

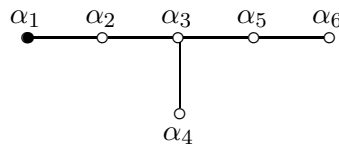
ON THE DERIVED CATEGORY OF THE CAYLEY PLANE II

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ABSTRACT. We find a full strongly exceptional collection for the Cayley plane $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$, the simplest rational homogeneous space of the exceptional group E_6 . This collection, closely related to the one given by the second author in [Man11], consists of 27 vector bundles which are homogeneous for the group E_6 , and is a Lefschetz collection with respect to the minimal equivariant embedding of $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$.

INTRODUCTION

The Cayley plane. Let $X = \mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$ be the Cayley plane. This is the closed orbit in the projectivization of the minimal representation of the complex simply connected exceptional Lie group E_6 . The Cayley plane can also be identified with the quotient E_6/P_1 , where P_1 is the parabolic subgroup of E_6 corresponding to the root α_1 of E_6 . This is sketched in the diagram below, where the fundamental roots $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_6$ of E_6 are depicted. We will denote by $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_6$ the corresponding fundamental weights.



The aim of this note is to provide a full strongly exceptional collection of the derived category of coherent sheaves on the Cayley plane. This completes [Man11], where a strongly exceptional collection closely related to ours was found. But it was not proved that this collection generates the whole derived category.

Our proof of this missing point has two important ingredients. On the one hand, we use specific tensor relations between certain homogeneous bundles on the Cayley plane, to show that some of these bundles belong to the category generated by our strongly exceptional collection. This will be done in Section 1. This allows us, on the other hand, to use restriction to certain specific subvarieties of the Cayley plane, its maximal quadrics, for which we know a full exceptional collection of the derived category. We will do this in Section 2. Section 3 contains the proof of our result.

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The octonionic plane geometry. These maximal, 8-dimensional quadrics are called \mathbb{O} -lines since they are copies of $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^1$. They define a (slightly degenerate) plane projective geometry over the Cayley octonions. Let us recall briefly the ingredients from this geometry we will use in this note. For more details see [IM11].

The Cayley plane $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}$ has a twin $\mathbb{O}\check{\mathbb{P}}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}V_{\omega_6} = \mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}^*$. Both varieties are isomorphic as embedded projective varieties, but not equivariantly. If x is a point of $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$, the orthogonal to its tangent space in $\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}^*$ cuts the dual Cayley plane $\mathbb{O}\check{\mathbb{P}}^2$ along a smooth 8-dimensional quadric \check{Q}_x . Symmetrically, each point ℓ in $\mathbb{O}\check{\mathbb{P}}^2$ defines a smooth 8-dimensional quadric Q_ℓ in the Cayley plane.

These quadrics are called \mathbb{O} -lines because generically, they have the characteristic properties of a plane projective geometry: two general \mathbb{O} -lines meet in a single point, and through two general points pass a unique \mathbb{O} -line. They can also be considered as *entry-loci* in the following sense. The secant variety of $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$ is a cubic hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}$ which we call the Cartan cubic [IM11]. This secant variety is degenerate (and therefore equal to the tangent variety of the Cayley plane): this means that a general point y of the Cartan cubic belongs to infinitely many secant lines to the Cayley plane; in fact, if y itself does not belong to $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$, the intersection locus of these secants with the Cayley plane, traditionally called the entry-locus of y , is a smooth 8-dimensional quadric, and in fact an \mathbb{O} -line.

The main result. To state our main result, we need to setup some material. The category of homogeneous bundles on the Cayley plane is equivalent to the category of P_1 -modules. Let $P_1 = LP^u$ be a Levi decomposition, where P^u is the unipotent radical and L is reductive. The center of the Levi factor L is one-dimensional. The quotient of L by its center is the semisimple part of P_1 , and is isomorphic to Spin_{10} .

The unipotent radical P^u has to act trivially on an irreducible P_1 -module, which is therefore completely determined by its L -module structure. An irreducible L -module is determined by its highest weight, a L -dominant weight of E_6 . The set L -dominant weights is the set of linear combinations $\omega = a_1\omega_1 + \dots + a_6\omega_6$, with $a_2, \dots, a_6 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$. We denote by \mathcal{E}_ω the homogeneous bundle on X corresponding to the irreducible L -module determined by the weight ω .

Set $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{E}_{\omega_6}$ and $\mathcal{S}_2 = \mathcal{E}_{2\omega_6}$. By the Borel-Weil theorem $H^0(X, \mathcal{S}) \cong V_{\omega_6}^* \cong V_{\omega_1}$ and \mathcal{S} is generated by its global section. In particular for any point x in the Cayley plane the fibre \mathcal{S}_x^* of the dual bundle can be considered as a subspace of $V_{\omega_6} = V_{\omega_1}^*$, and this subspace is nothing else than the linear span of the \mathbb{O} -line \check{Q}_x .

Recall from [Man11] that $\mathcal{S}^* \cong \mathcal{S}(-1)$ and $\mathcal{S}_2^* \cong \mathcal{S}_2(-2)$. Consider the collections:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= (\mathcal{S}_2^*, \mathcal{S}^*, \mathcal{O}_X), \\ \mathcal{C} &= (\mathcal{S}^*, \mathcal{O}_X). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem. *The Cayley plane admits the following full strongly exceptional collection:*

$$\text{D}^b(\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2) = \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}(1), \mathcal{A}(2), \mathcal{C}(3), \mathcal{C}(4), \dots, \mathcal{C}(11) \rangle.$$

This is a Lefschetz collection in the sense of [Kuz07]. It was used in [IM11] to study the derived categories of 7-dimensional cubics.

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1. GENERATING NEW BUNDLES FROM OUR EXCEPTIONAL COLLECTION

Given the exceptional collection appearing in our main result, we denote by \mathcal{D} the full subcategory of $D^b(X)$ generated by it:

$$\mathcal{D} = \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}(1), \mathcal{A}(2), \mathcal{C}(3), \mathcal{C}(4), \dots, \mathcal{C}(11) \rangle.$$

One may ask, what are the sheaves on X that do lie in \mathcal{D} ? Of course, the goal of this note is to answer: *all of them*. In this section, we will first prove that some particular sheaves lie in \mathcal{D} . We will use these sheaves further on, to prove that the orthogonal of \mathcal{D} in $D^b(X)$ is zero, which amounts to our main result.

