SINGULAR CURVES AND QUASI–HEREDITARY ALGEBRAS

IGOR BURBAN, YURIY DROZD, AND VOLODYMYR GAVRAN

To the memory of Sergiy Ovsienko

Abstract. In this article we construct a categorical resolution of singularities of an excellent reduced curve $X$, introducing a certain sheaf of orders on $X$. This categorical resolution is shown to be a recollement of the derived category of coherent sheaves on the normalization of $X$ and the derived category of finite length modules over a certain artinian quasi–hereditary ring $Q$ depending purely on the local singularity types of $X$.

Using this technique, we prove several statements on the Rouquier dimension of the derived category of coherent sheaves on $X$. Moreover, in the case $X$ is rational and projective we construct a finite dimensional quasi–hereditary algebra $\Lambda$ such that the triangulated category $\text{Perf}(X)$ embeds into $D^b(\Lambda \mod)$ as a full subcategory.

1. Introduction

Let $X$ be a curve, $\tilde{X} \to X$ its normalization, $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_X$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{O}} = \mathcal{O}_\tilde{X}$. Generalizing an original idea of König [14], we define a sheaf of orders $\mathcal{A}$ on $X$ called König’s order such that the ringed space $\mathcal{X} = (X, \mathcal{A})$ has the following properties.

1. The non–commutative curve $\mathcal{X}$ is “smooth” in the sense that $\text{gl.dim}(\text{Coh}(\mathcal{X})) < \infty$, where $\text{Coh}(\mathcal{X})$ is the category of coherent $\mathcal{A}$–modules on $X$. In fact, $\text{gl.dim}(\text{Coh}(\mathcal{X})) \leq 2n$, where $n$ is a certain (purely commutative) invariant of $X$ called level. If the original curve $X$ has only nodes and cusps as singularities, the sheaf $\mathcal{A}$ coincides with Auslander’s order

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O} & \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \\ \mathcal{I} & \mathcal{O} \end{pmatrix}$$

introduced in [5], where $\mathcal{I}$ is the ideal sheaf of the singular locus of $X$.

2. The non–commutative curve $\mathcal{X}$ is a non–commutative (or categorical) resolution of singularities of $X$, see [22, 15] for the definitions. The category $\text{Coh}(X)$ of coherent sheaves on $X$ is a Serre quotient of $\text{Coh}(\mathcal{X})$. Moreover, the triangulated category $\text{Perf}(X)$ of perfect complexes on $X$ admits an exact fully faithful embedding $\text{Perf}(X) \to D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$ such that its composition with the Verdier localization $D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) \to D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$ is isomorphic to the canonical inclusion functor. If the curve $X$ is Gorenstein, the constructed
categorical resolution of singularities of $X$ turns out to be \textit{weakly crepant} in the sense of Kuznetsov \cite{Kuznetsov15}.

3. We show that the triangulated category $D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$ is a recollement of $D^b(\text{Coh}(\tilde{X}))$ and $D^b(Q - \text{mod})$, where $Q$ is a certain \textit{quasi-hereditary} artinian ring (in particular, of finite global dimension), determined “locally” by the singularity types of the singular points of $X$. In the case of simple curve singularities, we describe the corresponding algebras $Q$ explicitly in terms of quivers and relations.

4. Assume $X$ is projective over some field $k$. According to Orlov \cite{Orlov19}, the Rouquier dimension \cite{Rouquier21} of the triangulated category $D^b(\text{Coh}(\tilde{X}))$ is equal to one. Let $\tilde{F}$ be a vector bundle on $\tilde{X}$ such that $(\tilde{F})_2 = D^b(\text{Coh}(\tilde{X}))$ and $F = \nu_*(\tilde{F})$. We show that $D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) = \langle F \oplus O_Z \rangle_{n+2}$ where $O_Z$ is the structure sheaf of the singular locus of $X$ (with respect to the reduced scheme structure) and $n$ is the level of $X$.

5. If our original curve $X$ is moreover rational, then we show that $D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$ admits a \textit{tilting object} $\mathcal{H}$ such that the finite dimensional $k$–algebra $\Lambda = (\text{End}_{D^b(\text{Coh}(X))}(\mathcal{H}))^{\text{op}}$ is quasi–hereditary. In particular, we get an exact fully faithful embedding $\text{Perf}(X) \hookrightarrow D^b(\Lambda - \text{mod})$, giving an affirmative answer on a question posed to the first–named author by Valery Lunts.

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2. \textbf{Local description of König’s order}

Let $(O, m)$ be a reduced Noetherian local ring of Krull dimension one, $K$ be its total ring of fractions and $\tilde{O}$ be the normalization of $O$.

\textbf{Proposition 2.1.} Consider the ring $O^\sharp = \text{End}_O(m)$. Then the following properties hold.

- $O^\sharp \cong \{ x \in K \mid x m \subset m \}$. Moreover, $O \subseteq O^\sharp \subseteq \tilde{O}$ and $O = O^\sharp$ if and only if $O$ is regular.
- Assume that $O$ is not regular. Then the canonical morphisms of $O$–modules

$$m \xrightarrow{\varphi} \text{Hom}_O(O^\sharp, O) \quad \text{and} \quad O^\sharp \xrightarrow{\psi} \text{Hom}_O(m, O)$$

are isomorphisms.

\textbf{Proof.} For the first part, see for example \cite{BrunsHerzog00} Proposition 4 or \cite{Matsumura89} Theorem 1.5.13]. To show the second part, note that $\varphi$ assigns to an element $a \in m$ a morphism $O^\sharp \xrightarrow{\varphi_a} O$, where $\varphi_a(x) = ax$. It is clear that $\varphi$ is injective. Since $\text{Hom}_O(O^\sharp, O)$ viewed as a subset of $K$ is a proper ideal in $O$, it is contained in $m$. Hence, $\varphi$ is also surjective, hence bijective.
Next, the canonical morphism $\text{Hom}_O(m, m) \xrightarrow{\psi} \text{Hom}_O(m, O)$ is injective. On the other hand, there are no surjective morphisms $m \to O$ (otherwise, $O$ would be a discrete valuation domain), hence the image of any morphism $m \to O$ belongs to $m$ and $\psi$ is surjective.

From now on, let $O$ be an excellent reduced Noetherian ring of Krull dimension one (see for example [18, Section 8.2] for the definition and main properties of excellent rings). As before, $K$ denotes its total ring of fractions and $\bar{O}$ is the normalization of $O$. Let $X = \text{Spec}(O)$ and $Z$ be the singular locus of $X$ equipped with the reduced scheme structure. In other words,

$$Z = \{m_1, \ldots, m_t\} = \{m \in \text{Spec}(O) \mid O_m \text{ is not regular}\}$$

(the condition that $O$ is excellent implies that $Z$ is indeed a finite set).

**Proposition 2.2.** Let $I = I_Z = m_1 \cap \cdots \cap m_t$ be the vanishing ideal of $Z$ and $O^\sharp = \text{End}_O(I)$. Then the following properties are true.

- $O^\sharp \cong \{x \in K \mid x m \subset m\}$. Moreover, $O \subsetneq O^\sharp \subsetneq \bar{O}$ and $O = O^\sharp$ if and only if $O$ is regular.
- Assume that $O$ is not regular. Then the canonical morphisms of $O$–modules $m \xrightarrow{\varphi} \text{Hom}_O(O^\sharp, O)$ and $O^\sharp \xrightarrow{\psi} \text{Hom}_O(m, O)$ are isomorphisms.

**Proof.** For the first part, see again [11, Proposition 4] or [8, Theorem 1.5.13]. To prove the second, observe that the maps $\varphi$ and $\psi$ are well–defined and compatible with localizations with respect to a maximal ideal. Hence, Proposition 2.1 implies the claim. □

We define a sequence of overrings $O_i$ of the initial ring $O$ by the following recursive procedure:

- $O_1 = O$.
- $O_{i+1} = O_i^\sharp$ for $i \geq 1$.

Since the ring $O$ is excellent, the normalization $\bar{O}$ is finite over $O$, see for example [9, Theorem 6.5] or [18, Section 8.2]. Hence, there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (called the level of $O$) such that we have a finite chain of overrings

$$O_1 \subset O_2 \subset \cdots \subset O_n \subset O_{n+1}$$

with $O_1 = O$ and $O_{n+1} = \bar{O}$.

**Definition 2.3.** The ring $A := \text{End}_O(O_1 \oplus O_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus O_{n+1})^{\text{op}}$ is called the Königs’s order of $O$.

