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Equivariant Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch and localization in operational K-theory

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We produce a Grothendieck transformation from bivariant operational K-theory to Chow, with a Riemann–Roch formula that generalizes classical Grothendieck–Verdier–Riemann–Roch. We also produce Grothendieck transformations and Riemann–Roch formulas that generalize the classical Adams–Riemann–Roch and equivariant localization theorems. As applications, we exhibit a projective toric variety X whose equivariant K-theory of vector bundles does not surject onto its ordinary K-theory, and describe the operational K-theory of spherical varieties in terms of fixed-point data.

In an appendix, Vezzosi studies operational K-theory of derived schemes and constructs a Grothendieck transformation from bivariant algebraic K-theory of relatively perfect complexes to bivariant operational K-theory.

1. Introduction

Riemann–Roch theorems lie at the heart of modern intersection theory, and much of modern algebraic geometry. Grothendieck recast the classical formula for smooth varieties as a functorial property of the Chern character, viewed as a natural transformation of contravariant ring-valued functors, from K-theory of vector bundles to Chow theory of cycles modulo rational equivalence, with rational coefficients. The Chern character does not commute with Gysin pushforward for proper maps, but a precise correction is given in terms of Todd classes, as expressed in the *Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch formula*

$$f_*(\mathrm{ch}(\xi)\cdot \mathrm{td}(T_X)) = \mathrm{ch}(f_*\xi)\cdot \mathrm{td}(T_Y),$$

which holds for any proper morphism $f : X \to Y$ of smooth varieties and any class ξ in the Grothendieck group of algebraic vector bundles $K^\circ X$.

For singular varieties, Grothendieck groups of vector bundles do not admit Gysin pushforward for proper maps, and Chow groups of cycles modulo rational equivalence do not have a ring structure. On the other hand, Baum, Fulton, and MacPherson constructed a transformation $\tau : K_\circ X \to A_*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$, from the Grothendieck group of coherent sheaves to the Chow group of cycles modulo rational equivalence,

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which satisfies a Verdier–Riemann–Roch formula analogous to the Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch formula, for local complete intersection (lci) morphisms [Baum et al. 1975; SGA 6 1971]. Moreover, Fulton and MacPherson introduced *bivariant theories* as a categorical framework for unifying such analogous pairs of formulas. The prototypical example is a single *Grothendieck transformation* from the bivariant K-theory of f-perfect complexes to the bivariant operational Chow theory, which simultaneously unifies and generalizes the above Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch and Verdier–Riemann–Roch formulas.

We give a detailed review of bivariant theories in Section 2B. For now, recall that a bivariant theory assigns a group $U(f : X \to Y)$ to each morphism in a category, and comes equipped with operations of pushforward, along a class of *confined* morphisms, as well as pullback and product. It includes a homology theory U_*, which is covariant for confined morphisms, and a cohomology theory U^*, which is contravariant for all morphisms. An element $\theta \in U(f : X \to Y)$ determines Gysin homomorphisms $\theta^* : U_*(Y) \to U_*(X)$ and, when f is confined, $\theta_* : U^*(X) \to U^*(Y)$. An assignment of elements $[f] \in U(f : X \to Y)$, for some class of morphisms f, is called a *canonical orientation* if it respects the bivariant operations. The Gysin homomorphisms associated to a canonical orientation $[f]$ are often denoted f^* and f_*.

If U and $\overline{U}$ are two bivariant theories defined on the same category, a Grothendieck transformation from U to $\overline{U}$ is a collection of homomorphisms $t : U(X \to Y) \to \overline{U}(X \to Y)$, one for each morphism, which respects the bivariant operations. A *Riemann–Roch formula*, in the sense of [Fulton and MacPherson 1981], is an equality

$$t([f]_U) = u_f \cdot [f]_{\overline{U}},$$

where $u_f \in \overline{U}^*(X)$ plays the role of a generalized Todd class.

In previous work [Anderson and Payne 2015; Gonzales 2017], we introduced a bivariant operational K-theory, closely analogous to the bivariant operational Chow theory of Fulton and MacPherson, which agrees with the K-theory of vector bundles for smooth varieties, and developed its basic properties. Here, we deepen that study by constructing Grothendieck transformations and proving Riemann–Roch formulas that generalize the classical Grothendieck–Verdier–Riemann–Roch, Adams–Riemann–Roch, and Lefschetz–Riemann–Roch, or equivariant localization, theorems. Throughout, we work equivariantly with respect to a split torus T.