One of our main tools for getting new bundles from our generators of \mathcal{D} will be the following classical observation. Given a P_1 -module E , we can consider it as an L -module, and then define a new P_1 -module structure by extending trivially to P^u . We get the associated graded module $\text{gr}(E)$, which is a direct sum of irreducible P_1 -modules. Moreover, E can be reconstructed from $\text{gr}(E)$ by a series of extensions.

If we consider an irreducible bundle \mathcal{E}_ω defined by an L -dominant weight ω , the corresponding irreducible Spin_{10} -representation has highest weight $\omega = a_2\omega_2 + \dots + a_6\omega_6$. Relations between representations of Spin_{10} will therefore imply relations between the corresponding homogeneous bundles. For example, the following fact is general: if we consider a fundamental representation corresponding to an extremal node of some Dynkin diagram, its second skew-symmetric power contains the fundamental representation corresponding to the neighbouring node, and so on till we attain a triple node or a multiple edge. For Spin_{10} this is particularly neat since these inclusions are in fact always identities. In particular the fundamental representation corresponding to the triple node can be written as a wedge power in three different ways. To get the correct relations between L -modules there remains to adjust the action of the one dimensional center, which can be done by computing the first Chern class. Once we cross a triple node, the wedge power contains (and will be equal in the cases we will be interested in) the irreducible representation whose highest weight is the sum of the two fundamental weights beyond the triple node (this follows from Theorem 2.1 in [LM04]). We get:

Lemma 1. *The homogeneous bundles defined by the fundamental representations of L can be described as:*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_{\omega_6} &\cong \mathcal{S}, & \mathcal{E}_{\omega_5} &\cong \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}, & \mathcal{E}_{\omega_3} &\cong \wedge^3 \mathcal{S}, \\ \mathcal{E}_{\omega_4} &\cong \mathcal{T}_X, & \mathcal{E}_{\omega_2} &\cong \Omega_X(2), & \mathcal{E}_{\omega_3} &\cong \wedge^2 \mathcal{T}_X \cong \Omega_X^2(3). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the wedge powers that come next are:

$$\wedge^4 \mathcal{S} \cong \mathcal{E}_{\omega_2+\omega_4}, \quad \wedge^3 \mathcal{T}_X \cong \mathcal{E}_{\omega_2+\omega_5}, \quad \Omega_X^3(4) \cong \mathcal{E}_{\omega_4+\omega_5}.$$

We already mentioned that we also have $\mathcal{E}_{\omega_1} \cong \mathcal{O}_X(1)$, the very ample line bundle which defines the natural embedding of X into $\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}$. The twisted bundle $\mathcal{S}(1)$ is the normal bundle of this embedding. The restricted Euler sequence reads:

$$(1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}|X} \rightarrow V_{\omega_6} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow 0,$$

while the conormal bundle sequence is:

$$(2) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*(-1) \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}|X} \rightarrow \Omega_X \rightarrow 0.$$

We deduce that Ω_X and \mathcal{T}_X are the middle cohomology, respectively, of the complexes:

$$(3) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*(-1) \rightarrow V_{\omega_6} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow 0,$$

$$(4) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow V_{\omega_1} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*(2) \rightarrow 0.$$

In the next lemmas we deal with some twisted symmetric and exterior powers of \mathcal{S} .

Lemma 2. *We have an exact sequence:*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_2^* \rightarrow V_{\omega_6} \otimes \mathcal{S}^* \rightarrow (V_{\omega_1} \oplus V_{\omega_5}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow (V_{\omega_6} \oplus V_{\omega_2}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(1) \rightarrow V_{\omega_1} \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(2) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_2^*(3) \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular, $\mathcal{S}_2^(t)$ lies in \mathcal{D} for $3 \leq t \leq 12$.*

Proof. We start with the exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^* \rightarrow V_{\omega_6} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow 0$$

and its symmetric square:

$$0 \rightarrow S^2\mathcal{S}^* \rightarrow V_{\omega_6} \otimes \mathcal{S}^* \rightarrow \wedge^2 V_{\omega_6} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \wedge^2 \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow 0.$$

Consider the composition:

$$S^2\mathcal{S}^* \rightarrow V_{\omega_6} \otimes \mathcal{S}^* \rightarrow S^2V_{\omega_6} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow V_{\omega_6}^* \otimes \mathcal{O}_X,$$

where the rightmost morphism is defined by the polarization of the invariant cubic form on V_{ω_1} . We claim that the image of this composition is the one dimensional factor in the decomposition $S^2\mathcal{S}^* = \mathcal{S}_2^* \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(-1)$. Indeed, let c be an equation of the Cartan cubic in $\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}$; we denote its polarisation in the same way. We know that the (dual) Cayley plane is the singular locus of this hypersurface, and that it meets $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{S}_x^*)$, for any $x \in \mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$, along the quadric \check{Q}_x . This means that we must have an identity of the form

$$c(s, s, v) = \ell(v)q(s) \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{S}_x^* \subset V_{\omega_6}, \quad \forall v \in V_{\omega_6},$$

where q is an equation of \check{Q}_x , and ℓ a linear form. This implies that the kernel of the map $S^2\mathcal{S}_x^* \rightarrow V_{\omega_6}^*$ is the hyperplane defined by q , which is by [Man11] the fibre at x of the bundle \mathcal{S}_2^* .

We thus get a complex:

$$(5) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_2^* \rightarrow V_{\omega_6} \otimes \mathcal{S}^* \rightarrow (\wedge^2 V_{\omega_6} \oplus V_{\omega_1}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \rightarrow 0,$$

where the vector bundle \mathcal{K} fits into the exact sequence:

$$(6) \quad 0 \rightarrow V_{\omega_1}/\mathcal{O}_X(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \wedge^2 \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow 0,$$

where $V_{\omega_1}/\mathcal{O}_X(-1)$ is the restriction to X of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}}(-1)$. Note that the rightmost term of this sequence is itself an extension:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_X(-1) \rightarrow V_{\omega_1}/\mathcal{O}_X(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \rightarrow 0.$$

In order to prove the lemma there just remains to check that \mathcal{K} is isomorphic to $\mathcal{K}^*(1)$: this will allow to fit the exact sequence 5 and its twisted transpose into a single long exact sequence, which is the desired complex since $\wedge^2 V_{\omega_1} \cong V_{\omega_2}$, $\wedge^2 V_{\omega_6} \cong V_{\omega_5}$, and $V_{\omega_1}^* \cong V_{\omega_6}$, $V_{\omega_2}^* \cong V_{\omega_5}$.