**Proposition 2.4.** For any $1 \leq i, j \leq n + 1$ pose $A_{ij} := \text{Hom}_O(O_i, O_j)$. Then the following properties are true.

- For $i \leq j$ we have: $A_{ij} \cong O_j$.
- For $i > j$ we have: $A_{ij} \cong I_{i,j} := \text{Hom}_O(O_j, O_j)$. In particular, $I_{n+1,1} \cong C := \text{Hom}_O(\bar{O}, O)$ is the conductor ideal.
- Next, $I_i := I_{i+1,i}$ is the ideal of the singular locus of $\text{Spec}(O_i)$ and the ring $\bar{O}_i := O_i/I_i$ is semi–simple.
• Moreover, the ideal \( I_{n+1,k} \) is projective over \( O_{n+1} \) for any \( 1 \leq k \leq n \).
• The ring \( A \) admits the following “matrix description”:

\[
A \cong \begin{pmatrix} O_1 & O_2 & \cdots & O_n & O_{n+1} \\ I_1 & O_2 & \cdots & O_n & O_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ I_{n,1} & I_{n,2} & \cdots & O_n & O_{n+1} \\ I_{n+1,1} & I_{n+1,2} & \cdots & I_n & O_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}
\]

and \( A \otimes_O K \cong \text{Mat}_{n+1,n+1}(K) \). In other words, \( A \) is an order in the semi-simple algebra \( \text{Mat}_{n+1,n+1}(K) \).

• For any \( 2 \leq i \leq n+1 \) and \( 1 \leq j \leq n \) we have inclusions
  - \( I_{i,1} \subseteq I_{i,2} \subseteq \cdots \subseteq I_{i,i-1} \subseteq O_i \subseteq \cdots \subseteq O_{n+1} \)
  - \( I_{n+1,j} \subseteq I_{n,j} \subseteq \cdots \subseteq I_{j+1,j} \subseteq O_j \)

describing the “hierarchy” between the entries in every row and every column in the matrix description (1) of the ring \( A \).

\[\text{Proof.} \] We have the following canonical isomorphisms of \( O \)-modules:

\[ O_j \cong \text{Hom}_{O_i}(O_i, O_j) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Hom}_O(O_i, O_j) \]

provided \( i \leq j \) as well as

\[ I_{i,j} := \text{Hom}_{O_j}(O_i, O_j) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Hom}_O(O_i, O_j) \]

for \( i > j \). Proposition 2.2 implies that the ideal \( I_i = I_{i+1,i} \) is indeed the ideal of the singular locus of \( \text{Spec}(O_i) \), hence the quotient \( O_i = O_i/I_i \) is semi-simple. Since the ring \( O_{n+1} \) is regular and the ideal \( I_{n+1,k} \) is torsion free as \( O_{n+1} \)-module, it is projective over \( O_{n+1} \).

Finally, for any \( 1 \leq j \leq n \) and \( 1 \leq i \leq n+1 \) the inclusion \( O_j \subseteq O_{j+1} \) induces embeddings of \( O \)-modules

\[ \text{Hom}_O(O_{j+1}, O_i) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_O(O_j, O_i) \]

and

\[ \text{Hom}_O(O_i, O_j) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_O(O_i, O_{j+1}). \] \[\square\]

**Remark 2.5.** The idea to study such a ring \( A \) is due to König [14], who considered a similar but slightly different construction.

For any \( 1 \leq i \leq n+1 \) let \( e_i = e_{i,i} \) be the \( i \)-th standard idempotent of \( A \) with respect to the presentation (1). For \( 1 \leq k \leq n \) we denote

\[
\begin{align*}
\varepsilon_k & := \sum_{i=k+1}^{n+1} e_i, \quad J_k := A\varepsilon_k A \text{ and } Q_k := A/J_k. \\
\text{In what follows we write } e & = e_{n+1}, \quad J = AeA = J_{n+1} \text{ and } Q := A/J = Q_n.
\end{align*}
\]

**Theorem 2.6.** The global dimension of \( A \) is finite: \( \text{gl.dim}(A) \leq 2n \). Moreover, the artinian ring \( Q = Q_O \) is quasi-hereditary (hence, its global dimension is finite, too).
Proof. A straightforward calculation shows that for every $2 \leq k \leq n + 1$ the two–sided ideal $J_{k-1}$ has the following matrix description:

$$J_{k-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{k,1} & I_{k,2} & \ldots & I_{k,k-1} & O_k & O_{k+1} & \ldots & O_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ I_{k,1} & I_{k,2} & \ldots & I_{k,k-1} & O_k & O_{k+1} & \ldots & O_{n+1} \\ I_{k+1,1} & I_{k+1,2} & \ldots & I_{k+1,k-1} & I_{k+1,k} & O_{k+1} & \ldots & O_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ I_{n+1,1} & I_{n+1,2} & \ldots & I_{n+1,k-1} & I_{n+1,k} & I_{n+1,k+1} & \ldots & O_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

In other words, the $i$-th row of $J_{k-1}$ is the same as for $A$ provided $k \leq i \leq n + 1$ and in the case $1 \leq i \leq k - 1$ the $i$-th and the $k$-th rows of $J_{k-1}$ are the same. In particular, the ideal $J = J_n$ has the shape

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n+1,1} & I_{n+1,2} & \ldots & I_{n} & O_{n+1} \\ I_{n+1,1} & I_{n+1,2} & \ldots & I_{n} & O_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ I_{n+1,1} & I_{n+1,2} & \ldots & I_{n} & O_{n+1} \\ I_{n+1,1} & I_{n+1,2} & \ldots & I_{n} & O_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

Consider the projective left $A$–module $P := Ae$. Then we have an adjoint pair

$$A \text{–mod} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}} \tilde{O} \text{–mod} \xleftarrow{\tilde{F}}$$

where $\mathcal{G} = \text{Hom}_A(P, -)$ and $\tilde{F} = P \otimes_{\tilde{O}} -$. The functor $\tilde{F}$ is exact and has the following explicit description: if $M$ is an $\tilde{O}$–module then

$$\tilde{F}(M) = M^{\oplus(n+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} M \\ M \\ \vdots \\ M \end{pmatrix}$$

where the left $A$–action on $M^{\oplus(n+1)}$ is given by the matrix multiplication. Since for every $1 \leq k \leq n$ the $\tilde{O}$–module $I_{n+1,k}$ is also a projective $\tilde{O}$–module, we see that the left $A$–module $Je_k$ belongs to the essential image of $\tilde{F}$ and is projective over $A$. It is clear that all right $A$–modules $e_kJ$ are projective, too. Since $P$ is free over $\tilde{O} = \text{End}_A(P)$, [9, Lemma 4.9] implies that $\text{gl.dim}(A) \leq \text{gl.dim}(Q) + 2$. 


Next, observe that for every \(1 \leq k \leq n\) the ring \(Q_k\) has the following “matrix description”:

\[
Q_k \cong \begin{pmatrix}
O_1 & O_2 & \cdots & O_k \\
I_{k+1,1} & I_{k+1,2} & \cdots & I_k \\
I_{2,1} & I_{k+2,1} & \cdots & \hat{O}_k \\
I_{k+1,1} & I_{k+1,2} & \cdots & I_k \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
I_{k,1} & I_{k,2} & \cdots & \hat{O}_k \\
I_{k+1,1} & I_{k+1,2} & \cdots & I_k \\
\end{pmatrix},
\]

where \(\frac{O_k}{I_k} =: \hat{O}_k\) is semi-simple. For \(1 \leq k \leq n\) let \(\epsilon_k \in A\) in the ring \(Q_k = A/J_k\). Observe that for \(2 \leq k \leq n\)

\[
L_k := J_{k-1}/J_k = Q_k\epsilon_kQ_k = Q_k \cong \begin{pmatrix}
I_{k,1} & I_{k,2} & \cdots & \hat{O}_k \\
I_{k+1,1} & I_{k+1,2} & \cdots & I_k \\
I_{k,1} & I_{k,2} & \cdots & \hat{O}_k \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
I_{k,1} & I_{k,2} & \cdots & \hat{O}_k \\
I_{k+1,1} & I_{k+1,2} & \cdots & I_k \\
\end{pmatrix} \subset Q_k
\]

is projective viewed both as a left and as a right \(Q_k\)-module (via the same argument as for \(J\) and \(A\)). Moreover, \(Q_k/L_k \cong Q_{k-1}\) and \(\epsilon_kQ_k\epsilon_k = \hat{O}_k\) is semi-simple. Therefore, \(J_1/J \subset J_2/J \subset \cdots \subset J_n/J\) is a heredity chain in \(Q\) and the ring \(Q\) is quasi-hereditary, see [7, 10] or the appendix of Diaby in [12] for the definition and main properties of quasi-hereditary rings. It is well-known that \(\text{gl.dim}(Q) \leq 2(n-1)\), see [10, Statement 9], [12, Theorem A.3.4] (or [6, Lemma 4.9] for a short proof). The theorem is proven.

