Derived Equivalences for the Flops of Type $C_2$ and $A^G_4$
via Mutation of Semiorthogonal Decomposition

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Abstract
We give a new proof of the derived equivalence of a pair of varieties connected by the flop
of type $C_2$ in the list of Kanemitsu (2018), which is originally due to Segal (Bull. Lond.
Math. Soc., 48 (3) 533–538, 2016). We also prove the derived equivalence of a pair of
varieties connected by the flop of type $A^G_4$ in the same list. The latter proof follows that of
the derived equivalence of Calabi–Yau 3-folds in Grassmannians $\text{Gr}(2, 5)$ and $\text{Gr}(3, 5)$ by
Kapustka and Rampazzo (Commun. Num. Theor. Phys., 13 (4) 725–761 2019) closely.

Keywords
Calabi–Yau manifolds · Flops and derived categories ·
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1 Introduction

Let $G$ be a semisimple Lie group and $B$ a Borel subgroup of $G$. For distinct maximal
parabolic subgroups $P$ and $Q$ of $G$ containing $B$, three homogeneous spaces $G/P$, $G/Q$, and
$G/(P \cap Q)$ form the following diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{F} := G/(P \cap Q) & \xrightarrow{\sigma_-} & \text{P} := G/P \\
& & \downarrow \sigma_+ & \\
& & \text{Q} := G/Q \\
\end{array}
\]

We write the hyperplane classes of $\text{P}$ and $\text{Q}$ as $h$ and $H$ respectively. By abuse of notation,
the pull-back to $\text{F}$ of the hyperplane classes $h$ and $H$ will be denoted by the same symbol.
The morphisms $\varpi_-$ and $\varpi_+$ are projective morphisms whose relative $O(1)$ are $O(H)$ and $O(h)$ respectively. We consider the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\varpi_- \\
\downarrow \varpi_-
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{c}
\varpi_+ \\
\downarrow \varpi_+
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{c}
P \\
\varphi_- \\
\downarrow \varphi_-
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{c}
V \\
\varphi_+ \\
\downarrow \varphi_+
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{c}
Q \\
\varphi_- \\
\downarrow \varphi_-
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{c}
V \\
\varphi_+ \\
\downarrow \varphi_+
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{c}
0
\end{array}
\end{array}
\]

(1.1)

where

- $V_-$ is the total space of $((\varpi_-)_*O(h + H))$ over $P$,
- $V_+$ is the total space of $((\varpi_+_*)O(h + H))$ over $Q$,
- $V$ is the total space of $O(-h - H)$ over $F$,
- $\iota_-, \iota_+$, and $\iota$ are the zero-sections,
- $\varphi_-$ and $\varphi_+$ are blow-ups of the zero sections, and
- $\phi_-$ and $\phi_+$ are the affinizations which contract the zero sections.

If $V_-$ and $V_+$ have the trivial canonical bundles, then one expects from [4, Conjecture 4.4] or [16, Conjecture 1.2] that $V_-$ and $V_+$ are derived-equivalent.

When $G$ is the simple Lie group of type $G_2$, Ueda [24] used sequence of mutations of semiorthogonal decompositions of $D^b(V)$ obtained by applying Orlov’s theorem [20] to the diagram Eq. 1.1 to prove the derived equivalence of $V_-$ and $V_+$. This sequence of mutations in turn follows that of Kuznetsov [18] closely.

In this paper, by using the same method, we give a new proof to the following theorem, which is originally due to Segal [22], where the flop was attributed to Abuaif:

**Theorem 1.1** Varieties connected by the flop of type $C_2$ are derived-equivalent.

The term the flop of type $C_2$ was introduced in [13], where simple $K$-equivalent maps in dimension at most 8 were classified. There are several ways to prove Theorem 1.1. In [22], Segal showed the derived equivalence by using tilting vector bundles. Hara [8] constructed alternative tilting vector bundles and studied the relation between functors defined by him and Segal.

The flop of type $A_{2r-2}^G$ is also in the list of Kanemitsu [13]. It connects $V_-$ and $V_+$ for $P = Gr(r - 1, 2r - 1)$ and $Q = Gr(r, 2r - 1)$. Similarly, we prove the following theorem:

**Theorem 1.2** Varieties connected by the flop of type $A_4^G$ are derived-equivalent.

Although the proof of Theorem 1.2 is parallel to that of the derived equivalence of Calabi–Yau complete intersections in $P = Gr(2, 5)$ and $Q = Gr(3, 5)$ defined by global sections of the equivariant vector bundles dual to $V_-$ and $V_+$ in [15, Theorem 5.7], we write down a full detail for clarity. As explained in [24], the derived equivalence obtained in [15] in turn follows from Theorem 1.2 using matrix factorizations.
We also give a similar proof of derived equivalences for a Mukai flop and a standard flop. For a Mukai flop, Kawamata [16] and Namikawa [19] independently showed the derived equivalence by using the pull-back and the push-forward along the fiber product $V_- \times V_0 V_+$. Addington, Donovan, and Meachan [1] introduced a generalization of the functor of Kawamata and Namikawa parametrized by an integer, and discovered that certain compositions of these functors give the $\mathbb{P}$-twist in the sense of Huybrechts and Thomas [11]. They also considered the case of a standard flop, where the derived equivalence is originally proved by Bondal and Orlov [5]. Our proof is obtained by proceeding the mutation performed in [5] and [1] a little further in a straightforward way. Hara [7] also studied a Mukai flop in terms of non-commutative crepant resolutions.