Recall that \mathcal{Q} fits into an exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_X(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1) \rightarrow 0,$$

from which we get the exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_X^2(2) \rightarrow \wedge^2 \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \Omega_X(2) \rightarrow 0.$$

Putting this exact sequence together with (6) and the exact sequence that follows, we deduce a complex:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_X(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \Omega_X(2) \rightarrow 0$$

whose middle cohomology is a vector bundle \mathcal{L} fitting into the exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \Omega_X^2(2) \rightarrow 0.$$

We claim that this extension is trivial. Indeed, all the construction being equivariant with respect to the simply connected group E_6 , it must be defined by an invariant class $e \in \text{Ext}_X^1(\Omega_X^2(2), \mathcal{S})^{E_6}$. But a straightforward application of Bott's theorem implies that there is no non-zero such class. Hence $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{S} \oplus \Omega_X^2(2)$. Now, using the same argument we check that there is no non-trivial extension of \mathcal{L} by $\mathcal{T}_X(-1)$, and finally, no non-trivial extension of $\mathcal{L} \oplus \mathcal{T}_X(-1)$ by $\Omega_X^2(2)$. This implies that \mathcal{K} is completely reducible. More precisely,

$$\mathcal{K} \simeq \mathcal{S} \oplus \Omega_X^2(2) \oplus \mathcal{T}_X(-1) \oplus \Omega_X^2(2) \simeq \mathcal{K}^*(1).$$

Indeed, we already know that $\mathcal{S} \simeq \mathcal{S}^*(1)$, and $\Omega_X^2(2) \simeq \wedge^2 \mathcal{T}_X(-1)$ by Lemma 1. \square

Lemma 3. *The bundle $\wedge^2 \mathcal{S} = \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(2)$ belongs to $\mathcal{D}_2 = \langle \mathcal{S}^*, \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{O}_X(2), \mathcal{S}^*(3) \rangle$. In particular,*

$$\wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(t) \in \mathcal{D} \quad \text{for } 2 \leq t \leq 10.$$

Proof. Consider the adjoint representation V_{ω_4} . By computing its restriction to Spin_{10} and adjusting the first Chern class, we obtain:

$$(7) \quad \text{gr}(V_{\omega_4} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X) \cong \mathcal{T}_X \oplus \Omega_X \oplus \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X.$$

Now, using (3) and (4) we get that \mathcal{T}_X belongs to $\langle \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{S}^*(2) \rangle$ and Ω_X to $\langle \mathcal{S}^*(-1), \mathcal{O}_X(-1), \mathcal{O}_X \rangle$, so that (7) ensures that $\wedge^2 \mathcal{S}(-1) \cong \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(1)$ lies in $\langle \mathcal{S}^*(-1), \mathcal{O}_X(-1), \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{S}^*(2) \rangle$. This clearly implies our statement. \square

Lemma 4. *The bundle $\wedge^3 \mathcal{S} \cong \wedge^3 \mathcal{S}^*(3)$ lies in:*

$$\mathcal{D}_3 = \langle \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{S}_2^*(1), \mathcal{S}^*(1), \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{S}^*(2), \mathcal{O}_X(2), \mathcal{O}_X(3) \rangle.$$

In particular,

$$\wedge^3 \mathcal{S}^*(t) \in \mathcal{D} \quad \text{for } 3 \leq t \leq 11.$$

Proof. We have to check that $\wedge^3 \mathcal{S} \cong \wedge^3 \mathcal{S}^*(3)$ (by Lemma 1) lies in \mathcal{D}_3 . To do this, we take the exterior square of the conormal sequence (2), and we twist by $\mathcal{O}_X(3)$, so that we are lead to ask if $\mathcal{S}^2 \mathcal{S}^*(1)$, $\mathcal{S}^* \otimes \Omega_{\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}|X}(2)$ and $\Omega_{\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}|X}^2(3)$ belong to \mathcal{D}_3 .

For the first bundle, recall from [Man11] the isomorphism $\mathcal{S}^2 \mathcal{S}^*(1) \cong \mathcal{S}_2^*(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X$. For the second one, twisting by \mathcal{S}^* the Euler sequence (1) we see that $\mathcal{S}^* \otimes \Omega_{\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}|X}(2)$ belongs

to $\langle \mathcal{S}^*(1), \mathcal{S}^*(2) \rangle$. For the third bundle, note that $\Omega_{\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}|X}^2(3)$ lies in $\langle \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{O}_X(2), \mathcal{O}_X(3) \rangle$.

This shows that $\wedge^3 \mathcal{S}$ lies in \mathcal{D}_3 .

Using the isomorphism $\wedge^3 \mathcal{S}^* \cong \wedge^3 \mathcal{S}(-3)$, and Lemma 2, we deduce that $\wedge^3 \mathcal{S}^*(t)$ lies in \mathcal{D} , for $3 \leq t \leq 11$. \square

Lemma 5. *The bundle $\wedge^4 \mathcal{S} \cong \wedge^4 \mathcal{S}^*(4)$ lies in:*

$$\mathcal{D}_4 = \langle \mathcal{S}^*(1), \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{S}^*(2), \mathcal{O}_X(2), \mathcal{S}_2^*(3), \mathcal{S}^*(3), \mathcal{O}_X(3), \mathcal{S}^*(4) \rangle.$$

In particular,

$$\wedge^4 \mathcal{S}^*(t) \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \text{for } 3 \leq t \leq 11.$$

Proof. By Lemma 1, we have $\wedge^4 \mathcal{S} \cong \mathcal{E}_{\omega_2+\omega_4}$. Using the same method as before we observe that the completely irreducible bundle associated to $\mathcal{E}_{\omega_2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\omega_4} \cong \Omega_X(2) \otimes \mathcal{T}_X$ is:

$$\text{gr}(\mathcal{E}_{\omega_2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\omega_4}) = \mathcal{E}_{\omega_2+\omega_4} \oplus \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(2).$$