Grothendieck–Verdier–Riemann–Roch. By the equivariant Riemann–Roch theorem of Edidin and Graham, there are natural homomorphisms

$$K_\circ^T(X) \to \widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \xrightarrow{\tau} \widehat{A}_*^T(X)_{\mathbb{Q}},$$

the second of which is an isomorphism, where the subscript $\mathbb{Q}$ indicates tensoring with the rational numbers, and $\widehat{K}$ and $\widehat{A}$ are completions with respect to the augmentation ideal and the filtration by (decreasing) degrees, respectively. Our first theorem is a bivariant extension of the Edidin–Graham equivariant Riemann–Roch theorem, which provides formulas generalizing the classical Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch and Verdier–Riemann–Roch formulas in the case where T is trivial.

Theorem 1.1. *There are Grothendieck transformations*

$$\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) \to \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ch}} \widehat{A}_T^*(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}},$$

the second of which induces isomorphisms of groups, and both are compatible with the natural restriction maps to T'-equivariant groups, for $T' \subset T$.

Furthermore, equivariant lci morphisms have canonical orientations, and if f is such a morphism, then

$$\mathrm{ch}([f]_K) = \mathrm{td}(T_f) \cdot [f]_A,$$

where $\mathrm{td}(T_f)$ is the Todd class of the virtual tangent bundle.

When T is trivial, and X and Y are quasiprojective, the classical Chern character from algebraic K-theory of f-perfect complexes to $A^*(X \to Y)$ factors through ch, via the Grothendieck transformation constructed by Vezzosi in Appendix B. Hence, Theorem 1.1 may be seen as a natural extension of Grothendieck–Verdier–Riemann–Roch. See also Remark 1.2.

Specializing the Riemann–Roch formula to statements for homology and cohomology, we obtain the following.

Corollary. *If $f : X \to Y$ is an equivariant lci morphism, then the diagrams*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ch}} & \widehat{A}_T^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \\ {\scriptstyle f_*}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle f_*(\,\cdot \mathrm{td}(T_f))} \\ \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ch}} & \widehat{A}_T^*(Y)_{\mathbb{Q}} \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} K_\circ^T(X) & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \widehat{A}_*^T(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \\ {\scriptstyle f^*}\uparrow & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{td}(T_f) \cdot f^*} \\ K_\circ^T(Y) & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \widehat{A}_*^T(Y)_{\mathbb{Q}} \end{array}$$

commute. For the first diagram, f is assumed proper.

Remark 1.2. As explained in [Fulton and MacPherson 1981], formulas of this type for singular varieties first appeared in [SGA 6 1971] and [Verdier 1976], respectively; a homomorphism like τ, taking values in (nonequivariant) singular homology groups, was originally constructed in [Baum et al. 1975]. The homomorphism τ was first constructed for equivariant theories by Edidin and Graham [2000], with the additional hypothesis that X and Y be equivariantly embeddable in smooth schemes. An explicit calculation of the equivariant Riemann–Roch homomorphism for toric orbifolds was given by Brion and Vergne [1997]. A more detailed account of the history of Riemann–Roch formulas can be found in [Fulton 1998, §18].

These earlier Grothendieck transformations and Riemann–Roch formulas all take some version of algebraic or topological K-theory as the source, and typically carry additional hypotheses, such as quasiprojectivity or embeddability in smooth schemes. For instance, for quasiprojective schemes, Fulton [1998, Example 18.3.16] gives a Grothendieck transformation $K^\circ_{\mathrm{perf}}(X \to Y) \to A^*(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ which, by construction, factors through $\mathrm{op}K^\circ(X \to Y)$. Combining Theorem 1.1 with Vezzosi's Theorem B.1, which gives a Grothendieck transformation $K^\circ_{\mathrm{perf}}(X \to Y) \to \mathrm{op}K^\circ(X \to Y)$, we see that Fulton's Grothendieck transformation extends to arbitrary schemes.

Other variations of bivariant Riemann–Roch theorems have been studied for topological and higher algebraic K-theory; see, e.g., [Williams 2000; Levy 2008].

Remark 1.3. Vezzosi's proof of Theorem B.1 uses derived algebraic geometry in an essential way. It seems difficult to prove the existence of such a Grothendieck transformation directly, in the category of ordinary (underived) schemes.

Adams–Riemann–Roch. Our second theorem is an extension of the classical Adams–Riemann–Roch theorem. Here, the role of the Todd class is played by the equivariant Bott elements θ^j, which are invertible in $\mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X)[j^{-1}]$.

Theorem 1.4. *There are Grothendieck transformations*

$$\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) \xrightarrow{\psi^j} \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X \to Y)[j^{-1}],$$

for each nonnegative integer j, that specialize to the usual Adams operations $\psi^j : K_T^\circ X \to K_T^\circ X$ when X is smooth.

There is a Riemann–Roch formula

$$\psi^j([f]) = \theta^j(T_f^\vee)^{-1} \cdot [f],$$

for an equivariant lci morphism f.