For a standard flop, Segal [21] showed the derived equivalence by using the grade restriction rule for variation of geometric invariant theory quotients (VGIT) originally introduced by Hori, Herbst, and Page [10]. VGIT method was subsequently developed by Halpern-Leistner [6] and Ballard, Favero, and Katzarkov [2]. It is an interesting problem to develop this method further to prove the derived equivalence for the flop of type $C_2$ and $AG_4$, and a Mukai flop.

**Notations and conventions** We work over an algebraically closed field $k$ of characteristic 0 throughout this paper. All pull-back and push-forward are derived unless otherwise specified. The complexes underlying $\text{Ext}^\bullet(-,-)$ and $H^\bullet(-)$ will be denoted by $\text{hom}(-,-)$ and $h(-)$ respectively.

## 2 Flop of Type $C_2$

Let $P$ and $Q$ be the parabolic subgroups of the simple Lie group $G$ of type $C_2$ associated with the crossed Dynkin diagrams $\bullet\bullet\circ$ and $\bullet\circ\circ\circ$. The corresponding homogeneous spaces are the projective space $P = \mathbb{P}(V)$, the Lagrangian Grassmannian $Q = \text{LGr}(V)$, and the isotropic flag variety $F = \mathbb{P}P(\mathcal{L}^\perp_P/\mathcal{L}_P) = \mathbb{P}Q(\mathcal{I}_Q)$. Here $V$ is a 4-dimensional symplectic vector space, $\mathcal{L}^\perp_P$ is the rank 3 vector bundle given as the symplectic orthogonal to the tautological line bundle $\mathcal{L}_P \cong \mathcal{O}_P(-h)$ on $P$, and $\mathcal{I}_Q$ is the tautological rank 2 bundle on $Q$. Note that $Q$ is also a quadric hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^4$. Tautological sequences on $Q = \text{LGr}(V)$ and $F \cong \mathbb{P}Q(\mathcal{I}_Q)$ give

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Q \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Q \otimes V \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Q^\vee \rightarrow 0$$

(2.1)

and

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(-h + H) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_F^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(h) \rightarrow 0,$$

(2.2)

where $\mathcal{I}_F := \omega_+^* \mathcal{I}_Q$. We have

$$(\omega_-)_* (\mathcal{O}_F(H)) \cong \left( \left( \mathcal{L}^\perp_P/\mathcal{L}_P \right) \otimes \mathcal{L}_P \right)^\vee$$

and

$$(\omega_+)_* (\mathcal{O}_F(h)) \cong \mathcal{I}_Q^\vee,$$

whose determinants are given by $\mathcal{O}_P(2h)$ and $\mathcal{O}_Q(H)$ respectively. Since $\omega_P \cong \mathcal{O}_P(-4h)$, $\omega_Q \cong \mathcal{O}_Q(-3H)$, and $\omega_F \cong \mathcal{O}_F(-2h - 2H)$, we have $\omega_{V_-} \cong \mathcal{O}_{V_-}$, $\omega_{V_+} \cong \mathcal{O}_{V_+}$, and $\omega_{\mathcal{V}} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{V}}(-h - H)$. 

\[\text{Springer}\]
Recall from [3] that
\[ D^b(P) = \langle \mathcal{O}_P(-2h), \mathcal{O}_P(-h), \mathcal{O}_P, \mathcal{O}_P(h) \rangle, \] (2.3)
and from [17] (cf. also [14]) that
\[ D^b(Q) = \langle \mathcal{O}_Q(-H), \mathcal{F}_Q^\vee(-H), \mathcal{O}_Q, \mathcal{O}_Q(H) \rangle. \]
Since \( \varphi_\pm \) are blow-ups along the zero-sections, it follows from [20] that
\[ D^b(V) = \langle i_* \omega_+^* D^b(P), \Phi^-(D^b(V_-)) \rangle \] (2.4)
and
\[ D^b(V) = \langle i_* \omega_+^* D^b(Q), \Phi^+(D^b(V_+)) \rangle, \] (2.5)
where
\[ \Phi^- := ((-) \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(H)) \circ \varphi_-^* : D^b(V_-) \to D^b(V) \]
and
\[ \Phi^+ := ((-) \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(h)) \circ \varphi_+^* : D^b(V_+) \to D^b(V). \]
By abuse of notation, we use the same symbol for an object of \( D^b(F) \) and its image in \( D^b(V) \) by the push-forward \( i_* \). Equations 2.3 and 2.4 give
\[ D^b(V) = \langle \mathcal{O}_F(-2h), \mathcal{O}_F(-h), \mathcal{O}_F, \mathcal{O}_F(h), \Phi^-(D^b(V_-)) \rangle. \]
Since \( \omega_V \cong \mathcal{O}_V(-h - H) \), by mutating the first term to the far right, and then \( \Phi^-(D^b(V_-)) \) one step to the right, we obtain
\[ D^b(V) = \langle \mathcal{O}_F(-h), \mathcal{O}_F, \mathcal{O}_F(h), \mathcal{O}_F(-h + H), \Phi_1(D^b(V_-)) \rangle, \]
where
\[ \Phi_1 := R(\mathcal{O}_F(-h + H)) \circ \Phi^- . \]
In the sequel, we will use the following fact.

**Lemma 2.1** Given two vector bundles \( E_F, F_F \) on \( F \), if \( h(\mathcal{E}_F^\vee \otimes \mathcal{F}_F(-h - H)) \simeq 0 \), then we have \( \text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V}(E_F, \mathcal{F}_F) \simeq h(\mathcal{E}_F^\vee \otimes \mathcal{F}_F(h)) \).