Therefore, it will be enough to show that the three bundles $\Omega_X(2) \otimes \mathcal{T}_X$, $\wedge^2 \mathcal{S}(1)$ and $\mathcal{O}_X(2)$ lie in the subcategory \mathcal{D}_4 . This is obviously the case for $\mathcal{O}_X(2)$, and also for $\wedge^2 \mathcal{S}(1)$ in view of Lemma 3. To show that $\Omega_X(2) \otimes \mathcal{T}_X$ lies in \mathcal{D}_4 , we first tensor the complex (3), twisted by $\mathcal{O}_X(2)$, with its dual (4). The proof will be finished once we show that all the terms appearing in the resulting complex lie in \mathcal{D}_4 . This is clear for the twists of \mathcal{O}_X and of \mathcal{S}^* . But the only term which is not of this form is:

$$\mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(3) \cong \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(3) \oplus \mathcal{S}_2^*(3) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(2),$$

and we have already seen that $\wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(3) \cong \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}(1)$ lies in \mathcal{D}_4 , as well as $\mathcal{S}_2^*(3)$ and $\mathcal{O}_X(2)$. \square

Set $\mathcal{S}_3 = \mathcal{E}_{3\omega_1}$ and recall from [Man11] that $\mathcal{S}^3 \mathcal{S} \cong \mathcal{S}_3 \oplus \mathcal{S}(1)$ and $\mathcal{S}_3^* \cong \mathcal{S}_3(-3)$.

Lemma 6. *The bundle $\mathcal{S}_3^*(t)$ lies in \mathcal{D} for $1 \leq t \leq 6$.*

Proof. Taking the symmetric cube of (2) twisted by \mathcal{O}_X , we get:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^3 \mathcal{S}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^2 \mathcal{S}^* \otimes \Omega_{\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}|X}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^* \otimes \Omega_{\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}|X}^2(2) \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbb{P}V_{\omega_1}|X}^3(3) \rightarrow \Omega_X^3(3) \rightarrow 0.$$

We look at the various terms of this sequence. The first one decomposes as $\mathcal{S}^*(-1) \oplus \mathcal{S}_3^*$, and our aim is to understand which of its twists lie in \mathcal{D} , so let us study the other terms. The second term lies in $\langle \mathcal{O}_X(-1), \mathcal{S}_2^*, \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{S}_2^*(1) \rangle$, the third one in $\langle \mathcal{S}^*, \mathcal{S}^*(1), \mathcal{S}^*(2) \rangle$, and the fourth one in $\langle \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{O}_X(2), \mathcal{O}_X(3) \rangle$. So it remains to study the last term $\Omega_X^3(3)$.

By Lemma 1 we know that $\Omega_X^3(3) \cong \mathcal{E}_{\omega_4+\omega_5}(-1)$. Moreover we check that:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gr}(\mathcal{E}_{\omega_4} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\omega_5}(-1)) &\cong \mathcal{E}_{\omega_4+\omega_5}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{E}_{\omega_2+\omega_6}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{E}_{\omega_4}, \\ \text{gr}(\mathcal{E}_{\omega_2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\omega_6}(-1)) &\cong \mathcal{E}_{\omega_2+\omega_6}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{E}_{\omega_4}. \end{aligned}$$

We deduce that $\Omega_X^3(3)$ lies in the category generated by $\mathcal{E}_{\omega_4} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\omega_5}(-1)$, $\mathcal{E}_{\omega_2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\omega_6}(-1)$ and \mathcal{E}_{ω_4} . Some of these terms are readily settled, for instance $\mathcal{E}_{\omega_4} \cong \mathcal{T}_X \in \langle \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{S}^*(2) \rangle$ by (4). Next, $\mathcal{E}_{\omega_6}(-1) \cong \mathcal{S}^*$ and $\mathcal{E}_{\omega_2} \cong \Omega_X(2) \in \langle \mathcal{S}^*(1), \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{O}_X(2) \rangle$ by (3), so $\mathcal{E}_{\omega_2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\omega_6}(-1)$ lies in $\langle \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(1), \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{S}_2^*(1), \mathcal{S}^*(1), \mathcal{S}^*(2) \rangle$, so Lemma 3 will take care of this term.

It remains to analyze $\mathcal{E}_{\omega_4} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\omega_5}(-1)$. First recall by Lemma 1 that this bundle is isomorphic to $\mathcal{T}_X \otimes \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(1)$. Moreover, $\mathcal{T}_X \in \langle \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{S}^*(2) \rangle$, and by Lemma

3, $\wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(1)$ belongs to $\langle \mathcal{S}^*(-1), \mathcal{O}_X(-1), \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{S}^*(2) \rangle$. Recalling that $\mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^* \cong \mathcal{S}_2^* \oplus \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^* \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(-1)$ we deduce that:

$$\mathcal{T}_X \otimes \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(1) \in \langle \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(1), \mathcal{S}_2^*(1), \{\mathcal{S}^*(r), \mathcal{O}_X(s), \text{ for } -1 \leq r, s \leq 3\}, \mathcal{S}_2^*(4), \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(4) \rangle.$$

Putting all these elements together, we get:

$$\mathcal{S}_3^* \in \langle \{\mathcal{S}_2^*(p), \mathcal{S}^*(r), \mathcal{O}_X(s), \text{ for } 0 \leq p \leq 4, -1 \leq r \leq 3, -1 \leq s \leq 3\}, \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(1), \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(4) \rangle.$$

Using Lemma 3 and Lemma 2, we deduce that $\mathcal{S}_3^*(t)$ lies in \mathcal{D} for $1 \leq t \leq 6$. \square

One can deduce from these lemmas that many more bundles lie in \mathcal{D} . One example of this is the next result, that we will need further on.

