{and} \quad s_0 t^{n+1} = t^{n+2} s_0.$$

By definition, the above identities encode the mere existence of natural isomorphism between the corresponding functors. In contrast, the paracyclic object $\mathcal{W}_{\bullet}^{(d)}$ is a functor of ∞ -categories and hence it contains an infinite amount of coherence data (including explicit natural isomorphisms witnessing the validity of the identities above).

Remark 3.2.3. Let $d \geq 1$. It follows from our previous discussion that there is a homotopy equivalence

$$K(\mathcal{W}_d^{(d)}) \simeq K(\mathrm{perf}(\mathbf{k})) \simeq \Omega^d |\mathcal{W}_{\bullet}^{(d)}|,$$

where we remind the reader that $\mathcal{W}_d^{(d)}$ is equivalent to $\mathrm{perf}(\mathbf{k})$. More generally, if (M, Λ) is an arbitrary Weinstein manifold with stops, there are equivalences of stable ∞ -categories

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}(M \times \mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), (\Lambda \times \mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})) \cup (M \times \Lambda_n^{(d)})) &\simeq \mathrm{Fun}_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda)) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Fun}_{\mathbf{k}}(A_{n,d}, \mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda)) \simeq \mathbf{S}_n^{(d)}(\mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda)). \end{aligned}$$

Indeed,

- the leftmost equivalence is a consequence of
 - the Künneth formula [GPS18, Corollary 1.11]

$$\mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} \mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(d)}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}(M \times \mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), (\Lambda \times \mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})) \cup (M \times \Lambda_n^{(d)}))$$

- the equivalence

$$\mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} \mathrm{Fun}_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \mathrm{perf}(\mathbf{k})) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{Fun}_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda)),$$

- and the equivalences

$$\mathrm{Fun}_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}, \mathrm{perf}(\mathbf{k})) \simeq (\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)})^{\mathrm{op}} \simeq \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} = \mathcal{W}(\mathrm{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), \Lambda_n^{(d)}),$$

where the existence of the second and third equivalences is a consequence of the fact that $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \simeq \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d})$ is a dualisable object of the symmetric monoidal ∞ -category $(\mathbf{St}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{k}}, \otimes_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathrm{perf}(\mathbf{k}))$ since the higher Auslander algebra $A_{n,d}$ is proper and homologically smooth over \mathbf{k} ;

- the middle equivalence stems from the fact that $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \simeq \mathrm{perf}(A_{n,d})$ is the \mathbf{k} -linear stable hull of the \mathbf{k} -algebra $A_{n,d}$;
- the rightmost equivalence is a consequence of Propositions 2.10 and 2.24 in [DJW19].

Consequently, there is a paracyclic object

$$\mathcal{W}(M \times \mathbf{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), (\Lambda \times \mathbf{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})) \cup (M \times \Lambda_{\bullet}^{(d)})) : \mathbf{A}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{St}_{\infty}^{\mathbf{k}}$$

and homotopy equivalences

$$K(\mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda)) \simeq \Omega^d | \mathbf{S}_{\bullet}^{(d)}(\mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda)) \simeq | \simeq \Omega^d | \mathcal{W}(M \times \mathbf{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D}), (\Lambda \times \mathbf{Sym}^d(\mathbb{D})) \cup (M \times \Lambda_{\bullet}^{(d)})) \simeq |$$

which describe the d -fold delooping of the Waldhausen K -theory space of the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(M, \Lambda)$ by means of partially wrapped Fukaya categories of symmetric products of marked disks. Compare with Section 1.2 in [Tan19] where the case $d = 1$ is discussed. \square

3.2.1. Symplecto-geometric description of the structure maps of $\mathcal{W}_{\bullet}^{(d)}$

The generating structure maps of the paracyclic object $\mathcal{W}_{\bullet}^{(d)}$ admit a natural symplecto-geometric interpretation: Fix $n \geq 0$. Firstly, the paracyclic shift

$$t: \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)},$$

can be identified with the autoequivalence $\mathfrak{r}^{-1}[d]$ of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ which, according to Proposition 2.5.1, is induced by rotating the disk clockwise by an angle of $\frac{2\pi}{n+1}$ (here \mathfrak{r} denotes the Serre functor of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$).

Secondly, for $0 \leq i \leq n+1$, the face functor

$$d_i: \mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$$

can be identified with the stop-removal functor which removes the stop $\{p_i\} \times \mathbf{Sym}^{d-1}(\mathbb{D})$ from $\Lambda_{n+1}^{(d)}$. These functors are described as follows: Consider the smallest idempotent-complete stable subcategory of $\mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)}$ containing the objects of the form

$$L \times L_{i-1,i}$$

where L is a product of $d-1$ mutually disjoint arcs in $\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n^{(d)}$ which are also disjoint from the arc $L_{i-1,i}$; here, we identify Λ_n with $\Lambda_{n+1} \setminus \{p_i\}$. Equivalently, this subcategory is the essential image of the Orlov functor

$$\iota_i: \mathcal{W}_n^{(d-1)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)}, \quad X \longmapsto X \times L_{i-1,i}.$$

The functor d_i is defined in terms of the Verdier quotient¹

$$\mathcal{W}_n^{(d-1)} \xleftarrow{\iota_i} \mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)} \xrightarrow{d_i} \mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)} / \mathcal{W}_n^{(d-1)}$$

of $\mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)}$ by the essential image of ι_i . As a consequence of general stop-removal theorems [GPS18, Syl19a, Syl19b] we can identify the target $\mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)} / \mathcal{W}_n^{(d-1)}$ of the localisation functor d_i with the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$.