**Proof** We have
\[
\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V}(E_F, \mathcal{F}_F) \simeq \text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V}(\{ \mathcal{E}_V(h + H) \to \mathcal{E}_V \}, \mathcal{F}_F) \\
\simeq h(\{ \mathcal{E}_F^\vee \otimes \mathcal{F}_F \to \mathcal{E}_F^\vee \otimes \mathcal{F}_F(-h - H) \}) \\
\simeq h(\mathcal{E}_F^\vee \otimes \mathcal{F}_F) .
\]
\[ \square \]

Note that the canonical extension of \( \mathcal{O}_F(h) \) by \( \mathcal{O}_F(-h + H) \) associated with
\[
\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V}(\mathcal{O}_F(h), \mathcal{O}_F(-h + H)) \simeq h(\mathcal{O}_F(-2h + H)) \\
\simeq h((\omega_+)_* \mathcal{O}_F(-2h) \otimes \mathcal{O}_Q(H)) \\
\simeq h(\mathcal{O}_Q[-1]) \\
\simeq k[-1]
\]
is given by the short exact sequence Eq. 2.2. By mutating \( \mathcal{O}_F(-h + H) \) one step to the left, \( \mathcal{O}_F(-h) \) to the far right, and then \( \Phi_1(D^b(V_-)) \) one step to the right, we obtain

\[
D^b(V) = (\mathcal{O}_F, \mathcal{S}_F^\vee, \mathcal{O}_F(h), \mathcal{O}_F(H), \Phi_2(D^b(V_-))),
\]

where

\[
\Phi_2 := R(\mathcal{O}_F(H)) \circ \Phi_1.
\]

One can easily see that \( \mathcal{O}_F(h) \) and \( \mathcal{O}_F(H) \) are orthogonal, so that

\[
D^b(V) = (\mathcal{O}_F, \mathcal{S}_F^\vee, \mathcal{O}_F(H), \mathcal{O}_F(h), \Phi_2(D^b(V_-))).
\]

By comparing Eq. 2.7 with Eq. 2.5, we obtain a derived equivalence

\[
\Phi_1 := \Phi_1 \circ \Phi_3 : D^b(V_-) \cong D^b(V_+),
\]

where

\[
\Phi_3 := \text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathcal{O}_F, \mathcal{S}_F^\vee) \cong h(\mathcal{S}_F^\vee) \cong V^\vee,
\]

and the dual of Eq. 2.1 shows that the kernel of the evaluation map \( \mathcal{O}_F \otimes V^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_F^\vee \) is \( \mathcal{S}_F \cong \mathcal{S}_F^\vee(-H) \). By mutating \( \mathcal{S}_F^\vee \) one step to the left, we obtain

\[
D^b(V) = (\mathcal{O}_F(-H), \mathcal{S}_F^\vee(-H), \mathcal{O}_F, \mathcal{O}_F(H), \Phi_3(D^b(V_-))).
\]

By comparing Eq. 2.7 with Eq. 2.5, we obtain a derived equivalence

\[
\Phi := \Phi_1 \circ \Phi_3 : D^b(V_-) \cong D^b(V_+),
\]

where

\[
\Phi_1 := (\varphi_+)_{\#} \circ ((-) \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(-h)) : D^b(V) \rightarrow D^b(V_+)
\]

is the left adjoint functor of \( \Phi_+ \).

### 3 Flop of Type \( A_4^G \)

Let \( P \) and \( Q \) be the parabolic subgroups of the simple Lie group \( G \) of type \( A_4 \) associated with the crossed Dynkin diagrams \( \bullet-\bullet-\bullet-\bullet-\bullet \) and \( \bullet-\bullet-\bullet-\bullet-\bullet \). The corresponding homogeneous spaces are the Grassmannians \( P = \text{Gr}(2, V), Q = \text{Gr}(3, V) \), and the partial flag variety \( F = \mathbb{P}_P(\mathcal{L}^2 P^\vee) = \mathbb{P}_Q(\mathcal{L}^2 Q^\vee) \). Here \( V \) is a 5-dimensional vector space, \( Q^\vee \) is the dual of the universal quotient bundle on \( P \), and \( Q^\vee \) is the tautological rank 3 bundle on \( Q \). We have

\[
(\varpi_-)_{\#}(\mathcal{O}_F(H)) \cong \mathcal{L}^2 P
\]

and

\[
(\varpi_+)_*(\mathcal{O}_F(h)) \cong \mathcal{L}^2 Q^\vee,
\]

whose determinants are given by \( \mathcal{O}_P(2h) \) and \( \mathcal{O}_Q(2H) \) respectively. Since \( \omega_P \cong \mathcal{O}_P(-5h) \), \( \omega_Q \cong \mathcal{O}_Q(-5H) \), and \( \omega_F \cong \mathcal{O}_F(-3h - 3H) \), we have \( \omega_{\mathcal{V}_-} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{V}_-}, \omega_{\mathcal{V}_+} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{V}_+} \) and \( \omega_{\mathcal{V}} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{V}(-2h - 2H)} \).

First, we adapt several lemmas in [15] to our situation. To distinguish vector bundles which are obtained as a pull-back to \( F \) from \( P \) or \( Q \), we put tilde on the pull-back from
Q. By abuse of notation, we use the same symbol for an object of $D^b(F)$ and its image in $D^b(V)$ by the push-forward $i_*$.

**Lemma 3.1** $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V} \left( \mathcal{T}_F, \mathcal{O}_F (h + aH) \right) \simeq 0$ for integers $-4 \leq a \leq -2$.