Corollary 7. *We have:*

$$(8) \quad \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(t) \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \text{for } 2 \leq t \leq 9,$$

$$(9) \quad \wedge^3 \mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(t) \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \text{for } 5 \leq t \leq 8,$$

$$(10) \quad \wedge^4 \mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(t) \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \text{for } 5 \leq t \leq 7.$$

Proof. In order to prove (8), first recall that by Lemma 3, we know that $\wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(2) \in \langle \mathcal{S}^*, \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{O}_X(2), \mathcal{S}^*(3) \rangle$. We deduce that:

$$\wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(4) \in \langle \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(2), \mathcal{O}_X(1), \mathcal{S}_2^*(2), \mathcal{S}^*(2), \mathcal{S}^*(3), \mathcal{S}^*(4), \mathcal{O}_X(4), \mathcal{S}_2^*(5), \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(5) \rangle.$$

Therefore $\wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(t) \in \mathcal{D}$ for $4 \leq t \leq 9$.

Now we use the relation:

$$(11) \quad \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^* \oplus \mathcal{S}_3^* \cong \mathcal{S}_2^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^* \oplus \wedge^3 \mathcal{S}^*,$$

which is easy to establish using Spin_{10} -representations. With Lemmas 6 and 4 this implies that $\mathcal{S}_2^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(t) \in \mathcal{D}$ for $4 \leq t \leq 6$. Then we can use the complex from Lemma 2, twisted by \mathcal{S}^* , and deduce that this is still true for $t = 2, 3$. Then $\wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(t)$ also belongs to \mathcal{D} for $t = 2, 3$.

To prove (9), we use Lemma 4, and we tensor by $\mathcal{S}^*(-3)$ the generators of the subcategory \mathcal{D}_3 appearing in this Lemma. We find that $\wedge^3 \mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*$ lies in the subcategory generated by $\mathcal{S}^*(r)$, with $-3 \leq r \leq 0$ and by $\mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(-2)$, $\mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(-1)$, $\mathcal{S}_2^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(-2)$. All these terms have been previously encountered. Using the relation (11), Lemma 6, Lemma 3 and Lemma 2 we get (9).

It remains to prove (10). We use Lemma 5 to see that:

$$\wedge^4 \mathcal{S}^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^* \in \langle \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(q), \mathcal{S}_2^*(p), \mathcal{S}^*(r), \mathcal{O}_X(s) \rangle,$$

with $-3 \leq q, p \leq 0$, $-3 \leq r \leq -1$, and $-4 \leq s \leq -1$. Now the relation (10) can be deduced from Lemmas 2, 3 and 6. \square

2. QUADRICS OF DIMENSION SEVEN AND EIGHT IN THE CAYLEY PLANE

In order to prove our main result, a key idea is to restrict our exceptional collection to the quadrics of dimension 7 and 8 contained in X , for these quadrics are related to dependency loci of sections of \mathcal{S} . Let us first outline this relationship.

Recall that \mathcal{S} is a globally generated bundle of rank 10. One can compute from [IM11] that $c_{10}(\mathcal{S}) = 0$ and $c_1(\mathcal{S}) = 5H$, where H is the hyperplane class of X . So, a general global section s of \mathcal{S} vanishes nowhere, and we have a rank-9 vector bundle \mathcal{S}_s on X , having $c_1(\mathcal{S}_s) = 5H$, defined by the sequence:

$$(12) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_s \rightarrow 0.$$

Lemma 8. *Consider a vector bundle \mathcal{S}_s as above and a global section σ of \mathcal{S}_s . Then:*

- i) if the global section σ is general enough, then it vanishes on the union \mathcal{Q}_σ of three smooth 7-dimensional quadrics,*
- ii) any smooth 7-dimensional quadric on the Cayley plane is a component of some \mathcal{Q}_σ .*

Proof. A section s of \mathcal{S} is defined by a vector $v \in V_{\omega_1}$, and s vanishes at $x \in \mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$ if and only if v belongs to the affine tangent space $\hat{T}_x\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$. This can happen only if v belongs to the union of the tangent spaces to the Cayley plane, which is nothing else than the cone over the Cartan cubic. In particular this cannot happen if v is general: this explains why $c_{10}(\mathcal{S}) = 0$.

A section σ of \mathcal{S}_s is defined by a vector $\bar{u} \in V_{\omega_1}/\mathbb{C}v$. It vanishes at $x \in \mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$ if and only if u belongs to the span of v and the affine tangent space $\hat{T}_x\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$. Generically, the projective line generated by u and v cuts the Cartan cubic in three points y_1, y_2, y_3 , and $\mathcal{T}_x\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$ must contain one of these three points. Suppose that this point is y_1 . Then x must be on the entry-locus of y_1 , a smooth 8-dimensional quadric Q_1 . Moreover y_1 must belong to \mathcal{T}_xQ_1 , which means that x is on the polar hyperplane H_1 to y_1 with respect to Q_1 . Finally, x has to belong to the 7-dimensional quadric $Q_1 \cap H_1$. The statement (i) follows.

To check (ii), let Q be a smooth 7-dimensional quadric. Observe that its linear span $\langle Q \rangle$ cannot be contained in $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$, whose maximal linear spaces are only five dimensional by [LM03, Corollary 7.19]. Since the Cayley plane is cut out by quadrics, this implies that $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2 \cap \langle Q \rangle = Q$. If we choose a point z in $\langle Q \rangle \setminus Q$, its entry locus \tilde{Q} is an 8-dimensional quadric containing Q , which must therefore be a hyperplane section of \tilde{Q} , say $Q = \tilde{Q} \cap H$. Let y be the point of $\langle \tilde{Q} \rangle$ polar to H with respect to \tilde{Q} . Since Q is smooth, y does not belong to \tilde{Q} , hence not to the Cayley plane either. A general line through y will allow to define a section σ of some \mathcal{S}_s such that Q is a component of \mathcal{Q}_σ . \square

The following lemma might be of independent interest, and closely resembles [OSS80, Theorem 2.3.2]. Let us denote by Q_n a smooth quadric hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} . If n is odd, we denote by Σ the spinor bundle on Q_n . If n is even, we denote by Σ_+ and Σ_- the two spinor bundle on Q_n (see [Ott88]).

Lemma 9. *Let $n \geq 3$ and let E be a vector bundle on Q_n . Then E splits as $\oplus_i \mathcal{O}_{Q_n}(a_i)$ if and only if the restriction of E to some quadric surface $Q_2 \subset Q_n$ splits as $\oplus_i \mathcal{O}_{Q_2}(a_i)$.*

The proof closely resembles the argument for \mathbb{P}^n . We provide the argument for the reader's convenience.