As before, the Riemann–Roch formula has the following specializations.

Corollary. *If $f : X \to Y$ is an equivariant lci morphism, the diagrams*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) & \xrightarrow{\psi^j} & \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X)[j^{-1}] \\ {\scriptstyle f_*}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle f_*(\,\cdot\theta^j(T_f^\vee)^{-1})} \\ \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y) & \xrightarrow{\psi^j} & \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(Y)[j^{-1}] \end{array} \quad \textit{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} K_\circ^T(X) & \xrightarrow{\psi_j} & \widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)[j^{-1}] \\ {\scriptstyle f^*}\uparrow & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle \theta^j(T_f^\vee)^{-1}\cdot f^*} \\ K_\circ^T(Y) & \xrightarrow{\psi_j} & \widehat{K}_\circ^T(Y)[j^{-1}] \end{array}$$

commute, where f is also assumed to be proper for the first diagram.

In particular, for f proper lci and a class $c \in \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X)$, we have

$$\psi^j f_*(c) = f_*(\theta^j(T_f^\vee)^{-1} \cdot \psi^j(c)),$$

in $\mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(Y)[j^{-1}]$. This generalizes the equivariant Adams–Riemann–Roch formula for projective lci morphisms from [Köck 1998].

Lefschetz–Riemann–Roch. Localization theorems bear a striking formal resemblance to Riemann–Roch theorems, as indicated in the Lefschetz–Riemann–Roch theorem of Baum, Fulton, and Quart [Baum et al. 1979]. Our third main theorem makes this explicit: we construct Grothendieck transformations from operational equivariant K-theory (resp. Chow theory) of T-varieties to operational equivariant K-theory (resp. Chow theory) of their T-fixed loci.

Our Riemann–Roch formulas in this context are generalizations of classical localization statements, in which *equivariant multiplicities* play a role analogous to that of Todd classes in Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch. To define these equivariant multiplicities, one must invert some elements of the base ring.

Let $M = \mathrm{Hom}(T, \mathbb{G}_m)$ be the character group, so $K_T^\circ(\mathrm{pt}) = \mathbb{Z}[M] = R(T)$, and $A_T^*(\mathrm{pt}) = \mathrm{Sym}^* M =: \Lambda_T$. Let $S \subseteq R(T)$ be the multiplicative set generated by $1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda}$, and let $\bar{S} \subseteq \mathrm{Sym}^* M = A_T^*(\mathrm{pt})$ be generated by λ, as λ ranges over all nonzero characters in M.

Theorem 1.5. *There are Grothendieck transformations*

$$\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) \to S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{loc}^K} S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T \to Y^T)$$

and

$$A_T^*(X \to Y) \to \bar{S}^{-1}A_T^*(X \to Y) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{loc}^A} \bar{S}^{-1}A_T^*(X^T \to Y^T),$$

inducing isomorphisms of $S^{-1}R(T)$-modules and $\bar{S}^{-1}\Lambda_T$-modules, respectively.

Further, if $f : X \to Y$ is a flat equivariant map whose restriction to fixed loci $f^T : X^T \to Y^T$ is smooth, then there are ***equivariant multiplicities*** *$\varepsilon^K(f)$ in $S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T)$ and $\varepsilon^A(f)$ in $\bar{S}^{-1}A_T^*(X^T)$, so that*

$$\mathrm{loc}^K([f]) = \varepsilon^K(f) \cdot [f^T] \quad \textit{and} \quad \mathrm{loc}^A([f]) = \varepsilon^A(f) \cdot [f^T].$$

Corollary. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be a flat equivariant morphism whose restriction to fixed loci $f^T : X^T \to Y^T$ is smooth. Then the diagrams*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T) \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle f_*} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle f_*^T(\,\cdot\varepsilon^K(f))} \\ \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y) & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y^T) \end{array} \qquad \textit{and} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} K_\circ^T(X) & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}K_\circ^T(X^T) \\ \uparrow{\scriptstyle f^*} & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle \varepsilon^K(f)\cdot(f^T)^*} \\ K_\circ^T(Y) & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}K_\circ^T(Y^T) \end{array}$$

commute, where f is assumed proper for the first diagram. Under the same conditions, the following diagrams also commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_T^*(X) & \longrightarrow & \bar{S}^{-1}A_T^*(X^T) \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle f_*} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle f_*^T(\,\cdot\varepsilon^A(f))} \\ A_T^*(Y) & \longrightarrow & \bar{S}^{-1}A_T^*(Y^T) \end{array} \qquad \textit{and} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} A_*^T(X) & \longrightarrow & \bar{S}^{-1}A_*^T(X^T) \\ \uparrow{\scriptstyle f^*} & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle \varepsilon^A(f)\cdot(f^T)^*} \\ A_*^T(Y) & \longrightarrow & \bar{S}^{-1}A_*^T(Y^T) \end{array}$$