**Proof** We have

$\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V} \left( \mathcal{T}_F, \mathcal{O}_F (h + aH) \right) \simeq h \left( \mathcal{T}_F (h + aH) \right) \simeq 0,$

where the first and the second isomorphisms follow from Lemma 2.1, Borel-Bott-Weil theorem and [15, Lemma 5.1] respectively. □

Similarly, one can deduce Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3 below from [15, Lemma 5.2, Lemma 5.3] by checking that $\mathcal{O}_F ((a - 1)H), \mathcal{E}_F \otimes \mathcal{E}'_F ((a - 1)h - 2H)$, and $\mathcal{T}_F \otimes \mathcal{T}'_F (-2h + (a - 1)H)$ are acyclic as an object of $D^b(F)$.

**Lemma 3.2** $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_F} \left( \mathcal{O}_F, \mathcal{O}_F (h + aH) \right) \simeq 0$ for integers $-3 \leq a \leq -1$.

**Lemma 3.3** Let $\mathcal{E}_F, \mathcal{E}'_F$ be the pull-back to $F$ of vector bundles $\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}'$ on $P$, and let $\mathcal{T}_F, \mathcal{T}'_F$ be the pull-back to $F$ of vector bundles $\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}'$ on $Q$. Then we have $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_F} \left( \mathcal{E}_F, \mathcal{E}'_F (ah - H) \right) \simeq 0$ and $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V} \left( \mathcal{T}_F, \mathcal{T}'_F (-h + aH) \right) \simeq 0$ for all integers $a$.

The parallel result to the following lemma was tacitly used in [15].

**Lemma 3.4** As an object of $D^b(V)$, $\mathcal{O}_F, \mathcal{T}_F, \mathcal{S}_F$, and $\mathcal{S}'_F$ are left orthogonal to $\mathcal{T}'_F (h - 2H), \mathcal{T}'_F (h - 2H), \mathcal{O}_F (2h - 2H)$, and $\mathcal{S}_F$ respectively.

Lemma 3.5 below and the tautological sequence show that $R\mathcal{O}_F \mathcal{T}'_F \simeq \mathcal{T}'_F$ and $R\mathcal{O}_F \mathcal{S}_F \simeq \mathcal{S}_F$ in $D^b(V)$.

**Lemma 3.5** $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V} \left( \mathcal{T}'_F, \mathcal{O}_F \right) \simeq V$ and $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V} \left( \mathcal{S}_F, \mathcal{O}_F \right) \simeq V$.

Again, both Lemmas 3.4 and 3.5 follow from Lemma 2.1 and Borel-Bott-Weil theorem. Lemma 3.6 below and the exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F (h - H) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_F \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F (h - H) \rightarrow 0$$

obtained in [15] show that $R\mathcal{O}_F (h - H) \mathcal{T}_F \simeq \mathcal{S}_F [1]$ and $L\mathcal{O}_F (-h + H) \mathcal{T}'_F \simeq \mathcal{S}'_F$ in $D^b(V)$.

**Lemma 3.6** $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V} \left( \mathcal{T}_F, \mathcal{O}_F (h - H) \right) \simeq k[-1]$ and $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V} \left( \mathcal{O}_F (-h + H), \mathcal{T}'_F \right) \simeq k$.

**Proof** We have

$\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V} \left( \mathcal{T}_F, \mathcal{O}_F (h - H) \right) \simeq h \left( \mathcal{T}_F (h - H) \right) \simeq k[-1]$. □
where the isomorphisms follow from Lemma 2.1 and Borel-Bott-Weil theorem. Similarly, we have
\[
\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V} \left( \mathcal{O}_P(-h + H), \tilde{T}_F \right) \simeq h \left( \tilde{T}_F(h - H) \right) \simeq k.
\]