Proof. One direction is obvious, and it suffices to prove that E splits as $\oplus_i \mathcal{O}_{Q_n}(a_i)$ if the restriction $E|_{Q_{n-1}}$ to a codimension one quadric splits as $\oplus_i \mathcal{O}_{Q_{n-1}}(a_i)$, for $n \geq 3$. Consider the exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow E(t-1) \rightarrow E(t) \rightarrow E|_{Q_{n-1}}(t) \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $E|_{Q_{n-1}}$ splits as $\oplus_i \mathcal{O}_{Q_{n-1}}(a_i)$, we have $H^k(Q_{n-1}, E|_{Q_{n-1}}(t)) = 0$ for $0 < k < n-1$ and for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}$. Moreover, since E is locally free we must have $H^k(Q_n, E(t)) = 0$ for all $k < n$ and $t \ll 0$ as well as for $k > 0$ and $t \gg 0$. We deduce that $H^k(Q_n, E(t)) = 0$ for $1 < k < n-1$ and for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}$. Note that $H^1(Q_{n-1}, E|_{Q_{n-1}}(t))$ vanishes for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}$ because $n \geq 3$, so that, for any integer t , $H^k(Q_n, E(t-1))$ maps onto $H^k(Q_n, E(t))$. This gives $H^1(Q_n, E(t)) = 0$ for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}$. Applying the argument to E^* and using Serre duality, one gets $H^{n-1}(Q_n, E(t)) = 0$ for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Therefore, by [Knö87], E splits as the direct sum of line bundles, plus a direct sum of twisted spinor bundles. But the restriction to Q_{n-1} of none of the bundles $\Sigma, \Sigma_+, \Sigma_+$ can contain any of the summands $\mathcal{O}_{Q_{n-1}}(a_i)$ (see [Ott88] for the behavior of the restriction of spinor bundles to linear sections). So no spinor bundle occurs in the decomposition of E , and we are done. \square

The next proposition is the main ingredient of the proof of our main result. Roughly speaking, it uses the lemmas of the previous section to describe the restriction to 7-dimensional quadrics of a complex orthogonal to our collection. We will write $\mathbf{R}\Phi$ the right-derived functors of a left-exact functor Φ , and similarly for the left-derived $\mathbf{L}\Phi$ of a right-exact functor. Given a subvariety Z of X , we will denote by i_Z the embedding of Z in X .

Proposition 10. *Let E be an object of the subcategory ${}^\perp \mathcal{D}$ of $D^b(X)$. Let $Q = Q_7$ be a smooth 7-dimensional quadric in X . Then $\mathbf{L}i_Q^*(E)$ is a direct sum of shifts of $\mathcal{O}_Q(11)$.*

Proof. By Lemma 8, there exist $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{S})$ and $\sigma \in H^0(X, \mathcal{S}_s)$ such that Q is a component of $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{Q}_\sigma$, so that \mathcal{Q} is the disjoint union of Q and two additional 7-dimensional quadrics Q' and Q'' . Denote by $\Sigma_{\mathcal{Q}}$ the sheaf on \mathcal{Q} that restricts to the spinor bundle on Q, Q' and Q'' , and set $j = i_{\mathcal{Q}}$.

Consider the following subcategories of $D^b(Q)$ and of $D^b(\mathcal{Q})$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U} &= \langle \mathcal{O}_Q(5), \mathcal{O}_Q(6), \Sigma(6), \mathcal{O}_Q(7), \mathcal{O}_Q(8), \mathcal{O}_Q(9), \mathcal{O}_Q(10) \rangle, \\ \mathcal{V} &= \langle \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Q}}(5), \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Q}}(6), \Sigma_{\mathcal{Q}}(6), \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Q}}(7), \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Q}}(8), \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Q}}(9), \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Q}}(10) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

What we have to prove is that $\mathbf{L}i_Q^*(E)$ lies in ${}^\perp \mathcal{U}$. Indeed, by [Kap88], we have $D^b(Q) = \langle \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}_Q(11) \rangle$, so that ${}^\perp \mathcal{U} = \langle \mathcal{O}_Q(11) \rangle$. Hence any object of ${}^\perp \mathcal{U}$ is a direct sum of shifts of $\mathcal{O}_Q(11)$.

To prove that $\mathbf{L}i_Q^*(E)$ lies in ${}^\perp \mathcal{U}$, it is enough to show that $\mathbf{L}j^*(E)$ lies in ${}^\perp \mathcal{V}$. In order to achieve this, since E lies in ${}^\perp \mathcal{D}$, it suffices to prove that, given a generator v of \mathcal{V} , the sheaf $\mathbf{R}j_*(v) \cong j_*(v)$ lies in \mathcal{D} . So we have to show that:

$$\begin{aligned} (13) \quad & j_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Q}}(t)) \in \mathcal{D} && \text{for } 5 \leq t \leq 10, \\ (14) \quad & j_*(\Sigma_{\mathcal{Q}}(6)) \in \mathcal{D}. \end{aligned}$$

To accomplish this task, we first note that $\mathcal{S}_{|\mathcal{Q}} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Q}} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Q}}(1) \oplus \Sigma_{\mathcal{Q}}$. Then, we consider the Koszul complex of the global section σ of \mathcal{S}_s :

$$0 \rightarrow \wedge^9 \mathcal{S}_s^* \cong \mathcal{O}_X(-5) \rightarrow \wedge^8 \mathcal{S}_s^* \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}_s^* \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_s^* \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow j_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Q}}) \rightarrow 0.$$

It is now clear that, to prove (13) and (14) it suffices to prove, respectively, that:

$$(15) \quad \wedge^p \mathcal{S}_s^*(t) \in \mathcal{D} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq p \leq 9, \quad \text{and for } 5 \leq t \leq 10,$$

$$(16) \quad \wedge^p \mathcal{S}_s^* \otimes \mathcal{S}^*(7) \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq p \leq 9.$$

Let us first focus on (15). Taking exterior powers of (12), and of its dual, we get:

$$\wedge^p \mathcal{S}_s^* \in \langle \wedge^p \mathcal{S}^*, \wedge^{p-1} \mathcal{S}^*, \dots, \mathcal{O}_X \rangle.$$

Note also that $\wedge^p \mathcal{S}_s^* \cong \wedge^{9-p} \mathcal{S}_s(-5)$. We deduce that (15) holds as soon as:

$$\wedge^p \mathcal{S}^*(t) \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \text{and} \quad \wedge^p \mathcal{S}^*(p+t-5) \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq p \leq 4 \text{ and } 5 \leq t \leq 10.$$

This last fact is clear for $p = 0, 1$. Moreover, it follows from Lemma 3 for $p = 2$, Lemma 4 for $p = 3$ and Lemma 5 for $p = 4$.