In the case where $Y = \mathrm{pt}$ and X^T is finite,[1] the first diagram of the Corollary provides an Atiyah–Bott type formula for the equivariant Euler characteristic (or integral, in the case of Chow). If in addition X is smooth, then this is precisely the Atiyah–Bott–Berline–Vergne formula: for $\xi \in K_T^\circ(X)$ and $\alpha \in A_T^* X$,

$$\chi(\xi) = \sum_{p \in X^T} \frac{\xi|_p}{(1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_1(p)}) \cdots (1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_n(p)})} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_X \alpha = \sum_{p \in X^T} \frac{\alpha|_p}{\lambda_1(p) \cdots \lambda_n(p)},$$

where $\lambda_1(p), \ldots, \lambda_n(p)$ are the weights of T acting on $T_p X$.

[1] More precisely, the fixed points should be *nondegenerate*, a condition which guarantees the scheme-theoretic fixed locus is reduced.

These three Riemann–Roch theorems are compatible with each other, as explained in the statements of Theorems 3.1, 4.5, and 5.1. This compatibility includes localization formulas for Todd classes and Bott elements. For instance, if $X \to \mathrm{pt}$ is lci and $p \in X^T$ is a nondegenerate fixed point, then

$$\mathrm{td}(X)|_p = \frac{\mathrm{ch}(\varepsilon_p^K(X))}{\varepsilon_p^A(X)} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \theta^j(X)|_p = \frac{\varepsilon_p^K(X)}{\psi^j(\varepsilon_p^K(X))}.$$

When $p \in X^T$ is nonsingular, we recover familiar expressions for these classes. Indeed, suppose the weights for T acting on T_pX are $\lambda_1(p), \ldots, \lambda_n(p)$, as above. Then the formulas for the Todd class and Bott element become

$$\mathrm{td}(X)|_p = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\lambda_i(p)}{1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_i(p)}} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \theta^j(X)|_p = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1 - \mathrm{e}^{-j\cdot\lambda_i(p)}}{1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_i(p)}}.$$

See Remark 6.7 for more details.

Remark 1.6. The problem of constructing Grothendieck transformations extending given transformations of homology or cohomology functors was posed by Fulton and MacPherson. Some general results in this direction were given by Brasselet, Schürmann, and Yokura [Brasselet et al. 2007]. They do consider operational bivariant theories, but do not require operators to commute with refined Gysin maps and, consequently, do not have Poincaré isomorphisms for smooth schemes.

Applications to classical K-theory. Merkurjev studied the restriction maps, from G-equivariant K-theory of vector bundles and coherent sheaves to ordinary, nonequivariant K-theory, for various groups G. Notably, he showed that the restriction map for T-equivariant K-theory of coherent sheaves is always surjective, which raises the question of when this also holds for vector bundles [Merkurjev 1997; 2005]. In Section 7, as one application of our Riemann–Roch and localization theorems, we give a negative answer for toric varieties.

Theorem 1.7. *There are projective toric threefolds X such that the restriction map from the K-theory of T-equivariant vector bundles on X to the ordinary K-theory of vector bundles on X is not surjective.*

As a second application of our main theorems, in Section 8, we use localization to completely describe the equivariant operational K-theory of arbitrary spherical varieties in terms of fixed point data. Our description is independent of recent results by Banerjee and Can [2017] on smooth spherical varieties.

Some of these results were announced in [Anderson 2017].

2. Background on operational K-theory

We work over a fixed ground field, which we assume to have characteristic zero in order to use resolution of singularities. All schemes are separated and finite type, and all tori are split over the ground field.

2A. ***Equivariant K-theory and Chow groups.*** Let T be a torus, and let $M = \mathrm{Hom}(T, \mathbb{G}_m)$ be its character group. The representation ring $R(T)$ is naturally identified with the group ring $\mathbb{Z}[M]$, and we write both as $\bigoplus_{\lambda\in M} \mathbb{Z}\cdot \mathrm{e}^{\lambda}$.

For a T-scheme X, let $K_\circ^T(X)$ and $K_T^\circ(X)$ be the Grothendieck groups of T-equivariant coherent sheaves and T-equivariant perfect complexes on X, respectively. We write $A_*^T(X)$ and $A_T^*(X)$ for the equivariant Chow homology and equivariant operational Chow cohomology of X. There are natural identifications

$$R(T) = K_T^\circ(\mathrm{pt}) = K_\circ^T(\mathrm{pt}) = \mathbb{Z}[M] \quad \text{and} \quad \Lambda_T := A_T^*(\mathrm{pt}) = A_*^T(\mathrm{pt}) = \mathrm{Sym}^* M.$$

Choosing a basis $u_1, \dots, u_n$ for M, we have $R(T) = \mathbb{Z}[\mathrm{e}^{\pm u_1}, \dots, \mathrm{e}^{\pm u_n}]$ and $\Lambda_T = \mathbb{Z}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$.