Recall from [17] (cf. also [14])
\[
D^b(\mathcal{P}) = \langle \mathcal{P}(-2h), \mathcal{P}(-2h), \mathcal{P}(-h), \mathcal{P}(-h), \cdots, \mathcal{P}(2h), \mathcal{P}(2h) \rangle,
\]
and
\[
D^b(\mathcal{Q}) = \langle \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{Q}(H), \mathcal{Q}(H), \cdots, \mathcal{Q}(4H), \mathcal{Q}(4H) \rangle. \tag{3.1}
\]
Since \(\varphi_{\pm}\) are blow-ups along the zero-sections, it follows from [20] that
\[
D^b(\mathcal{V}) = \langle \iota_* \varphi_{-}^* D^b(\mathcal{P}), \iota_* \varphi_{-}^* D^b(\mathcal{P})(h + H), \Phi_{-}(D^b(\mathcal{V}^{-})) \rangle \tag{3.2}
\]
and
\[
D^b(\mathcal{V}) = \langle \iota_* \varphi_{+}^* D^b(\mathcal{Q}), \iota_* \varphi_{+}^* D^b(\mathcal{Q})(h + H), \Phi_{+}(D^b(\mathcal{V}^{+})) \rangle, \tag{3.3}
\]
where
\[
\Phi_{-} := (\langle - \rangle \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(2H)) \circ \varphi_{-}^*: D^b(\mathcal{V}^{-}) \to D^b(\mathcal{V})
\]
and
\[
\Phi_{+} := (\langle - \rangle \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(2H)) \circ \varphi_{+}^*: D^b(\mathcal{V}^{+}) \to D^b(\mathcal{V}).
\]
We write \(\mathcal{O}_{i,j} := \mathcal{O}_F(ih + jH)\). Equations 3.1 and 3.3 give a semiorthogonal decomposition of the form
\[
D^b(\mathcal{V}) = \langle \mathcal{O}_{0,0}, \tilde{T}_{0,0}, \mathcal{O}_{0,1}, \tilde{T}_{0,1}, \mathcal{O}_{0,2}, \tilde{T}_{0,2}, \mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \tilde{T}_{0,3}, \mathcal{O}_{0,4}, \tilde{T}_{0,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,1}, \tilde{T}_{1,1}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \tilde{T}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \tilde{T}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,4}, \tilde{T}_{1,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,5}, \tilde{T}_{1,5}, \mathcal{O}_{1,6}, \tilde{T}_{1,6}, \mathcal{O}_{1,7}, \tilde{T}_{1,7}, \mathcal{O}_{1,8}, \tilde{T}_{1,8}, \mathcal{O}_{1,9}, \tilde{T}_{1,9} \rangle \nonumber.
\]
Since \(\omega_{\mathcal{V}} \cong \mathcal{O}_V(-2h - 2H)\), by mutating the first five terms to the far right, and then \(\Phi_{+}(D^b(\mathcal{V}^{+}))\) five steps to the right, we obtain
\[
D^b(\mathcal{V}) = \langle \tilde{T}_{0,2}, \mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \tilde{T}_{0,3}, \mathcal{O}_{0,4}, \tilde{T}_{0,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,1}, \tilde{T}_{1,1}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \tilde{T}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \tilde{T}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,4}, \tilde{T}_{1,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,5}, \tilde{T}_{1,5}, \mathcal{O}_{2,2}, \tilde{T}_{2,2}, \mathcal{O}_{2,3}, \tilde{T}_{2,3}, \mathcal{O}_{2,4}, \Phi_1(D^b(\mathcal{V}^{+})) \rangle,
\]
where
\[
\Phi_1 := R_{\langle \mathcal{O}_{2,2}, \tilde{T}_{2,2}, \mathcal{O}_{2,3}, \tilde{T}_{2,3}, \mathcal{O}_{2,4} \rangle} \circ \Phi_{+}.
\]
One can easily see that \(\mathcal{O}_{1,1}\) is orthogonal to \(\mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \tilde{T}_{0,3}, \mathcal{O}_{0,4}, \text{and } \tilde{T}_{0,4}\) by Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2, so that
\[
D^b(\mathcal{V}) = \langle \tilde{T}_{0,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,1}, \tilde{T}_{1,1}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \tilde{T}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \tilde{T}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{2,2}, \tilde{T}_{2,2}, \mathcal{O}_{2,3}, \tilde{T}_{2,3}, \mathcal{O}_{2,4}, \Phi_1(D^b(\mathcal{V}^{+})) \rangle.
\]
By mutating \(\tilde{T}_{0,2}, \tilde{T}_{1,3}, \tilde{T}_{1,1}, \text{and } \tilde{T}_{2,2}\) one step to the right, we obtain by \(\tilde{T}_{1,1} \cong \tilde{T}_{1,2}^{\vee}\), Lemmas 3.5, and 3.6
\[
D^b(\mathcal{V}) = \langle \mathcal{O}_{1,1}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,5}, \mathcal{O}_{1,6}, \mathcal{O}_{1,7}, \mathcal{O}_{1,8}, \Phi_1(D^b(\mathcal{V}^{+})) \rangle.
\]
By mutating \(\mathcal{O}_{1,2}\) and \(\mathcal{O}_{2,3}\) four steps to the left, we obtain by Lemmas 3.1, 3.2, and 3.6
\[
D^b(\mathcal{V}) = \langle \mathcal{O}_{1,1}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,5}, \mathcal{O}_{1,6}, \mathcal{O}_{1,7}, \mathcal{O}_{1,8}, \Phi_1(D^b(\mathcal{V}^{+})) \rangle.
\]
One can easily see that $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ is orthogonal to $O_{0,4}$ and $\tilde{O}_{0,4}$ by Lemmas 3.4, so that

$$D^b(V) = \langle O_{1,1}, \mathcal{O}_{0,2}, O_{1,2}, O_{0,3}, \mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \mathcal{F}_{1,2}, O_{0,4}, \mathcal{F}_{1,2}, O_{1,3} \rangle$$

$$O_{2,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, O_{0,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,4}, \mathcal{O}_{2,3}, O_{1,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,5}, \mathcal{F}_{2,3}, O_{1,5}, O_{2,4}, \Phi_1(D^b(V_+))).$$

By mutating $O_{0,3}$ and $O_{1,4}$ two steps to the right, $O_{1,3}$ and $O_{2,4}$ three steps to the left, and then $O_{0,4}$ and $O_{1,5}$ two steps to the right, we obtain by Lemmas 3.5 and 3.6

$$D^b(V) = \langle O_{1,1}, \mathcal{O}_{0,2}, O_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \mathcal{F}_{1,2}, O_{1,3}, O_{0,3}, O_{1,3}, \mathcal{F}_{1,3}, O_{0,4} \rangle$$

$$O_{2,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, O_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{0,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,4}, O_{2,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,5}, \mathcal{F}_{2,3}, O_{1,5}, O_{1,5}, \Phi_1(D^b(V_+))).$$

By mutating $O_{1,1}$ to the far right, and then $\Phi_1(D^b(V_+))$ one step to the right, we obtain

$$D^b(V) = \langle \mathcal{O}_{0,2}, O_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \mathcal{F}_{1,2}, O_{0,3}, O_{1,3}, \mathcal{F}_{1,2}, O_{0,4}, O_{2,2} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{1,3}, O_{2,2}, \mathcal{O}_{0,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,4}, O_{2,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,5}, \mathcal{F}_{2,3}, O_{1,5}, O_{1,5}, O_{3,3}, \Phi_2(D^b(V_+))),$$

where

$$\Phi_2 := R_{(O_{3,3})} \circ \Phi_1.$$  

By Lemmas 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4, we obtain

$$D^b(V) = \langle \mathcal{O}_{0,2}, O_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \mathcal{F}_{1,2}, O_{0,3}, O_{1,3}, \mathcal{F}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{0,4}, \mathcal{O}_{0,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,4}, \mathcal{O}_{2,4}, \mathcal{O}_{2,4}, \mathcal{O}_{1,5}, \mathcal{O}_{1,5}, \Phi_2(D^b(V_+))).$$