**Remark 2.7.** The bound on the global dimension of \(A\) given in Theorem 2.6 is not optimal. For example, if \(O = \mathbb{k}[u, v]/(u^2 - v^{m(n)})\) with \(m(n) = 2n\) (respectively \(2n + 1\)) is a simple singularity of type \(A_{m(n)-1}\), then the level of \(O\) is \(n\). On the other hand, \(O_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus O_{n+1}\) is the additive generator of the category of maximal Cohen–Macaulay modules, see [4, Section 7], [17, Section 5] or [23, Section 9]. Hence, by a result of Auslander and Roggenkamp [2], the global dimension of \(A\) is equal to two.

In the particular cases \(O = \mathbb{k}[u, v]/(u^2 - v^2)\) (simple node) and \(O = \mathbb{k}[u, v]/(u^2 - v^3)\) (simple cusp) the König’s order \(A\) coincides with the Auslander’s order \(\begin{pmatrix} O & \hat{O} \\ C & \hat{O} \end{pmatrix}\) introduced in the work [5].

**Remark 2.8.** Basic properties of excellent rings (see [9, Section 6] or [18, Section 8.2]) imply that

\[
Q_O := Q \cong Q_{\hat{O}_1} \times \cdots \times Q_{\hat{O}_r},
\]

where \(\hat{O}_i\) is the completion of the local ring \(O_{m_i}\) for each \(m_i \in \text{Sing}(O)\). In other words, the quasi-hereditary ring \(Q\) depends only on the local singularity types of \(\text{Spec}(O)\).
3. König’s order as a categorical resolution of singularities

For a (left) Noetherian ring $B$ we denote by $B\mod$ the category of all finitely generated left $B$–modules and by $B\Mod$ the category of all left $B$–modules. As in the previous section, let $O$ be an excellent reduced Noetherian ring of Krull dimension one and level $n$, $\tilde{O}$ be its normalization, $A$ be the König’s order of $O$ and $Q$ be the quasi–hereditary artinian algebra attached to $O$. Let $e = e_{n+1}$ and $f = e_1$ be two standard idempotents of $A$, $P = Ae$, $T = Af$ and $J = AeA$. It is clear that $\tilde{O} \cong \text{End}_A(P)$ and $O \cong \text{End}_A(T)$. We also denote $T^\vee := \text{Hom}_A(T,A) \cong fA$ and $P^\vee := \text{Hom}_A(P,A) \cong eA$. Then we have the following diagram of categories and functors:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
O \mod \xrightarrow[F]{\mathbf{F}} A \mod \xrightarrow[G]{\mathbf{G}} \tilde{O} \mod
\end{array}
\]

where $\mathbf{F} = T \otimes_O -$ , $\mathbf{H} = \text{Hom}_O(T^\vee, -)$, $\mathbf{G} = \text{Hom}_A(T, -)$ and similarly, $\tilde{\mathbf{F}} = P \otimes_{\tilde{O}} -$, $\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \text{Hom}_{\tilde{O}}(P^\vee, -)$, $\tilde{\mathbf{G}} = \text{Hom}_A(P, -)$. There is the same diagram for the categories of all modules $O \Mod$, $\tilde{O} \Mod$ and $A \Mod$. The following results are standard, see for example [6] Theorem 4.3] and references therein.

**Theorem 3.1.** The pairs of functors $(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{G})$, $(\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{H})$ (and respectively $(\tilde{\mathbf{F}}, \tilde{\mathbf{G}})$, $(\tilde{\mathbf{G}}, \tilde{\mathbf{H}})$) are adjoint and the functors $\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{H}, \tilde{\mathbf{F}}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ are fully faithful. Both categories $O \mod$ and $\tilde{O} \mod$ are Serre quotients of $A \mod$:

$O \mod \cong A \mod / \text{Ker}(\mathbf{G})$ and $\tilde{O} \mod \cong A \mod / \text{Ker}(\tilde{\mathbf{G}})$.

Moreover, $\text{Ker}(\tilde{\mathbf{G}}) = Q \mod$.

The described picture becomes even better when we pass to (unbounded) derived categories. Observe that the functors $\mathbf{G}, \tilde{\mathbf{G}}, \tilde{\mathbf{F}}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ are exact. Their derived functors will be denoted by $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{G}, \tilde{\mathbf{D}}\mathbf{G}, \tilde{\mathbf{D}}\mathbf{F}$ and $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{H}$ respectively, whereas $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{F}$ is the left derived functor of $\mathbf{F}$ and $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{H}$ is the right derived functor of $\mathbf{H}$.

**Theorem 3.2.** We have a diagram of categories and functors

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{D}(O \Mod) \xrightarrow[\mathbf{L}\mathbf{F}]{\mathbf{L}\mathbf{F}} \text{D}(A \Mod) \xrightarrow[\mathbf{D}\mathbf{G}]{} \text{D}(\tilde{O} \Mod)
\end{array}
\]

satisfying the following properties.

- The following pairs of functors $(\mathbf{L}\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{D}\mathbf{G})$, $(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{R}\mathbf{H})$, $(\tilde{\mathbf{D}}\mathbf{F}, \tilde{\mathbf{D}}\mathbf{G})$ and $(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{D}\mathbf{H})$ form adjoint pairs.
- The functors $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{F}$, $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{H}$, $\tilde{\mathbf{D}}\mathbf{F}$ and $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{H}$ are fully faithful.
- Both derived categories $\text{D}(O \Mod)$ and $\text{D}(\tilde{O} \Mod)$ are Verdier localizations of $\text{D}(A \Mod)$:

  $\text{D}(O \Mod) \cong \text{D}(A \Mod) / \text{Ker}(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{G})$. 
− $D(\overline{O} - \text{Mod}) \cong D(A - \text{Mod})/\text{Ker}(D\overline{G})$.

• Moreover, $\text{Ker}(D\overline{G}) = D_Q(A - \text{Mod}) \cong D(Q - \text{Mod})$.

• The derived category $D(A - \text{Mod})$ is a categorical resolution of singularities of $X = \text{Spec}(O)$ in the sense of Kuznetsov [15, Definition 3.2].

• If $O$ is Gorenstein, then the restrictions of $\text{LF}$ and $\text{RH}$ on $\text{Perf}(O)$ are isomorphic. Hence, the constructed categorical resolution is even weakly crepant in the sense of [15, Definition 3.4].

We have a recollement diagram

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
D(Q - \text{Mod}) & \\ \\
\downarrow i & \\ \\
D(A - \text{Mod}) & & D(\overline{O} - \text{Mod}) & \\
\downarrow i^* & \\ \\
\end{array}
\]

and all functors can be restricted on the bounded derived categories $D^b(Q - \text{mod})$, $D^b(A - \text{mod})$ and $D^b(\overline{O} - \text{mod})$. In particular, we have two semi–orthogonal decompositions

$$D(A - \text{Mod}) = \langle \text{Ker}(D\overline{G}), \text{Im}(\text{LF}) \rangle = \langle \text{Im}(\text{RH}), \text{Ker}(D\overline{G}) \rangle.$$ 

The same result is true when we pass to the bounded derived categories.

Comment on the proof. The study of various derived functors related with a pair $(B, \epsilon)$, where $B$ is a ring and $\epsilon \in B$ an idempotent (in particular, the recollement diagram (4)) are due to Cline, Parshall and Scott [7, Section 2]. We also refer to [6, Section 4] (and references therein) for an exposition focussed on non–commutative resolutions of singularities. The weak crepancy of the categorical resolution $D(A - \text{Mod})$ of $\text{Spec}(O)$ follows from [6, Theorem 5.10]. In particular, the constructed categorical resolution of singularities fits into the setting of non–commutative crepant resolutions initiated by van den Bergh in [22].

4. Survey on the derived stratification of an artinian quasi–hereditary ring

The derived category $D^b(Q - \text{mod})$ of the quasi–hereditary ring $Q$ introduced in Theorem 2.6 can be further stratified in a usual way [7], which we briefly describe now adapting the notation for further applications. All details can be found in [7, [10, Appendix]] and [6].