A crucial fact is that both $K_\circ^T$ and A_*^T satisfy a certain descent property. An *equivariant envelope* is a proper T-equivariant map $X' \to X$ such that every T-invariant subvariety of X is the birational image of some T-invariant subvariety of X'. When $X' \to X$ is an equivariant envelope, there are exact sequences

$$A_*^T(X' \times_X X') \to A_*^T(X') \to A_*^T(X) \to 0 \tag{1}$$

and

$$K_\circ^T(X' \times_X X') \to K_\circ^T(X') \to K_\circ^T(X) \to 0 \tag{2}$$

of Λ_T-modules and $R(T)$-modules, respectively. The Chow sequence admits an elementary proof (see [Kimura 1992; Payne 2006]); the sequence for K-theory seems to require more advanced techniques [Gillet 1984; Anderson and Payne 2015].

2B. ***Bivariant theories.*** We review some foundational notions on bivariant theories from [Fulton and MacPherson 1981] (see also [Anderson and Payne 2015, §4] or [González and Karu 2015]). Consider a category $\mathcal{C}$ with a final object pt, equipped with distinguished classes of *confined* morphisms and *independent* commutative squares. A bivariant theory assigns a group $U(f : X \to Y)$ to each morphism in $\mathcal{C}$, together with homomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot &: U(X \xrightarrow{f} Y) \otimes U(Y \xrightarrow{g} Z) \to U(X \xrightarrow{g\circ f} Z) && \text{(product)},\\ f_* &: U(X \xrightarrow{h} Z) \to U(Y \to Z) && \text{(pushforward)},\\ g^* &: U(X \xrightarrow{f} Y) \to U(X' \xrightarrow{f'} Y') && \text{(pullback)}, \end{aligned}$$

where for pushforward, $f : X \to Y$ is confined, and for pullback, the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

is independent. This data is required to satisfy axioms specifying compatibility with product, for composable morphisms, pushforward along confined morphisms, and pullback across independent squares.

Any bivariant theory determines a *homology* theory $U_*(X) = U(X \to \mathrm{pt})$, which is covariant for confined morphisms, and a *cohomology* theory $U^*(X) = U(\mathrm{id} : X \to X)$, which is contravariant for all morphisms. An element α of $U(f : X \to Y)$ determines a Gysin map $f^\alpha : U_*(Y) \to U_*(X)$, sending $\beta \in U_*(Y) = U(Y \to \mathrm{pt})$ to $\alpha \cdot \beta \in U(X \to \mathrm{pt}) = U_*(X)$. Similarly, if f is confined, α determines a Gysin map $f_\alpha : U^*(X) \to U^*(Y)$, sending $\beta \in U^*(X) = U(X \to X)$ to $f_*(\beta \cdot \alpha) \in U(Y \to Y) = U^*(Y)$. A *canonical orientation* for a class of composable morphisms is a choice of elements $[f] \in U(f : X \to Y)$, one for each f in the class, which respects product for compositions, with $[\mathrm{id}] = 1$. The Gysin maps determined by $[f]$ are denoted $f^!$ and $f_!$.

2C. ***Operational Chow theory and K-theory.*** As described above, a bivariant theory U determines a homology theory. Conversely, starting with any homology theory U_*, one can build an *operational* bivariant theory $\mathrm{op}\, U$, with U_* as its homology theory, by defining elements of $\mathrm{op}\, U(X \to Y)$ to be collections of homomorphisms $U_*(Y') \to U_*(X')$, one for each morphism $Y' \to Y$ (with $X' = X \times_Y Y'$), subject to compatibility with pullback and pushforward.

We focus on the operational bivariant theories associated to equivariant K-theory of coherent sheaves $K_\circ^T(X)$ and Chow homology $A_*^T(X)$. The category $\mathcal{C}$ is T-schemes, confined morphisms are equivariant proper maps, and all fiber squares are independent. Operators are required to commute with proper pushforwards and refined pullbacks for flat maps and regular embeddings.

The basic properties of $A_T^*(X \to Y)$ can be found in [Fulton and MacPherson 1981; Fulton 1998; Kimura 1992; Edidin and Graham 1998], and those of $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y)$ are developed in [Anderson and Payne 2015; Gonzales 2017]. The following properties are most important for our purposes. We state them for K-theory, but the analogous statements also hold for Chow.