By mutating $\Phi_2(D^b(V_+))$ ten steps to the left, and then last ten terms to the far left, we obtain

$$D^b(V) = \langle \mathcal{O}_{0,1}, O_{1,1}, \mathcal{O}_{0,2}, O_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{0,2}, O_{1,2}, O_{1,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{0,2} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{1,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{0,2} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \Phi_3(D^b(V_+))).$$

By Lemma 3.3, we obtain

$$D^b(V) = \langle \mathcal{O}_{0,1}, O_{1,1}, \mathcal{O}_{0,2}, O_{1,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{1,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{0,2} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \mathcal{O}_{0,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \Phi_3(D^b(V_+))).$$

By mutating $O_{0,2}$ and $O_{1,3}$ two steps to the left, the first two terms to the far right, and then $\Phi_3(D^b(V_+))$ two steps to the right, we obtain by $\mathcal{O}_{0,0} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{1,0}$, Lemmas 3.4, and 3.6

$$D^b(V) = \langle \mathcal{O}_{0,1}, O_{1,1}, \mathcal{O}_{0,2}, O_{1,2}, O_{1,2}, O_{0,2}, O_{1,2}, O_{1,2}, O_{1,2}, O_{2,2} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2}, \mathcal{O}_{1,2} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \mathcal{O}_{1,3}, \Phi_4(D^b(V_+))), (3.4)$$

where

$$\Phi_4 := R_{(\mathcal{O}_{1,2}, O_{3,3})} \circ \Phi_3.$$  

By comparing Eq. 3.4 with Eq. 3.2, we obtain a derived equivalence

$$\Phi := \Phi^* \circ \Phi_4: D^b(V_+) \sim D^b(V_-),$$  

where

$$\Phi^*(-) := (\varphi_-)_* \circ ((-) \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(-2H)) : D^b(V) \to D^b(V_-)$$

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is the left adjoint functor of $\Phi_-$.

## 4 Mukai Flop

For $n \geq 2$, let $P$ and $Q$ be the maximal parabolic subgroups of the simple Lie group of type $A_n$ associated with the crossed Dynkin diagrams $\cdots \cdots$ and $\cdots \cdots \cdots$. The corresponding homogeneous spaces are the projective spaces $P = \mathbb{P} V$, $Q = \mathbb{P} V^\vee$, and the partial flag variety $F = F(1, n; V)$, where $V$ is an $(n + 1)$-dimensional vector space. Since $\omega_P \cong \mathcal{O}(-(n + 1)h)$, $\omega_Q \cong \mathcal{O}(-(n + 1)H)$, and $\omega_P \cong \mathcal{O}(-nh - nH)$, we have $\omega_{V_-} \cong \mathcal{O}_{V_-}$, $\omega_{V_+} \cong \mathcal{O}_{V_+}$, and $\omega_V \cong \mathcal{O}(-(n - 1)h - (n - 1)H)$.

**Lemma 4.1** $\mathcal{O}_F(-ih + jH)$ and $\mathcal{O}_F(-(i + 1)h + (j - 1)H)$ are acyclic for $1 \leq j \leq n - 1$ and $1 \leq i \leq n - j$.

**Proof** Since $j - n \leq -i \leq -1$ and $j - n - 1 \leq -i - 1 \leq -2$, the derived push-forward of $\mathcal{O}_F(-ih + jH)$ and $\mathcal{O}_F(-(i + 1)h + (j - 1)H)$ vanish by [9, Exercise III.8.4] unless $i = n - 1$ and $j = 1$, in which case the acyclicity of $\mathcal{O}_F(-nh)$ is obvious. 

**Lemma 4.2** $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V}(\mathcal{O}_F(ih - jH), \mathcal{O}_F) \cong 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq n - 1$ and $1 \leq i \leq n - j$.

**Proof** We have

$\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V}(\mathcal{O}_F(ih - jH), \mathcal{O}_F) \cong \mathfrak{h} \left((\mathcal{O}_F(-ih + jH) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(-(i + 1)h + (j - 1)H))\right)$,

which vanishes by Lemma 4.1. 

Recall from [3] that

$$D^b(P) = \langle \mathcal{O}_P, \mathcal{O}_P(h), \cdots, \mathcal{O}_P(nh) \rangle$$

and

$$D^b(Q) = \langle \mathcal{O}_Q, \mathcal{O}_Q(H), \cdots, \mathcal{O}_Q(nH) \rangle.$$ (4.1)

Since $\varphi_\pm$ are blow-ups along the zero-sections, it follows from [20] that

$$D^b(V) = \langle \iota_* \sigma_-^* D^b(P), \cdots, \iota_* \sigma_-^* D^b(P) \otimes \mathcal{O}_V((n - 2)H), \Phi_- (D^b(V_-)) \rangle$$

and

$$D^b(V) = \langle \iota_* \sigma_+^* D^b(Q), \cdots, \iota_* \sigma_+^* D^b(Q) \otimes \mathcal{O}_V((n - 2)H), \Phi_+(D^b(V_+)) \rangle,$$ (4.3)

where

$$\Phi_- := ((- \otimes \mathcal{O}_V((n - 1)H)) \circ \varphi_-^* : D^b(V_-) \rightarrow D^b(V)$$

and

$$\Phi_+ := ((- \otimes \mathcal{O}_V((n - 1)H)) \circ \varphi_+^* : D^b(V_+) \rightarrow D^b(V).$$