1. Recall that we had started with a reduced excellent Noetherian ring $O$ of Krull dimension one, attaching to it a certain order $A$. Then we have constructed a heredity chain $J_n \subset J_{n-1} \subset \cdots \subset J_1 \subset A$ of two–sided ideals and posed $Q_k := A/J_k$ for $1 \leq k \leq n$. In this notation, $Q = Q_n$ is an artinian quasi–hereditary ring we shall study in this section and $Q_1 = \overline{O}$ is a semi–simple ring (supported on the singular locus of $\text{Spec}(O)$).

2. For any $1 \leq k \leq n$, let $\overline{e}_k$ be the image of the standard idempotent $e_k \in A$ in $Q_k = A/J_k$. Then $Q_k/(Q_k e_k Q_k) \cong Q_{k-1}$ for all $2 \leq k \leq n$.

Let $P_k = Q_k e_k$ be the projective left $Q_k$–module and $P_k^\vee = \text{Hom}_{Q_k}(P_k, Q_k) = e_k Q_k$ be the projective right $Q_k$–module, corresponding to the idempotent $\overline{e}_k$. Then we have:
Moreover, the object $\Delta_k$ admits two canonical semi–orthogonal decompositions:

$$D \leftarrow \cdots \leftarrow D_{Q_k}(\Delta_k) \leftarrow \cdots \leftarrow D_k \leftarrow \cdots,$$

and

$$\text{Ext}^p_Q(\Delta_k, \Delta_k) = 0 = \text{Ext}^p_Q(\nabla_k, \nabla_k)$$

for all $1 \leq k \leq n$ and $p \geq 0$.

Moreover, $\text{End}_Q(\Delta_k) \cong \text{End}_Q(\nabla_k) \cong \mathcal{O}_k$ is semi–simple. The derived category $D^b(Q – \text{mod})$ admits two canonical semi–orthogonal decompositions:

$$\langle D_1, \ldots, D_n \rangle = D^b(Q – \text{mod}) = \langle D_n', \ldots, D_1' \rangle,$$

where $D_k$ (respectively $D_k'$) is the triangulated subcategory of $D^b(Q – \text{mod})$ generated by the object $\Delta_k$ (respectively $\nabla_k$). Note that we have the following equivalences of categories: $D_k \cong D^b(\mathcal{O}_k – \text{mod}) \cong D_k'$. 

3. Most remarkably, for any $2 \leq k \leq n$ we have a recollement diagram

$$\xymatrix{D^b(Q_{k-1} – \text{mod}) \ar[r]^{J_k} \ar@/_1pc/[rr]_{J'_k} & D^b(Q_k – \text{mod}) \ar[r]^{D_{F_k}} & D^b(\mathcal{O}_k – \text{mod}) \ar[l]_{D_{G_k}}.}$$

This claim in particular includes the following statements.

- The functor $J_k$ (induced by the ring homomorphism $Q_k \rightarrow Q_{k-1}$) is fully faithful. The essential image of $J_k$ coincides with the kernel of $D_{G_k}$ and $D^b(Q_k – \text{mod})/\text{Im}(J_k) \cong D^b(\mathcal{O}_k – \text{mod})$.
- The functors $D_{F_k}$ and $D_{H_k}$ are fully faithful.

4. For all $1 \leq k \leq n$ we have:

- $D_{F_k}(\mathcal{O}_k) \cong F_k(\mathcal{O}_k) \cong P_k$.
- $D_{H_k}(\mathcal{O}_k) \cong H_k(\mathcal{O}_k) = \text{Hom}_Q(P_k^v, \mathcal{O}_k) := E_k$ is the injective left $Q_k$–module corresponding to the idempotent $\bar{e}_k$.

The functor $l_k : D^b(Q_k – \text{mod}) \rightarrow D^b(Q – \text{mod})$ induced by the ring epimorphism $Q \rightarrow Q_k$ is fully faithful. In fact, it admits a factorization $l_k = J_n \ldots J_{k+1}$. The $Q$–module $\Delta_k := l_k(P_k)$ (respectively $\nabla_k := l_k(E_k)$) is called $k$-th standard (respectively costandard) $Q$–module.

5. The standard and costandard modules have in particular the following properties:

$$\text{Ext}^p_Q(\Delta_i, \Delta_j) = 0 = \text{Ext}^p_Q(\nabla_j, \nabla_i)$$

for all $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and $p \geq 0$.

End$_Q(P_k) \cong \mathcal{O}_k$. The functor

$$G_k = \text{Hom}_Q(P_k, –) : Q_k – \text{mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_k – \text{mod}$$

is a bilocalization functor: the functors $F_k = P_k \otimes \mathcal{O}_k –$ and $H_k = \text{Hom}_Q(P_k^v, –)$ are respectively the left and the right adjoints of $G_k$. Both $F_k$ and $H_k$ are fully faithful. Since the ring $\mathcal{O}_k$ is semi–simple, $F_k$ and $H_k$ are also exact. The kernel of $G_k$ is the category of $Q_{k-1}$–modules.
6. The stratification of $D^b(Q - \text{mod})$ by the derived categories $D^b(\mathcal{O}_k - \text{mod})$ can be summarized by the following diagram of categories and functors:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
D^b(\mathcal{O}_1 - \text{mod}) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}_2} & D^b(\mathcal{O}_2 - \text{mod}) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}_3} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}_n} & D^b(\mathcal{O}_n - \text{mod}) \\
& \downarrow & \mathcal{D}_2 & & \downarrow & \mathcal{D}_2 & \downarrow & \mathcal{D}_2 \\
D^b(\mathcal{O}_1 - \text{mod}) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}_2} & D^b(\mathcal{O}_2 - \text{mod}) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}_3} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}_n} & D^b(\mathcal{O}_n - \text{mod}) \\
& \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
D^b(\mathcal{O}_1 - \text{mod}) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_2} & D^b(\mathcal{O}_2 - \text{mod}) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_3} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\Delta_n} & D^b(\mathcal{O}_n - \text{mod})
\end{array}
$$

5. Derived stratification and curve singularities

Recall that we also have the following recollement diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
D^b(Q - \text{mod}) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} & D^b(A - \text{mod}) \\
& \downarrow & \mathcal{R} & \downarrow & \mathcal{R} \\
D^b(\mathcal{O} - \text{mod}) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}} & D^b(\mathcal{O} - \text{mod})
\end{array}
$$

where $\mathcal{L}$ is induced by the ring epimorphism $A \to Q$. Abusing the notation, we shall write $\Delta_k = \mathcal{L}(\Delta_k)$ for all $1 \leq k \leq n$. This implies the following result.

**Theorem 5.1.** The derived category $D^b(A - \text{mod})$ admits two semi-orthogonal decompositions

$$
\langle \text{Im}(\mathcal{L}), \text{Im}(\mathcal{R}) \rangle = D^b(A - \text{mod}) = \langle \text{Im}(\mathcal{R}), \text{Im}(\mathcal{L}) \rangle.
$$

Next, recall that we have a bilocalization functor $\mathcal{D} : D^b(A - \text{mod}) \to D^b(O - \text{mod})$.

**Lemma 5.2.** For any $1 \leq k \leq n$ we have: $\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k) \cong O_k$. Moreover, $\mathcal{D}(Q) \cong O_1/C_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus O_n/C_n$, where $C_k := I_{n+1,k} = \text{Hom}_O(O_{n+1}, O_k)$.

**Proof.** The first result follows from the following chain of isomorphisms:

$$
\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k) \cong \text{G}(\Delta_k) = \text{Hom}_A(\mathcal{L}, \Delta_k) \cong f \cdot \Delta_k = \mathcal{O}_k.
$$

The proof of the second statement is analogous. $\square$

6. König’s resolution in the projective setting

Let $X$ be a reduced projective curve over some base field $k$. In this section we shall explain the construction of König’s sheaf of orders $\mathcal{A}$, “globalizing” the arguments of Section 2.

- Let $\widetilde{X} \xrightarrow{\nu} X$ be the normalization of $X$ and $Z$ be the singular locus of $X$ (equipped with the reduced scheme structure).
- In what follows, $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_X$ is the structure sheaf of $X$, $\mathcal{K}$ is the sheaf of rational functions on $X$, $\mathcal{O} := \nu_*(\mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{X}})$ and $\mathcal{I}$ is the ideal sheaf of the singular locus $Z$.
- We consider the sheaf of rings $\mathcal{O}^2 := \text{End}_X(\mathcal{I})$ on the curve $X$.

The next result follows from the corresponding affine version (Proposition 2.2).
Theorem 2.6 and the fact that see for instance [6, Corollary 5.5]. □

Proof. The result follows from the corresponding local statements in Proposition 2.4 and moreover, \( A \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{O} \cong \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}) \) and \( \mathcal{O} \cong \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{O}) \).