We now turn to the proof of (16). By the same argument as above, we reduce the statement to:

$$\wedge^p \mathcal{S}^*(7) \otimes \mathcal{S}^* \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \text{and} \quad \wedge^p \mathcal{S}^*(p+2) \otimes \mathcal{S}^* \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq p \leq 4.$$

This is clear for $p = 0$. For $p = 1$, it amounts to:

$$\wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(7), \mathcal{S}_2^*(7), \mathcal{O}_X(7), \wedge^2 \mathcal{S}^*(3), \mathcal{S}_2^*(3), \mathcal{O}_X(2) \in \mathcal{D},$$

which follows from Lemma 3 and Lemma 2. For $p = 2, 3, 4$, we can apply Corollary 7, and we are done. \square

The last lemma that will be useful to us here is an analogue of [OSS80, Theorem 3.2.1].

Lemma 11. *Fix a point $x \in X$, and let E be an object of $\mathrm{D}^b(X)$ such that, for any 8-dimensional quadric $Q_8 \subset X$ through x , we have*

$$\mathbf{L}i_{Q_8}^*(E) \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_{Q_8}^{r_k}[-k]$$

for some integers r_k . Then:

$$E \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_X^{r_k}[-k].$$

Proof. The argument follows the proof given in [OSS80] that any bundle on the projective plane, which is trivial on any line through a given point, must be trivial. This proof applies almost verbatim since the Cayley plane and its dual define a kind of plane projective geometry. Let:

$$\mathcal{B}_x = \{(y, \ell) \in \mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{O}\check{\mathbb{P}}^2, \quad x, y \in Q_\ell\}.$$

The second projection $q : \mathcal{B}_x \rightarrow \mathbb{O}\check{\mathbb{P}}^2$ maps \mathcal{B}_x to \check{Q}_x , and makes of \mathcal{B}_x a locally trivial fibration in smooth 8-dimensional quadrics over \check{Q}_x . In particular, \mathcal{B}_x is smooth of dimension 16. The first projection $p : \mathcal{B}_x \rightarrow \mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$ is birational since a general point of the Cayley

plane belongs to a unique \mathbb{O} -line Q_ℓ passing through x . Recall also that q has a section ξ defined by $\xi(\ell) = (x, \ell)$ so $p \circ \xi$ is the constant map x , while of course $q \circ \xi$ is the identity.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{B}_x & \\ p \swarrow & & \searrow \xi \\ X & & \check{Q}_x \\ & q \searrow & \\ & & \end{array}$$

Just as in [OSS80], we would like to find a complex F in $D^b(\check{Q}_x)$ such that:

$$(17) \quad \mathbf{L}q^*(F) \cong \mathbf{L}p^*(E).$$

Let us first check that this implies our statement. Note that, by (17), we have:

$$F \cong \mathbf{L}(q \circ \xi)^*(F) \cong \mathbf{L}\xi^*(\mathbf{L}q^*(F)) \cong \mathbf{L}\xi^*(\mathbf{L}p^*(E)) \cong \mathbf{L}(p \circ \xi)^*(E) \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_{\check{Q}_x}^{rk}[-k],$$

where the last isomorphism holds since $p \circ \xi$ has constant value x , so $\mathbf{L}(p \circ \xi)^*(E)$ is obtained as $(p \circ \xi)^*(\mathbf{L}i_x^*(E))$, and clearly $\mathbf{L}i_x^*(E) \cong \bigoplus_k \mathbb{C}_x^{rk}[-k]$, by restriction from Q_8 , since all the $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E)$ are free. Hence, we get:

$$\mathbf{L}p^*(E) \cong \mathbf{L}q^*(F) \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}_x}^{rk}[-k],$$

and, in turn:

$$E \cong \mathbf{R}p_*(\mathbf{L}p^*(E)) \cong \bigoplus_k \mathbf{R}p_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}_x})^{rk}[-k] \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_X^{rk}[-k],$$

where the last isomorphism is clear, since p being birational, $\mathbf{R}p_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}_x}) \cong \mathcal{O}_X$.

It remains to prove (17). We set:

$$F = \mathbf{R}q_*(\mathbf{L}p^*(E)),$$

and we have a natural morphism in $D^b(\mathcal{B}_x)$:

$$\varphi : \mathbf{L}q^*(F) = \mathbf{L}q^*(\mathbf{R}q_*(\mathbf{L}p^*(E))) \rightarrow \mathbf{L}p^*(E).$$

We would like to prove that, for any $\ell \in \check{Q}_x$, this morphism restricts to an isomorphism in the derived category $D^b(Q_\ell)$ of the fibre Q_ℓ of q over ℓ , and this will finish the proof since these fibres cover \mathcal{B}_x . Denote by α the embedding of $\{\ell\}$ into \check{Q}_x , by β the restriction of q to $Q_\ell \rightarrow \{\ell\}$ and by γ the embedding $Q_\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_x$ so that $p \circ \gamma = i_{Q_\ell}$. We have to prove that $\mathbf{L}\gamma^*(\varphi)$ is an isomorphism. We write $\mathbf{L}\gamma^*(\varphi)$ as:

$$(18) \quad \mathbf{L}\gamma^*\mathbf{L}q^*\mathbf{R}q_*\mathbf{L}p^*E \rightarrow \mathbf{L}\gamma^*\mathbf{L}p^*E.$$

On the right-hand-side, we have natural isomorphisms:

$$\mathbf{L}\gamma^*\mathbf{L}p^*E \cong \mathbf{L}(p \circ \gamma)^*E \cong \mathbf{L}i_{Q_\ell}^*E \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_{Q_\ell}^{rk}[-k].$$