We write $O_{i,j} := \mathcal{O}_F(ih + jH)$. Equations 4.1 and 4.3 give a semiorthogonal decomposition of the form

$$D^b(V) = \langle A_0, \Phi_-(D^b(V_-)) \rangle$$
where \( A_0 \) is given by
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
0_0 & 0_1 & \cdots & 0_{n-2} & 0_{n-1} & 0_n & 0_{n+1} & 0_{n+2} \\
1_0 & 1_1 & \cdots & 1_{n-2} & 1_{n-1} & 1_n & 1_{n+1} & 1_{n+2} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0_{n-2,n-2} & 0_{n-1,n-2} & 0_{n,n-2} & 0_{n+1,n-2} & \cdots & 0_{2n-2,n-2} \\
\end{array}
\] (4.5)

Note from Lemma 4.2 that there are no morphisms from right to left in Eq. 4.5. Since \( \omega \cong 0_{-(n-1),-(n-1)} \), by mutating first
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
0_0 & 0_1 & \cdots & 0_{n-2} & 0_{n-1} & 0_n & 0_{n+1} & 0_{n+2} \\
1_0 & 1_1 & \cdots & 1_{n-2} & 1_{n-1} & 1_n & 1_{n+1} & 1_{n+2} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0_{n-2,n-2} & 0_{n-1,n-2} & 0_{n,n-2} & 0_{n+1,n-2} & \cdots & 0_{2n-2,n-2} \\
\end{array}
\]
to the far right, and then \( \Phi_-(D^b(V_-)) \) to the far right, we obtain
\[
D^b(V) = (A_1, \Phi_1(D^b(V_-))),
\]
where
\[
\Phi_1(D^b(V_-)) := R(0_{n-1,n-1}, \ldots, 0_{2n-3,2n-3}) \circ \Phi_-
\]
and \( A_1 \) is given by
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
0_{n-1} & 0_n & \\
0_{n-1,1} & 0_{n,1} & 0_{n+1,1} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0_{n-1,n-2} & 0_{n,n-2} & 0_{n+1,n-2} & \cdots & 0_{2n-3,n-2} & 0_{2n-2,n-2} \\
0_{n-1,n-1} & 0_{n,n-1} & 0_{n+1,n-1} & \cdots & 0_{2n-3,n-1} & 0_{2n-2,n-1} \\
0_{n,n} & 0_{n+1,n} & \cdots & 0_{2n-3,n} & 0_{2n-2,n} \\
0_{n+1,n+1} & \cdots & 0_{2n-3,n+1} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0_{2n-3,n-2} \\
0_{2n-3,n-1} \\
0_{2n-3,n} \\
0_{2n-3,n+1} \\
\end{array}
\]
By mutating \( \Phi_1(D^b(V_-)) \) one step to the left, and then \( 0_{2n-2,n-2} \) to the far left, we obtain
\[
D^b(V) = (A_2, \Phi_2(D^b(V_-))),
\]
where
\[
\Phi_2(D^b(V_-)) := L_{0_{2n-2,n-2}} \circ \Phi_1
\]
and $A_2$ is given by
\[ O_{n-1,-1} \quad O_{n-1,0} \quad O_{n,0} \quad O_{n+1,1} \]
\[ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \]
\[ O_{n-1,n-2} \quad O_{n,n-2} \quad O_{n+1,n-2} \quad \cdots \quad O_{2n-3,n-2} \]
\[ O_{n-1,n-1} \quad O_{n,n-1} \quad O_{n+1,n-1} \quad \cdots \quad O_{2n-3,n-1} \]
\[ O_{n,n} \quad O_{n+1,n} \quad \cdots \quad O_{2n-3,n} \]
\[ O_{n+1,n+1} \quad \cdots \quad O_{2n-3,n+1} \]
\[ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \]
\[ O_{2n-3,2n-3}. \]

By comparing Eq. 4.6 with Eqs. 4.2 and 4.4, we obtain a derived equivalence
\[ \Phi := (\varphi_+)_* \circ \left((-) \otimes O_{-(2n-2),0}\right) \circ \Phi_2 : D^b(V_-) \sim D^b(V_+). \]

5 Standard Flop

For $n \geq 1$, let $P$ and $Q$ be the maximal parabolic subgroups of the semisimple Lie group $G = SL(V) \times SL(V^\vee)$ associated with the crossed Dynkin diagram $\bullet \longrightarrow \bullet \oplus \bullet \longrightarrow \bullet$ and $\bullet \longrightarrow \bullet \oplus \bullet \longrightarrow \bullet$. The corresponding homogeneous spaces are the projective spaces $P = \mathbb{P}V$, $Q = \mathbb{P}V^\vee$, and their product $F = \mathbb{P}V \times \mathbb{P}V^\vee$. Since $\omega_P \cong \mathcal{O}(-(n+1)h)$, $\omega_Q \cong \mathcal{O}(-(n+1)H)$, and $\omega_F \cong \mathcal{O}(-(n+1)h - (n+1)H)$, we have $\omega_{V_-} \cong \mathcal{O}_{V_-}$, $\omega_{V_+} \cong \mathcal{O}_{V_+}$, and $\mathcal{O}_V \cong \mathcal{O}(-nh - nH)$.

**Lemma 5.1** $\text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V}(\mathcal{O}_F(ih - jH), \mathcal{O}_F) \simeq 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq n - 1$ and $1 \leq i \leq n - j$.