Now we define a sequence of sheaves of rings \( \mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{O}_k \subset \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \) by the following recursive procedure.

- First we pose: \( \mathcal{O}_1 := \mathcal{O} \).
- Assume that the sheaf of rings \( \mathcal{O}_k \) has been constructed. Then it defines a projective curve \( X_k \) together with a finite birational morphism \( \nu_k : X_k \rightarrow X \) (partial normalization of \( X \)) such that \( \mathcal{O}_k = (\nu_k)_* (\mathcal{O}_{X_k}) \).
- Let \( Z_k \) be the singular locus of the curve \( X_k \) (as usual, with respect to the reduced scheme structure). Then we write

\[
\mathcal{O}_{k+1} := \mathcal{O}_k^\sharp \cong (\nu_k)_* \left( \text{End}_{X_k}(\mathcal{I}_{Z_k}) \right).
\]

Then there exists a natural number \( n \) (called the level of \( X \)) such that we have a finite chain of sheaves of rings

\[
\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_1 \subset \mathcal{O}_2 \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{O}_n \subset \mathcal{O}_{n+1} = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}.
\]

Obviously, the level of \( X \) is the maximum of the levels of local rings \( \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_x \), where \( x \) runs through the set of singular points of \( X \).

Definition 6.2. The sheaf of rings \( \mathcal{A} := \text{End}_X(\mathcal{O}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{n+1}) \) is called the König's sheaf of orders on \( X \).

In what follows, we study the ringed space \( X = (X, \mathcal{A}) \). We denote by \( \text{Coh}(X) \) (respectively \( \text{Qcoh}(X) \)) the category of coherent (respectively quasi-coherent) sheaves of \( \mathcal{A} \)-modules on the curve \( X \).

Theorem 6.3. The sheaf of orders \( \mathcal{A} \) admits the following description:

\[
\mathcal{A} \cong \begin{pmatrix}
\mathcal{O}_1 & \mathcal{O}_2 & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_n & \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \\
\mathcal{I}_1 & \mathcal{O}_2 & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_n & \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
\mathcal{I}_{n,1} & \mathcal{I}_{n,2} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_n & \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \\
\mathcal{I}_{n+1,1} & \mathcal{I}_{n+1,2} & \cdots & \mathcal{I}_n & \mathcal{O}_{n+1}
\end{pmatrix} \subset \text{Mat}_{n+1,n+1}(\mathcal{K}),
\]

where \( \mathcal{I}_{i,j} := \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{O}_i, \mathcal{O}_j) \) for all \( 1 \leq j < i \leq n + 1 \) and \( \mathcal{I}_k = \mathcal{I}_{k+1,k} \) for \( 1 \leq k \leq n \). Moreover, \( \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{K} \cong \text{Mat}_{n+1,n+1}(\mathcal{K}) \). Next, we have:

\[
\text{gl.dim}(\text{Coh}(X)) = \text{gl.dim}(\text{Qcoh}(X)) \leq 2n,
\]

where \( n \) is the level of \( X \).

Proof. The result follows from the corresponding local statements in Proposition 2.4 and Theorem 2.6 and the fact that

\[
\text{gl.dim}(\text{Coh}(X)) = \text{gl.dim}(\text{Qcoh}(X)) = \max \{ \text{gl.dim}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_x) \mid x \in X_{\text{cl}} \},
\]

see for instance [6, Corollary 5.5]. □
For any $1 \leq i \leq n + 1$, let $e_i \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{A})$ be the $i$-th standard idempotent with respect to the matrix presentation (5). As in the affine case, we use the following notation.

- We write $e = e_{n+1}$ and $f = e_1$. Let $\mathcal{P} := \mathcal{A}e$ and $\mathcal{T} := \mathcal{A}f$ be the corresponding locally projective left $\mathcal{A}$-modules. Then we have the following isomorphisms of sheaves of $\mathcal{O}$-algebras:

$$\mathcal{O} \cong \text{End}\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}) := \text{End}_\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{T}) \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\mathcal{O}} \cong \text{End}\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{P}) := \text{End}_\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{P}).$$

We shall also use the notation

$$\mathcal{P}^\vee := \text{Hom}_\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{A}) \cong e\mathcal{A} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{T}^\vee := \text{Hom}_\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{A}) \cong f\mathcal{A}.$$  

- For any $1 \leq k \leq n$ we set

$$\varepsilon_k := \sum_{i=k+1}^{n+1} e_i \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}).$$

Then $\mathcal{J}_k := \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_k\mathcal{A}$ denotes the corresponding sheaf of two-sided ideals in $\mathcal{A}$.

- The sheaves of $\mathcal{O}$-algebras $\mathcal{Q}_k := \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}_k$ are supported on the finite set $Z$ for all $1 \leq k \leq n$. In what follows, we shall identify them with the corresponding finite dimensional $\mathbb{k}$-algebras of global sections $\mathcal{Q}_k := \Gamma(X, \mathcal{Q}_k)$, which have been shown to be quasi-hereditary, see Theorem 2.6. As before, we shall write $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}_n$ and $Q = \mathcal{Q}_n$.

- In a similar way, the torsion sheaf $\mathcal{O}_k/I_k$ will be identified with the corresponding ring of global sections $\mathcal{O}_k := \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_k/I_k)$, which is a semi-simple finite dimensional $\mathbb{k}$-algebra, isomorphic to the ring of functions of the singular locus $Z_k$ of the partial normalization $X_k$ of our original curve $X$.

Proposition 6.4. Consider the following diagram of categories and functors

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Coh}(X) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & \text{Coh}(X) \\
\xrightarrow{\mathcal{H}} & & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{H}} \\
\text{Coh}(\bar{X}) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & \text{Coh}(\bar{X})
\end{array}
\]

where $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{T} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} -$, $\mathcal{H} = \text{Hom}_\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}^\vee, -)$, $\mathcal{G} = \text{Hom}_\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}, -)$ and similarly, $\bar{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{P} \otimes_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}} -$, $\bar{\mathcal{H}} = \text{Hom}_\bar{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{P}^\vee, -)$, $\bar{\mathcal{G}} = \text{Hom}_\bar{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{P}, -)$. Here we identify (using the functor $\nu_*$) the category $\text{Coh}(\bar{X})$ with the category of coherent $\bar{\mathcal{O}}$-modules on the curve $X$. Then the following results are true.

- The pairs of functors $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$, $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H})$ and $(\bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{\mathcal{G}})$, $(\bar{\mathcal{G}}, \bar{\mathcal{H}})$ form adjoint pairs. The functors $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{H}, \bar{\mathcal{F}}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{H}}$ are fully faithful.

- The functors $\mathcal{G}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{G}}$ are bilocalization functors. Moreover, $\text{Ker}(\mathcal{F}) \cong Q - \text{mod}.$

- The pairs of functors $(\mathcal{G} \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \mathcal{H})$ and $(\bar{\mathcal{G}} \bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{\mathcal{G}} \bar{\mathcal{H}})$ between $\text{Coh}(X)$ and $\text{Coh}(\bar{X})$ form adjoint pairs, too. Moreover, these functors admit the following “purely commutative” descriptions:

$$\mathcal{G} \mathcal{F} \cong \nu_*, \quad \bar{\mathcal{G}} \bar{\mathcal{H}} \cong \nu^!_*, \quad \mathcal{G} \mathcal{F} \cong \mathcal{C} \otimes_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}} \nu^*(-) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{G} \mathcal{H} \cong \nu_*(\mathcal{C}^\vee \otimes_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}} -),$$
where \( C := \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}) = \mathcal{I}_{n+1,1} \) is the conductor ideal sheaf.

The same results are true when we replace each category of coherent sheaves by the corresponding category of quasi-coherent sheaves.

**Proof.** The proofs of the first two parts follow from standard local computations. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a coherent \( \mathcal{O} \)-module and \( \mathcal{G} \) a coherent \( \mathcal{O} \)-module (identified with the corresponding coherent sheaf on \( \tilde{X} \)). Then we have:

\[
\tilde{G} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}) = \text{Hom}_X(Ae, Af \otimes_\mathcal{O} \mathcal{F}) \cong (eAf) \otimes_\mathcal{O} \mathcal{F} \cong C \otimes_\mathcal{O} (\mathcal{O} \otimes_\mathcal{O} \mathcal{F})
\]

and

\[
\tilde{G} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{G}) = \text{Hom}_X(Af, Ae \otimes_\mathcal{O} \mathcal{G}) \cong (fAe) \otimes_\mathcal{O} \mathcal{G} \cong \mathcal{O} \otimes_\mathcal{O} \mathcal{G} \cong \mathcal{G}.
\]

This proves the isomorphisms of functors \( \tilde{G} \mathcal{F} \cong C \otimes_\mathcal{O} \nu^*(-) \) and \( \tilde{G} \mathcal{F} \cong \nu_* \mathcal{G} \). Since \( \tilde{G} \mathcal{H} \) and \( \tilde{G} \mathcal{H} \) are right adjoints of \( \tilde{G} \mathcal{F} \) and \( \tilde{G} \mathcal{F} \) respectively, the remaining isomorphisms are true as well.