Let $1 \leq i \leq n$. Finally, we describe the degeneracy functor

$$s_i: \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}_{n+1}^{(d)}.$$

For this, we introduce a new stop into $\Lambda_n^{(d)}$ by adding positive push-off of the component $\{p_i\} \times \mathbf{Sym}^{d-1}(\mathbb{D})$ in the direction of the Reeb flow on the disk. That is, we consider the new set of stops

$$\Lambda_{n+1}^{(d)} = \Lambda_n^{(d)} \cup \{\{p_i^\varepsilon\} \times \mathbf{Sym}^{d-1}(\mathbb{D})\}$$

where p_i^ε is a point on the boundary of the disk obtained by rotating p_i by a small angle $\varepsilon > 0$ in counter-clockwise direction. The above construction gives rise to a pushforward functor s_i with the desired source and target categories. The restriction of the functor s_i to the full subcategory of $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ spanned by those objects given by products of disjoint arcs in $\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n$ is the identity functor,

¹Under the differential graded nerve, the Verdier quotient of \mathbf{k} -linear stable ∞ -categories corresponds to the Drinfeld quotient [Dri04] of differential graded \mathbf{k} -categories. This is a consequence of the fact that both quotients are characterised as homotopy cofibres in the corresponding ∞ -categories.

from which it readily follows that s_i is fully faithful. This is a consequence of the fact that, at the geometric level, a product of arcs in $\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n$ can also be seen as a product of arcs in $\mathbb{D} \setminus (\Lambda_n \cup \{p_i^\varepsilon\})$; as can be seen from Auroux’s description of morphisms in terms of strand diagrams, the fact that ε is chosen to be sufficiently small guarantees that s_i induces an *isomorphism* between the cochain complexes of morphisms between such objects. The construction of the functor s_i should be compared with the forward stopped inclusions introduced in [GPS18].

3.2.2. Relation to the categorified Dold–Kan correspondence

As a consequence of a categorified version of the Dold–Kan correspondence [Dyc17b], the d -dimensional Waldhausen \mathbf{S}_\bullet -construction of $\mathrm{perf}(\mathbf{k})$ is characterised, as a 2-simplicial object, by the existence of equivalences of stable ∞ -categories $\mathbf{S}_0^{(d)}(\mathcal{A}) \simeq 0$ and

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n \ker(d_i: \mathbf{S}_n^{(d)}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{S}_{n-1}^{(d)}(\mathcal{A})) \simeq \begin{cases} \mathrm{perf}(\mathbf{k}) & \text{if } n = d, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

for $n \geq 1$. These vanishing conditions have a natural interpretation in terms of the stop-removal functors described above.

Proposition 3.2.4. *Let $d \geq 1$. There are equivalences of stable ∞ -categories $\mathcal{W}_d^{(0)} \simeq 0$ and*

$$\overline{\mathcal{W}}_n^{(d)} := \bigcap_{i=1}^n \ker(d_i: \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{n-1}^{(d)}) \simeq \begin{cases} \mathrm{perf}(\mathbf{k}) & \text{if } n = d, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

for $n \geq 1$. □

Proof. The claim is obvious for $n < d$ since $\mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}$ vanishes in this case. For $n = d$ there is an equivalence

$$\mathrm{perf}(\mathbf{k}) \simeq \mathcal{W}_d^{(d)} = \overline{\mathcal{W}}_n^{(d)} = \bigcap_{i=1}^d \ker(d_i: \mathcal{W}_d^{(d)} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{d-1}^{(d)})$$

since $\mathcal{W}_{d-1}^{(d)} \simeq 0$ and the higher Auslander algebra $A_{d,d}$ is isomorphic to the base commutative ring \mathbf{k} in this case. It remains to prove that the intersection

$$\overline{\mathcal{W}}_n^{(d)} = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \ker(d_i: \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{n-1}^{(d)}) = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \mathrm{im}(\iota_i: \mathcal{W}_{n-1}^{(d-1)} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}_n^{(d)}),$$

vanishes for $n > d$, where ι_i is the Orlov functor corresponding to the point $p_i \in \Lambda_n$. This is clear since $\overline{\mathcal{W}}_n^{(d)}$ is generated by Lagrangians of the form $\prod_{i=1}^d L_i$ where L_1, \dots, L_d are pairwise non-intersecting arcs in $\mathbb{D} \setminus \Lambda_n$ which must be jointly supported near all the stops p_1, \dots, p_n ; but the assumption that $n > d$ implies that no such a collection of arcs exists. The claim follows. □

Remark 3.2.5. An interesting challenge—which we do not pursue here—is to extend the above descriptions to a construction of the paracyclic object

$$\mathcal{W}_\bullet^{(d)}: \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{op}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{St}_\infty^{\mathbf{k}}$$

carried entirely within the framework of partially wrapped Fukaya categories (see [Tan19] for a related discussion in the case $d = 1$). In particular, notice that we have not described the higher order components of the paracyclic object $\mathcal{W}_\bullet^{(d)}$ nor have we given symplectic explanations of the fact that these satisfy the required coherence equations. □

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