**Proof** We have
\[ \text{hom}_{\mathcal{O}_V}(\mathcal{O}_F(ih - jH), \mathcal{O}_F) \simeq \mathfrak{h} \left( (\mathcal{O}_F(-ih + jH) \to \mathcal{O}_F(-(i + 1)h + (j - 1)H)) \right), \]
which vanishes for $1 \leq i \leq n - j \leq n - 1$. \hfill $\square$

It follows from [20] that
\[ D^b(V) = \langle t_* \varphi_-^* D^b(P), \cdots, t_* \varphi_-^* D^b(P) \otimes \mathcal{O}((n - 1)(h + H)), \Phi_-(D^b(V_-)) \rangle \]
and
\[ D^b(V) = \langle t_* \varphi_+^* D^b(Q), \cdots, t_* \varphi_+^* D^b(Q) \otimes \mathcal{O}((n - 1)(h + H)), \Phi_+(D^b(V_+)) \rangle, \]
where
\[ \Phi_- := (-) \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(n(h + H)) \circ \varphi_-^* : D^b(V_-) \to D^b(V) \]
and
\[ \Phi_+ := (-) \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(n(h + H)) \circ \varphi_+^* : D^b(V_+) \to D^b(V). \]

We write $\mathcal{O}_{i,j} := \mathcal{O}_F(ih + jH)$. Equations 4.1 and 5.1 give a semiorthogonal decomposition of the form
\[ D^b(V) = \langle A_0, \Phi_-(D^b(V_-)) \rangle \]
where $A_0$ is given by
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\mathcal{O}_{0,0} & \mathcal{O}_{1,0} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{n-2,0} & \mathcal{O}_{n-1,0} & \mathcal{O}_{n,0} \\
\mathcal{O}_{1,1} & \mathcal{O}_{2,1} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{n-1,1} & \mathcal{O}_{n,1} & \mathcal{O}_{n+1,1} \\
& \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
\mathcal{O}_{n-2,n-2} & \mathcal{O}_{n-1,n-2} & \mathcal{O}_{n,n-2} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{2n-2,n-2} & \\
\mathcal{O}_{n-1,n-1} & \mathcal{O}_{n,n-1} & \mathcal{O}_{n+1,n-1} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{2n-1,n-1} & \mathcal{O}_{2n-1,n-1} \\
\end{array}
\]
(5.3)

Note from Lemma 5.1 that there are no morphisms from right to left in Eq. 5.3. Since $\omega V \cong \mathcal{O}_V(-nH-nH)$, by mutating first
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\mathcal{O}_{0,0} & \mathcal{O}_{1,0} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{n-2,0} & \mathcal{O}_{n-1,0} & \mathcal{O}_{n,0} \\
\mathcal{O}_{1,1} & \mathcal{O}_{2,1} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{n-1,1} & \mathcal{O}_{n,1} & \mathcal{O}_{n+1,1} \\
& \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
\mathcal{O}_{n-2,n-2} & \\
\end{array}
\]
to the far right, and then $\Phi_-(D^b(V_-))$ to the far right, we obtain
\[
D^b(V) = (A_1, \Phi_1(D^b(V_-)))
\]
where
\[
\Phi_1(D^b(V_-)) := R(\mathcal{O}_{0,n}, \cdots, \mathcal{O}_{2n-2,2n-2}) \circ \Phi_-
\]
and $A_1$ is given by
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\mathcal{O}_{n-1,0} & \mathcal{O}_{n,0} \\
\mathcal{O}_{n-1,1} & \mathcal{O}_{n,1} & \mathcal{O}_{n+1,1} \\
& \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
\mathcal{O}_{n-1,n-1} & \mathcal{O}_{n,n-1} & \mathcal{O}_{n+1,n-1} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{2n-2,n-1} & \mathcal{O}_{2n-1,n-1} \\
\mathcal{O}_{n,n} & \mathcal{O}_{n+1,n} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{2n-2,n} & \\
\mathcal{O}_{n+1,n+1} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{2n-2,n+1} \\
& \ddots & \ddots \\
\mathcal{O}_{2n-2,2n-2} & \\
\end{array}
\]

By mutating $\Phi_1(D^b(V_-))$ one step to the left, and then $\mathcal{O}_{2n-1,n-1}$ to the far left, we obtain
\[
D^b(V) = (A_2, \Phi_2(D^b(V_-)))
\]
where
\[
\Phi_2(D^b(V_-)) := L\mathcal{O}_{2n-1,n-1} \circ \Phi_1
\]
and $A_2$ is given by
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\mathcal{O}_{n-1,1} \\
\mathcal{O}_{n-1,0} & \mathcal{O}_{n,0} \\
\mathcal{O}_{n-1,1} & \mathcal{O}_{n,1} & \mathcal{O}_{n+1,1} \\
& \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
\mathcal{O}_{n-1,n-1} & \mathcal{O}_{n,n-1} & \mathcal{O}_{n+1,n-1} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{2n-2,n-1} & \\
\mathcal{O}_{n,n} & \mathcal{O}_{n+1,n} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{2n-2,n} & \\
\mathcal{O}_{n+1,n+1} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{2n-2,n+1} \\
& \ddots & \ddots \\
\mathcal{O}_{2n-2,2n-2} & \\
\end{array}
\]
By comparing Eq. 5.4 with Eqs. 4.2 and 5.2, we obtain a derived equivalence

\[ \Phi := (\varphi_+)_* \circ ((-)^{\otimes} \mathcal{O}_{-(2n-1),0}) \circ \Phi_2 : D^b(V_-) \sim D^b(V_+). \]

Remark 1 The way of presenting our proof in Section 4 and 5 is called chess game by some authors [12, 23].

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