The next statement summarizes the main properties of the König’s resolution in the projective framework.

**Theorem 6.5.** We have a diagram of categories and functors

\[
D(\text{Qcoh}(X)) \xrightarrow{\text{LF}} D(\text{Qcoh}(\tilde{X})) \xrightarrow{\text{DF}} D(\text{Qcoh}(\tilde{X}))
\]

satisfying the following properties.

- The pairs of functors \((\text{LF}, \text{DG}), (\text{DF}, \text{DG})\) and \((\text{DH}, \text{DG})\) form adjoint pairs.
- The functors LF, RH, DF and DH are fully faithful.
- Both derived categories \( D(\text{Qcoh}(X)) \) and \( D(\text{Qcoh}(\tilde{X})) \) are Verdier localizations of \( D(\text{Qcoh}(\tilde{X})) \):
  - \( D(\text{Qcoh}(X)) \cong D(\text{Qcoh}(\tilde{X}))/\text{Ker}(\text{DG}) \).
  - \( D(\text{Qcoh}(\tilde{X})) \cong D(\text{Qcoh}(X))/\text{Ker}(\text{DG}) \).
- Moreover, \( \text{Ker}(\text{DG}) \cong D(Q-\text{Mod}) \).
- The derived category \( D(\text{Qcoh}(X)) \) is a categorical resolution of singularities of \( X \) in the sense of Kuznetsov [15, Definition 3.2].
- If \( X \) is Gorenstein, then the restrictions of LF and RH on \( \text{Perf}(X) \) are isomorphic. Hence, the constructed categorical resolution is even weakly crepant in the sense of [15, Definition 3.4].

We have a recollement diagram

\[
D(Q-\text{Mod}) \xrightarrow{1} D(\text{Qcoh}(X)) \xrightarrow{\text{DF}} D(\text{Qcoh}(\tilde{X}))
\]
and all functors can be restricted on the bounded derived categories $D^b(Q-\text{mod})$, $D^b(Coh(X))$ and $D^b(Coh(\tilde{X}))$. In particular, we have two semi–orthogonal decompositions

$$D(Qcoh(X)) = \langle \text{Ker}(D\tilde{G}), \text{Im}(LF) \rangle = \langle \text{Im}(RH), \text{Ker}(D\tilde{G}) \rangle.$$ 

The same result is true when we pass to the bounded derived categories.

**Corollary 6.6.** For each $1 \leq k \leq n$ let $D_k$ (respectively $D'_k$) be the full subcategory of $D^b(Coh(X))$ generated by the $k$–th standard module $\Delta_k$ (respectively, the $k$–th costandard module $\nabla_k$). Then we have equivalences of categories $D_k \cong D^b(\bar{O}_k-\text{mod}) \cong D'_k$ and semi–orthogonal decompositions

$$\langle D_1, \ldots, D_n, \text{Im}(L\tilde{F}) \rangle = D^b(Coh(X)) = \langle \text{Im}(R\tilde{H}), D'_n, \ldots, D'_1 \rangle.$$ 

Both triangulated categories $\text{Im}(L\tilde{F})$ and $\text{Im}(R\tilde{H})$ are equivalent to the derived category $D^b(Coh(\tilde{X}))$. Note that they are different viewed as subcategories of $D^b(Coh(X))$.

**Remark 6.7.** As in the setting at the beginning of this section, let $X$ be a reduced excellent curve, $\tilde{X} \to X$ its normalization and $C := \text{Hom}_X(\tilde{O}, \mathcal{O})$ the conductor ideal. Then $C$ is also a sheaf of ideals in $\tilde{O}$, hence the scheme $S = V(C) \to X$ is a non–rational locus of $X$ with respect to $\nu$ in the sense of Kuznetsov and Lunts [16, Definition 6.1]. Starting with the Cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\tilde{S} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\eta}} & \tilde{X} \\
\downarrow \tilde{\nu} & & \downarrow \nu \\
S & \xrightarrow{\eta} & X 
\end{array}$$

one can construct a partial categorical resolution of singularities of $X$ obtained by the “naive gluing” of the derived categories $D(Qcoh(\tilde{X}))$ and $D(Qcoh(S))$, see [16, Section 6.1]. It would be interesting to compare the obtained triangulated category with the derived category $D(Qcoh(\tilde{X}))$ of the non–commutative curve $\tilde{X} = \left(X, \left(\begin{array}{c} O \\
C \\
\tilde{O} \end{array}\right)\right)$, see also [5, Section 8]. Next, [16, Theorem 6.8] provides a recipe to construct a categorical resolution of singularities of $X$, which however, involves some non–canonical choices. It is an interesting question to compare these categorical resolutions with König’s resolution $\tilde{X}$ constructed in our article. Another important problem is to give an “intrinsic description” of the derived category $D^b(Coh(X))$, i.e. to provide a list of properties describing it uniquely up to a triangle equivalence. We follow here the analogy with non–commutative crepant resolutions, see [3, Conjecture 5.1] and [22, Conjecture 4.6]. All such resolutions are known to be derived equivalent in certain cases, see for example [22, Theorem 6.6.3]. Recall that König’s resolution $\tilde{X}$ is weakly crepant in the case the curve $X$ is Gorenstein.

### 7. Purely commutative applications

Results of the previous sections allow to deduce a number of interesting “purely commutative” statements. Let $X$ be a reduced projective curve over some base field $\mathbb{k}$ and
Let \( \overline{X} \longrightarrow X \) be its normalization. According to Orlov [19], the Rouquier dimension of the derived category \( D^b(\text{Coh}(\overline{X})) \) is equal to one. In fact, Orlov constructs an explicit vector bundle \( \mathcal{F} \) on \( \overline{X} \) such that \( D^b(\text{Coh}(\overline{X})) = \langle \mathcal{F} \rangle_2 \) (here we follow the notation of Rouquier’s seminal article [21]).

**Theorem 7.1.** Let \( \mathcal{F} := \nu_*(\mathcal{F}) \) be the direct image of the Orlov’s generator of \( D^b(\text{Coh}(\overline{X})) \). Then the following results are true.

- Let \( Z \) be the singular locus of \( X \) (with respect to the reduced scheme structure) and \( \mathcal{O}_Z \) be the corresponding structure sheaf. Then

\[
D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) = \langle \mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{O}_Z \rangle_{n+2},
\]

where \( n \) is the level of \( X \).

- Let \( \mathcal{S} = \mathcal{O}_1/\mathcal{C}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}_n/\mathcal{C}_n \), where \( \mathcal{C}_k := \text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{O}_{n+1},\mathcal{O}_k) \) is the conductor ideal sheaf of the \( k \)-th partial normalization of \( X \) for \( 1 \leq k \leq n \). Then we have:

\[
D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) = \langle \mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{S} \rangle_{d+3},
\]

where \( d \) is the global dimension of the quasi–hereditary algebra \( Q \) associated with \( X \).