On the left-hand-side of (18), we have natural isomorphisms:

$$\mathbf{L}\gamma^*\mathbf{L}q^*\mathbf{R}q_*\mathbf{L}p^*E \cong \mathbf{L}\beta^*\mathbf{L}\alpha^*\mathbf{R}q_*\mathbf{L}p^*E \cong \mathbf{L}\beta^*\mathbf{R}\beta_*\mathbf{L}\gamma^*\mathbf{L}p^*E \cong \mathbf{L}\beta^*\mathbf{R}\beta_*\mathbf{L}i_{Q_\ell}^*E,$$

where the middle one is given by smooth base-change. So $\mathbf{L}\gamma^*(\varphi)$ is the natural map:

$$\mathbf{L}\beta^*\mathbf{R}\beta_*\mathbf{L}i_{Q_\ell}^*E \rightarrow \mathbf{L}i_{Q_\ell}^*E,$$

which is clearly an isomorphism since $\mathbf{L}i_{Q_\ell}^* E \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_{Q_\ell}^{r_k}[-k]$. \square

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULT

Here we prove that our subcategory \mathcal{D} generates the whole $D^b(X)$. We have to show that ${}^\perp \mathcal{D} = 0$. The idea, inspired on an argument appearing in [BO95], is to restrict E to the family of 8-dimensional quadrics in X through a given point. So let E be a complex of coherent sheaves on X , lying in ${}^\perp \mathcal{D} = 0$, and let us prove that $E = 0$.

We let x be a point of X such that, for all k , $\mathcal{H}^k(E)$ is locally free around x . We have:

$$\mathbf{L}i_x^*(E) \cong \bigoplus_k \mathbf{L}^k i_x^*(E)[-k] \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{H}^k(E)|_x[-k] \cong \bigoplus_k \mathbb{C}_x^{r_k}[-k],$$

for some integers r_k , with $r_k \neq 0$ for finitely many k 's.

Let us first use 7-dimensional quadrics. So let Q_7 be a smooth 7-dimensional quadric contained in X and passing through x . In view of Proposition 10, $\mathbf{L}i_{Q_7}^*(E)$ is the direct sum of shifts of $\mathcal{O}_{Q_7}(11)$, so that:

$$\mathbf{L}i_{Q_7}^*(E(-11)) \cong \bigoplus_k \mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_7}^*(E(-11))[-k] \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_{Q_7}^{t_k}[-k],$$

for some (finite) sequence of integers t_k . All of these cohomology sheaves are free, so restricting from Q_7 to x each of the $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_7}^*(E(-11))$ we must get $\mathbf{L}^k i_x^*(E(-11)) \cong \mathbb{C}_x^{r_k}$. Hence $t_k = r_k$ for each k .

Further, note that, given another smooth 7-dimensional quadric $Q'_7 \subset X$, meeting Q_7 , we will have:

$$\mathbf{L}i_{Q'_7}^*(E(-11)) \cong \bigoplus_k \mathbf{L}^k i_{Q'_7}^*(E(-11))[-k] \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_{Q'_7}^{r_k}[-k],$$

for the same sequence of integers r_k . Indeed, the rank of the restricted free sheaves to any point of $Q_7 \cap Q'_7$ must agree.

Now let us move to 8-dimensional quadrics. For any smooth such quadric $Q_8 \subset X$ containing x , we consider the (finitely many) non-zero sheaves $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E)$. We get finitely many proper subschemes of Q_8 as torsion loci of these sheaves, and we denote by $\tau(\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E))$ the torsion locus of each $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E)$. So, we may find a family of smooth hyperplane sections Q_7 of Q_8 , covering the whole Q_8 , such that, for any given k , $\tau(\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E))$ does not contain Q_7 . Let f be the linear form cutting Q_7 in Q_8 . We have a long exact sequence:

$$\cdots \rightarrow \mathbf{L}^{k-1} i_{Q_7}^*(E) \rightarrow \mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E(-1)) \xrightarrow{f} \mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E) \rightarrow \mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_7}^*(E) \rightarrow \mathbf{L}^{k+1} i_{Q_8}^*(E(-1)) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Since $\tau(\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E)) \not\supset Q_7$ for all k , all the maps $f = \mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(f)$ in the above sequence are injective. So $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_7}^*(E) \cong (\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E))|_{Q_7}$, and we may split the above long sequence into short exact sequences:

$$(19) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E(-1)) \xrightarrow{f} \mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E) \rightarrow \mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_7}^*(E) \rightarrow 0.$$

Using Proposition 10, this means that, for any k , the sheaf $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E(-11))$ restricts to Q_7 as $\mathcal{O}_{Q_7}^{r_k}$.

We have a similar exact sequence for any other Q'_7 in our covering family of hyperplane sections of Q_8 . Since all these sections Q'_7 obviously meet Q_7 , using again (19) we get that, for any k , the sheaf $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E(-11))$ restricts to Q'_7 as $\mathcal{O}_{Q'_7}^{r_k}$ (for the same integers r_k). In particular $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E(-11))$ is locally free of rank r_k . Lemma 9 now gives $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E(-11)) \cong \mathcal{O}_{Q_8}^{r_k}$.

We have thus, for all k , an isomorphism $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q_8}^*(E(-11)) \cong \mathcal{O}_{Q_8}^{r_k}$. We would like to conclude that $E(-11)$ is itself isomorphic to $\bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_X^{r_k}[-k]$. To achieve this, consider any other smooth 8-dimensional quadric Q'_8 contained in X . By the same argument as above, we get that, given any k , the sheaf $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q'_8}^*(E(-11))$ is free. The rank of this free sheaf must be r_k , since Q_8 and Q'_8 meet at x , and restricting $\mathbf{L}^k i_{Q'_8}^*(E(-11))$ to x must give $\mathbf{L}^k i_x^*(E(-11)) \cong \mathbb{C}^{r_k}$.

We are now in position to apply Lemma 11 to obtain an isomorphism $E(-11) \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_X^{r_k}[-k]$, so that $E \cong \bigoplus_k \mathcal{O}_X^{r_k}(11)[-k]$. But E belongs to ${}^\perp \mathcal{D}$, in particular $\text{Ext}_X^i(E, \mathcal{O}_X(11)) = 0$ for all i . Therefore $r_k = 0$ for all k , so $E = 0$. The proof is now complete.

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