(a) Certain morphisms $f : X \to Y$, including regular embeddings and flat morphisms, come with a distinguished *orientation* class $[f] \in \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y)$, corresponding to refined pullback. When both X and Y are smooth, an arbitrary morphism $f : X \to Y$ has an orientation class $[f]$, obtained by composing the classes of the graph $\gamma_f : X \to X \times Y$ (a regular embedding) with that of the (flat) projection $p : X \times Y \to Y$.

(b) For any X, there is a homomorphism from K-theory of perfect complexes to the contravariant operational K-theory, $K_T^\circ(X) \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X)$; there is also a canonical isomorphism $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to \mathrm{pt}) \to K_\circ^T(X)$.

(c) If $f : X \to Y$ is any morphism, and $g : Y \to Z$ is smooth, then there is a canonical *Poincaré isomorphism* $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Z)$, given by product with $[g]$.

(d) Combining the above, there are homomorphisms

$$K_T^\circ(X) \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) \to K_\circ^T(X),$$

which are isomorphisms when X is smooth.

The main tools for computing operational K groups and Chow groups are the following two *Kimura sequences*, whose exactness is proved for K-theory in [Anderson and Payne 2015, Propositions 5.3

and 5.4] and for Chow theory in [Kimura 1992, Theorems 2.3 and 3.1]. We continue to state only the K-theory versions. First, suppose $Y' \to Y$ is an equivariant envelope, and let $X' = X \times_Y Y'$. Then

$$0 \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X' \to Y') \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X' \times_X X' \to Y' \times_Y Y') \tag{3}$$

is exact. This is, roughly speaking, dual to the descent sequence (2).

Next, suppose $p : Y' \to Y$ is furthermore birational, inducing an isomorphism $Y' \smallsetminus E \xrightarrow{\sim} Y \smallsetminus B$ (where $E = f^{-1}B$). Given $f : X \to Y$, define $A = f^{-1}B \subseteq X$ and $D = f'^{-1}E \subseteq X'$. Then

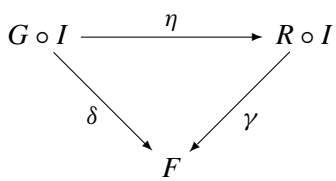
$$0 \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X' \to Y') \oplus \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(A \to B) \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(D \to E) \tag{4}$$

is exact. (Only the contravariant part of this sequence is stated explicitly in [Anderson and Payne 2015], but the proof of the full bivariant version is analogous, following [Kimura 1992].)

Remark 2.1. Exactness of the sequences (3) and (4) follow from exactness of the descent sequence (2). Hence, if one applies an exact functor of $R(T)$-modules to $K_\circ^T$ before forming the operational bivariant theory, then the analogues of (3) and (4) are still exact. For example, given a multiplicative set $S \subseteq R(T)$, the Kimura sequences for $\mathrm{op}S^{-1}K_T^\circ$ are exact.

2D. ***Kan extension.*** By resolving singularities, the second Kimura sequence implies an alternative characterization of operational Chow theory and K-theory: they are *Kan extensions* of more familiar functors on smooth schemes. This is a fundamental construction in category theory; see, e.g., [Mac Lane 1998, §X].

Suppose we have functors $I : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{B}$ and $F : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{C}$. A right Kan extension of F along I is a functor $R = \mathrm{Ran}_I(F) : \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{C}$ and a natural transformation $\gamma : R \circ I \Rightarrow F$, which is universal among such data: given any other functor $G : \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{C}$ with a transformation $\delta : G \circ I \Rightarrow F$, there is a unique transformation $\eta : G \Rightarrow R$ so that the diagram



commutes. The proof of the following lemma is an exercise.

Lemma 2.2. *With notation as above, suppose that F admits a right Kan extension (R, γ) along I. Assume γ is a natural isomorphism. Then if $T : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ is any functor, the composite $T \circ F$ admits a Kan extension along I, and there is a natural isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Ran}_I(T \circ F) \cong T \circ \mathrm{Ran}_I(F).$$

By [Mac Lane 1998, Corollary X.3.3], the hypothesis that γ be a natural isomorphism is satisfied whenever the functor $I : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{B}$ is fully faithful.

For the embedding $I : (T\text{-}\mathbf{Sm})^{\mathrm{op}} \to (T\text{-}\mathbf{Sch})^{\mathrm{op}}$ of smooth T-schemes in all T-schemes, [Anderson and Payne 2015, Theorem 5.8] shows that the contravariant functor $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ$ is the right Kan extension of K_T°. Similarly, operational Chow cohomology is the right Kan extension of the intersection ring on smooth schemes. Analogous properties hold for the full bivariant theories, with the same proofs, as we now explain.