**Proof.** According to Theorem 6.5 the derived category \( D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) \) admits a semi–orthogonal decomposition

\[
D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) = \langle D^b(Q - \text{mod}), \text{Im}(L\mathcal{F}) \rangle.
\]

Moreover, the derived category \( D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) \) is the Verdier localization of \( D^b(\text{Coh}(\overline{X})) \) via the functor \( DG \). This implies that whenever we have an object \( \mathcal{X} \) of \( D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) \) with \( D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) = \langle \mathcal{X} \rangle_m \) then \( D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) = \langle DG(\mathcal{X}) \rangle_m \). According to Proposition 6.3 we have:

\[
\langle DG \cdot L\mathcal{F} \rangle(\mathcal{F}) \cong G\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}) \cong \nu_*(\mathcal{F}) =: \mathcal{F}.
\]

Next, Lemma 5.2 implies that for all \( 1 \leq k \leq n \) we have:

\[
DG(\Delta_k) \cong G(\Delta_k) \cong \mathcal{O}_k/I_k.
\]

Let \( \nu_k : X_k \longrightarrow X \) be the \( k \)-th partial normalization of \( X \) and \( Z_k = \{y_1, \ldots, y_p\} \) be the singular locus of \( X_k \) (as usual, equipped with the reduced scheme structure). Then

\[
\mathcal{O}_k/I_k \cong (\nu_k)_*(\mathcal{O}_{X_k}/I_{Z_k}) \cong (\nu_k)_*(\mathcal{O}_{Z_k}/I_{y_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{Z_k}/I_{y_p}).
\]

Observe that if \( y \in Z_k \) and \( x = \nu_k(y) \) then \( (\nu_k)_*(\mathcal{O}_{X_k}/I_y) \cong (\mathcal{O}/I_x)^{\oplus l} \), where \( l = \text{deg}[k_y : k_x] \). Therefore,

\[
\text{add}(G(\Delta_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus G(\Delta_n)) = \text{add}(\mathcal{O}_Z)
\]

and (11) is just a consequence of [21 Lemma 3.5]. The equality (12) follows in a similar way from Lemma 5.2 and [21 Proposition 7.4].
Corollary 7.2. Let $X$ be a reduced quasi-projective curve over some base field $k$. Then there is the following upper bound on the Rouquier dimension of $D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$:

$$\dim\left(D^b(\text{Coh}(X))\right) \leq \min(n + 1, d + 2),$$

where $n$ is the level of $X$ and $d$ is the global dimension of the quasi-hereditary algebra $Q$ associated with $X$.

Remark 7.3. In the case $X$ is rational with only simple nodes or cusps as singularities, the bound \(\text{(13)}\) has been obtained in [5, Theorem 10]. Note that $n = 1$ and $d = 0$ is this case. We do not know whether the estimates \(\text{(11)}\) and \(\text{(12)}\) are strict.

The following result gives an affirmative answer on a question posed to the first-named author by Valery Lunts.

Theorem 7.4. For any reduced rational projective curve $X$ over some base field $k$ there exists a finite dimensional quasi-hereditary $k$–algebra $\Lambda$ having the following properties.

- There exists a fully faithful exact functor $\text{Perf}(X) \xrightarrow{1} D^b(\Lambda - \text{mod})$ and a Verdier localization $D^b(\Lambda - \text{mod}) \xrightarrow{P} D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$, such that $\text{Pl} \cong \text{Id}_{\text{Perf}(X)}$.
- The triangulated category $D^b(\Lambda - \text{mod})$ is a recollement of the triangulated categories $D^b(\text{Coh}(\tilde{X}))$ and $D^b(Q - \text{mod})$, where $Q$ is the quasi-hereditary algebra associated with $X$.
- We have: $\text{gl.dim}(\Lambda) \leq d + 2$, where $d = \text{gl.dim}(Q)$.

Proof. According to Theorem 6.5 there exists a fully faithful exact functor $\text{Perf}(X) \xrightarrow{LF} D^b(\text{Coh}(\tilde{X}))$ and a Verdier localization $D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) \xrightarrow{DG} D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$ such that $DG \cdot LF \cong \text{Id}_{\text{Perf}(X)}$. It suffices to show that the derived category $D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$ has a tilting object. Recall that we have constructed a semi–orthogonal decomposition

$$D^b(\text{Coh}(X)) = \langle \langle Q \rangle, \text{Im}(LF) \rangle,$$

where $\langle Q \rangle \cong D^b(Q - \text{mod})$ is the triangulated subcategory generated by $Q = A/J$ and $\text{Im}(LF) \cong D^b(\text{Coh}(\tilde{X}))$.

Since the curve $X$ is rational and projective, we have: $\tilde{X} = \tilde{X}_1 \cup \cdots \cup \tilde{X}_t$, where $\tilde{X}_k \cong \mathbb{P}^1_k$ for all $1 \leq k \leq t$. Then

$$\tilde{B} := (\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}_1}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}_1}) \oplus \cdots \oplus (\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}_t}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}_t})$$

is a tilting bundle on $\tilde{X}$ and the algebra $E := (\text{End}_{\tilde{X}}(\tilde{B}))^{\text{op}}$ is isomorphic to the direct product of $t$ copies of the path algebra of the Kronecker quiver $ \bullet \leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet$. Then $\mathcal{B} := F(\tilde{B}) \cong LF(\tilde{B})$ is a tilting object in the triangulated category $\text{Im}(LF)$.

The semi–orthogonal decomposition \(\text{(14)}\) implies that $\text{Hom}_{D^b(\tilde{X})}(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{X}) = 0$ for any $\mathcal{X} \in \langle Q \rangle$ and $\mathcal{Y} \in \text{Im}(LF)$.

It is clear that $\text{Ext}^p_{\tilde{X}}(Q, Q) = 0$ for $p \geq 1$ and $Q \cong \text{End}_{\tilde{X}}(Q)^{\text{op}}$. Since the ideal $J$ is locally projective as a left $A$–module, we have: $\text{Ext}^p_{\tilde{X}}(Q, -) = 0$ for $p \geq 2$. Moreover, since
Remark 7.7. of the algebra $\Lambda$ is this case. has been obtained in [5, Theorem 9]. See also [5, Definition 3] for an explicit description in the case

This yields the following isomorphisms of $\tilde{O}$–modules:

\begin{equation}
W_k = \text{Ext}^1_A(R_k, P) \cong \frac{\text{Hom}_A(Je_k, Ae)}{\text{Hom}_A(Ae_k, Ae)} \cong \frac{\text{Hom}_O(C_k, \tilde{O})}{\text{Hom}_O(O_k, \tilde{O})} \cong \frac{C_k^\vee}{\tilde{O}},
\end{equation}

where $P = Ae$ and $C_k = \text{Hom}_O(\tilde{O}, O_k) = \text{Hom}_{O_k}(\tilde{O}, O_k)$ is the conductor ideal of the partial normalization $O_k \subset \tilde{O}$. Since $\tilde{O}$ is regular, we have a (non–canonical) isomorphism of $\tilde{O}$–modules $\frac{C_k^\vee}{\tilde{O}} \cong \frac{\tilde{O}}{C_k}$. Since $\tilde{O} \cong \text{End}_A(P)$, this leads to a description of the right $E$–action on $W$. To say more about the left action of $Q$ on $W$, we need an explicit description of the algebra $Q$. 

$\mathcal{B}$ is locally projective and $Q$ is torsion, we also have vanishing $\text{Hom}_X(Q, \mathcal{B}) = 0$. Since $\text{Hom}_X(X_1, X_2) \cong \Gamma(X, \text{Hom}_X(X_1, X_2))$ the local–to–global spectral sequence implies that

$$\text{Ext}^1_X(Q, \mathcal{B}) \cong \Gamma(X, \text{Ext}^1(Q, \mathcal{B})).$$

Summing up, the complex $\mathcal{H} := Q[-1] \oplus \mathcal{B}$ is tilting in the derived category $D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$. A result of Keller [13] implies that the derived categories $D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$ and $D^b(\Lambda – \text{mod})$ are equivalent, where $\Lambda := (\text{End}_{D^b(X)}(\mathcal{H}))^\text{op}$. Finally, observe that $\Lambda \cong \begin{pmatrix} Q & W \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix}$, where $W := \text{Ext}^1_X(Q, \mathcal{B})$ viewed as a ($Q$–$E$)–bimodule. Since the algebra $Q$ is quasi–hereditary and $E$ is directed, the algebra $\Lambda$ is quasi–hereditary as well. According to [20, Corollary 4'], we have: $\text{gl.dim}(\Lambda) \leq \text{gl.dim}(Q) + 2$.

Remark 7.5. In a recent work [24, Theorem 4.10], the following inversion of Theorem 7.4 was obtained. Assume $X$ is a projective curve over an algebraically closed field $k$ and $\Lambda$ a finite dimensional $k$–algebra of finite global dimension such that there exist functors

$$\text{Perf}(X) \xrightarrow{1} D^b(\Lambda – \text{mod}) \xrightarrow{P} D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$$

with $P$ essentially surjective and $\text{Id} \simeq \text{Id}$. Then $X$ is rational. This result can be shown by examining the Grothendieck groups of the involved triangulated categories.

Remark 7.6. In the case $X$ has only simple nodes or cusps as singularities, Theorem 7.4 has been obtained in [53, Theorem 9]. See also [53, Definition 3] for an explicit description of the algebra $\Lambda$ is this case.