Let $\mathcal{B}'$ be the category whose objects are equivariant morphisms of T-schemes $X \to Y$; a morphism $f : (X' \to Y') \to (X \to Y)$ is a fiber square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y' & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

Let $\mathcal{A}'$ be the same, but where the objects are $X \to Y$ with Y smooth. Let $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{A}')^{\mathrm{op}}$ and $\mathcal{B} = (\mathcal{B}')^{\mathrm{op}}$, and let $I : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{B}$ be the evident embedding. The functor $F : \mathcal{A} \to (R(T)\text{-}\mathbf{Mod})$ is given on objects by $F(X \to Y) = K_\circ^T(X)$. To a morphism $(X' \to Y') \to (X \to Y)$, the functor assigns the refined pullback $f^! : K_\circ^T(X) \to K_\circ^T(X')$. Explicitly, for a sheaf $\mathscr{F}$ on X, we have $f^![\mathscr{F}] = \sum(-1)^i[Tor_i^Y(\mathcal{O}_{Y'}, \mathscr{F})]$, which is well-defined since f has finite Tor-dimension.

Proposition 2.3. *With notation as above, operational bivariant K-theory is the right Kan extension of F along I.*

Proof. Just as in [Anderson and Payne 2015, Theorem 5.8], one applies the Kimura sequence (4), together with induction on dimension, to produce a natural homomorphism $G(X \to Y) \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y)$ for any functor G whose restriction to smooth schemes has a natural transformation to F. □

Since the only input in proving the proposition is the Kimura sequence, a similar statement holds if one applies an exact functor of $R(T)$-modules, as pointed out in Remark 2.1.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $S \subseteq R(T)$ be a multiplicative set. There is a canonical isomorphism of functors*

$$S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) \cong \mathrm{op}S^{-1}K_T^\circ(X \to Y),$$

where the right-hand side is the operational theory associated to $S^{-1}K_\circ^T(X)$.

Similarly, let $J \subseteq R(T)$ be an ideal, and let $\widehat{(-)}$ denote J-adic completion of an $R(T)$-module. There is a canonical isomorphism of functors

$$\mathrm{op}\widehat{K_T^\circ(X \to Y)} \cong \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X \to Y),$$

where the right-hand side is the operational theory associated to $\widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)$.

Proof. Since localization and completion are exact functors of $R(T)$-modules, the right-hand sides satisfy the Kimura sequences and are therefore Kan extensions, as in Proposition 2.3. The statements now follow from Lemma 2.2. □

A common special case of the first isomorphism is tensoring by $\mathbb{Q}$, so we will use abbreviated notation: for any $R(T)$-module B, we let $B_{\mathbb{Q}} = B \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$, and write $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ for the bivariant theory associated to $K_\circ^T(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

While localization and completion do not commute in general, they do in the main case of interest to us: the completion of $R(T)$ along the augmentation ideal, and the localization given by $\otimes\mathbb{Q}$. Thus we may write $\widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ unambiguously, and we write $\mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ for the associated operational bivariant theory.

Remark 2.5. The standing hypotheses of characteristic zero is made chiefly to be able to use resolution of singularities in proving the above results. When using $\mathbb{Q}$-coefficients, it is tempting to appeal to de Jong's alterations to prove an analogue of the Kimura sequence. However, if $X' \to X$ is an alteration, with X' smooth, and $X' \smallsetminus E \to X \smallsetminus S$ étale, we do not know whether the sequence

$$0 \to \mathrm{op}K^\circ(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \to \mathrm{op}K^\circ(X')_{\mathbb{Q}} \oplus \mathrm{op}K^\circ(S)_{\mathbb{Q}} \to \mathrm{op}K^\circ(E)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

is exact. For special classes of varieties that admit smooth equivariant envelopes, our arguments work in arbitrary characteristic. The special case of toric varieties is treated in [Anderson and Payne 2015]. In Section 8, we carry out analogous computations more generally, for spherical varieties.

Remark 2.6. The proofs of the Poincaré isomorphisms [Fulton 1998, Proposition 17.4.2; Anderson and Payne 2015, Proposition 4.3] only require commutativity of operations with pullbacks for regular embeddings and smooth morphisms. If one defines operational bivariant theories replacing the axiom of commutativity with flat pullback with the *a priori* weaker axiom of commutativity with smooth pullback, the Kan extension properties of A_T^* and $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ$ show that the result is the same.

2E. ***Grothendieck transformations and Riemann–Roch.*** As motivation and context for the proofs in the following sections, we review the bivariant approach to Riemann–Roch formulas via canonical orientations, following [Fulton and MacPherson 1981].