Remark 7.7. Now we outline how the $Q$–$E$–bimodule $W = \text{Ext}^1_X(Q, \mathcal{B})$ from the proof of Theorem 7.4 can be explicitly determined. The isomorphism (15) implies that $W$ can be computed locally and we may assume that $X = \text{Spec}(O)$ and $O$ is a complete local ring. We follow the notation of Section 2. For any $1 \leq k \leq n$ the left $A$–module $R_k := Qe_k$ has projective resolution

$$0 \to Je_k \to Ae_k \to R_k \to 0.$$ 

This yields the following isomorphisms of $\tilde{O}$–modules:
8. Quasi–Hereditary Algebras Associated with Simple Curve Singularities

Let \( k \) be an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. In this section we compute the algebra \( Q \) for the simple plane curve singularities in the sense of Arnold [1]. These singularities are in one-to-one correspondence with the simply laced Dynkin graphs.

**Proposition 8.1.** The algebra \( Q \) associated with the simple singularity \( O = k[u, v]/(u^2 - v^{m+1}) \) of type \( A_m \) is the path algebra of the following quiver

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
1 & \alpha_1 & 2 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & (n-1) & \beta_{n-1} & n
\end{array}
\]

where \( n = \left\lfloor \frac{m+1}{2} \right\rfloor \) with the relations

\[
\beta_k \alpha_k = \alpha_{k+1} \beta_{k+1} \text{ if } 1 \leq k < n - 1, \\
\beta_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1} = 0.
\]

\( \text{gl.dim}(Q) = 0 \) for \( m = 1 \) and 2 and \( \text{gl.dim}(Q) = 2 \) for all \( m \geq 3 \).

**Proof.** A straightforward computation shows that \( O \) has level \( n \). Moreover, \( O_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus O_{n+1} \) is the additive generator of the category of maximal Cohen–Macaulay modules, see [4, Section 7], [17, Section 13.3] or [23, Section 9]. It clear that \( Q = k \) for \( m = 1 \) and 2. For \( m \geq 3 \) we obtain a description of \( Q \) in terms of a quiver with relations just taking first the Auslander–Reiten quiver of the category of maximal Cohen–Macaulay \( O \)-modules subject to the mesh relations (see again [17, Section 13.3] or [23, Section 9]), and then deleting the vertex (or two vertices, depending whether \( m \) is odd or even) corresponding to the normalization \( O_{n+1} \).

The minimal projective resolutions of the simple \( Q \)-modules \( U_k \) corresponding to the \( k \)-th vertex are:

\[
0 \to P_2 \overset{\beta_1}{\to} P_1 \to U_1 \to 0, \\
0 \to P_k \overset{\alpha_k}{\to} P_{k+1} \oplus P_{k-1} \overset{(-\beta_k, \alpha_{k-1})}{\to} P_k \to U_k \to 0 \text{ if } 1 < k < n, \\
0 \to P_n \overset{\beta_{n-1}}{\to} P_{n-1} \overset{\alpha_{n-1}}{\to} P_n \to U_n \to 0
\]

Therefore, \( \text{gl.dim}(Q) = 2 \) for \( m \geq 3 \) as claimed.

**Remark 8.2.** Assume \( O = k[u, v]/(u^2 - v^{2n+1}) \). Then \( O \cong k[t^2, t^{2n+1}] \) and in this notation we have: \( O_1 = O, O_{n+1} = \bar{O} = k[t] \) and \( O_k = k[t^2, t^{2n-2k+3}] \) for \( 1 \leq k \leq n \). The morphism \( O_k \overset{\beta_k}{\to} O_{k+1} \) is identified with the canonical embedding and \( O_{k+1} \overset{\alpha_k}{\to} O_k \) is given by the multiplication with \( t^2 \). The \( k \)-th conductor ideal \( C_k = \text{Hom}_O(\bar{O}, O_k) \) has the following description: \( C_k = t^{2(n-k+1)}. \bar{O} \). Now we can give a full description of the bimodule \( W = \text{Ext}^1_A(Q, P) \) from Remark 7.7.
• As a (right) $\widetilde{O}$–module, it has a decomposition

$$W \cong \text{Ext}_A^1(R_1, P) \oplus \text{Ext}_A^1(R_2, P) \oplus \cdots \oplus \text{Ext}_A^1(R_n, P)$$

$$\cong k\llbracket t\rrbracket/(t^{2n}) \oplus k\llbracket t\rrbracket/(t^{2n-2}) \oplus \cdots \oplus k\llbracket t\rrbracket/(t^2),$$

where $R_k = Qe_k$ for $1 \leq k \leq n$.

• However, as a left $Q$–module, $W$ is generated just by two elements $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \text{Ext}_A^1(R_1, P)$ satisfying the following relations:

$$\gamma_1 t = \gamma_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_2 t = \alpha_1 \beta_1 \gamma_1.$$ 

For $n = 1$ (simple cusp) the last relation has to be understood as $\gamma_2 t = 0$ since $\alpha_1 \beta_1 = 0$ in this case.

Assume now $X$ is rational, irreducible and projective with a singular point $p \in X$ of type $A_{2n}$. Let $\mathbb{P}^1 = \widetilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be the normalization of $X$ and $\nu^{-1}(p) = (0 : 1)$ with respect to the homogeneous coordinates $z_0, z_\infty \in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))$. Then in the algebra $\Lambda$ from Theorem 7.4 we have the following relations:

$$\gamma_1 z_0 = \gamma_2 z_\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_2 z_0 = \alpha_1 \beta_1 \gamma_1 z_\infty.$$ 

Again, for $n = 1$ the last relation has to be understood as $\gamma_2 z_0 = 0$, what is consistent with [5, Definition 3].

Omitting the details, we state now the descriptions of the algebra $Q$ for $D_m$ and $E_l$ singularities ($m \geq 4$ and $l = 6, 7$ or 8).

**Proposition 8.3.** Let $O = k\llbracket u, v\rrbracket/(u^2v - v^{m-1})$. Then $O$ has level $n = \left[\frac{m}{2}\right]$ and the quasi–hereditary algebra $Q$ is isomorphic to the path algebra of the following quiver

$$1 \xrightarrow{\beta_1} 2 \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} 3 \xrightarrow{\alpha_3} \cdots (n - 1) \xrightarrow{\beta_{n-1}} n$$

with the relations

$$\beta_k \alpha_k = \alpha_{k+1} \beta_{k+1} \quad \text{if} \quad 1 \leq k < n - 1,$$

$$\beta_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1} = 0,$$

$$\beta' \alpha_1 = 0,$$

$$\beta_2 \beta' = 0.$$ 

We have: $\text{gl.dim}(Q) = 2$ if $n = 2$ (i.e. for types $D_4$ and $D_5$) and $\text{gl.dim}(Q) = 3$ for $n \geq 3$.

**Proposition 8.4.** The $E_6$–singularity $k\llbracket u, v\rrbracket/(u^3 + v^4)$ has level two and the associated algebra $Q$ is given by the quiver with relations

$$1 \xrightarrow{\beta} 2 \quad \beta \alpha = \beta' \alpha = 0.$$
Its global dimension is equal to 2. The $E_7$–singularity $\mathbb{k}[u, v]/(u^3 + uv^3)$ and $E_8$–singularity $\mathbb{k}[u, v]/(u^3 + v^5)$ have both level 3. In both cases, associated algebra $Q$ is given by the quiver with relations

\[
\begin{array}{c}
1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} 2 \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} 3 \\
\beta_1 \downarrow \beta_2
\end{array}
\]

\[
\beta_1 \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 \beta_2, \quad \beta_2 \alpha_2 = \beta_2 \beta' = \beta' \alpha_1 = 0.
\]

and its global dimension is equal to 3.

**Remark 8.5.** The algebras from Proposition 8.4 coincide with those for $D_m$, where $m = 4$ or 5 for $E_6$ and $m = 6$ or 7 for $E_7$ and $E_8$.

**Example 8.6.** Let $X$ be a rational projective curve with two irreducible components $X_1$ and $X_2$ and three singular points $x_1 \in X_1$ of type $E_6$, $x_2 \in X_1 \cap X_2$ of type $D_7$ and $x_3 \in X_2$ of type $A_5$. Proceeding as explained in Remark 7.7 and outlined in Remark 8.2, we conclude that the quiver of the algebra $\Lambda$ from Theorem 7.4 is

![Diagram](image-url)

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Universität zu Köln, Mathematisches Institut, Weyertal 86-90, D-50931 Köln, Germany
E-mail address: burban@math.uni-koeln.de

Institute of Mathematics, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Tereschenkivska str.
3, 01004 Kyiv, Ukraine
E-mail address: drozd@imath.kiev.ua, y.a.drozd@gmail.com
URL: www.imath.kiev.ua/~drozd

Institute of Mathematics, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Tereschenkivska str.
3, 01004 Kyiv, Ukraine
E-mail address: vlgvrn@gmail.com