We return to the notation of Section 2B, so $\mathcal{C}$ is a category with a final object and distinguished classes of confined morphisms and independent squares, and U is a bivariant theory on $\mathcal{C}$. A class of morphisms in $\mathcal{C}$ carries *canonical orientations* for U if, for each $f : X \to Y$ in the class, there is $[f]_U \in U(X \to Y)$, such that

(i) $[f]_U \cdot [g]_U = [gf]_U$ in $U(X \to Z)$ for $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$; and

(ii) $[\mathrm{id}_X]_U = 1$ in $U^*(X)$.

We omit the subscript and simply write $[f]$ when the bivariant theory is understood. In $K^\circ_{\mathrm{perf}}(X \to Y)$, proper flat morphisms have canonical orientations given by $[f] = [\mathcal{O}_X]$. A canonical orientation $[f]$ determines functorial Gysin homomorphisms $f^! : U_*(Y) \to U_*(X)$ and, if f is confined, $f_! : U^*(X) \to U^*(Y)$.

Now consider another category $\overline{\mathcal{C}}$ with a bivariant theory $\overline{U}$. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \to \overline{\mathcal{C}}$ be a functor preserving final objects, confined morphisms, and independent squares. We generally write X, f, etc., for objects and morphisms of $\mathcal{C}$, and $\overline{X}$, $\overline{f}$, etc., for those of $\overline{\mathcal{C}}$. When no confusion seems likely, we sometimes

abbreviate the functor F by writing $\overline{X}$ and $\overline{f}$ for the images under F of an object X and morphism f, respectively. A *Grothendieck transformation* is a natural map $U(X \to Y) \to \overline{U}(\overline{X} \to \overline{Y})$, compatible with product, pullback, and pushforward.

In the language of [Fulton and MacPherson 1981], a *Riemann–Roch formula* for a Grothendieck transformation $t : U(X \to Y) \to \overline{U}(\overline{X} \to \overline{Y})$ is an equation

$$t([f]_U) = u_f \cdot [\overline{f}]_{\overline{U}},$$

for some $u_f \in \overline{U}^*(\overline{X})$. For the homology and cohomology components, this translates into commutativity of the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U^*(X) & \xrightarrow{t^\cdot} & \overline{U}^*(\overline{X}) \\ {\scriptstyle f_!}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \overline{f}_!(\ \cdot u_f)} \\ U^*(Y) & \xrightarrow{t^\cdot} & \overline{U}^*(\overline{Y}) \end{array} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} U_*(Y) & \xrightarrow{t_\cdot} & \overline{U}_*(\overline{Y}) \\ {\scriptstyle f^!}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle u_f \cdot \overline{f}^!} \\ U_*(X) & \xrightarrow{t_\cdot} & \overline{U}_*(\overline{X}) \end{array}$$

Our focus will be on operational bivariant theories built from homology theories, with the operational Chow and K-theory discussed in Section 2C as the main examples. The general construction is described in [Fulton and MacPherson 1981]; see also [González and Karu 2015]. Briefly, a homology theory U_* is a functor from $\mathcal{C}$ to groups, covariant for confined morphisms. The associated operational bivariant theory $\operatorname{op} U$ is defined by taking operators $(c_g) \in \operatorname{op} U(f : X \to Y)$ to be collections of homomorphisms $c_g : U_*(Y') \to U_*(X')$, one for each independent square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g} \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

subject to compatibility with pullback across independent squares and pushforward along confined morphisms.

This is usually refined by specifying a collection $\mathcal{Z}$ of distinguished operators, and passing to the smaller bivariant theory $\operatorname{op} U_{\mathcal{Z}}$ consisting of operators that commute with the Gysin maps determined by $\mathcal{Z}$. The collection $\mathcal{Z}$ is part of the data of the bivariant theory. For example, in operational Chow or K-theory, $\mathcal{Z}$ consists of the orientation classes $[f]$ associated to regular embeddings or flat morphisms, as described in Section 2C. When $\mathcal{Z}$ is clear from context, we omit the subscript, and write simply $\operatorname{op} U$.

We construct Grothendieck transformations using the following observation:

Proposition 2.7. *Let $\mathcal{C}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{C}}$ be categories with homology theories U_* and $\overline{U}_*$, respectively, with associated operational bivariant theories $\operatorname{op} U$ and $\operatorname{op} \overline{U}$. Suppose $F : \mathcal{C} \to \overline{\mathcal{C}}$ is a functor preserving final objects, confined morphisms, and independent squares, with a left adjoint $L : \overline{\mathcal{C}} \to \mathcal{C}$, such that for all objects $\overline{X}$ of $\overline{\mathcal{C}}$, the canonical map $\overline{X} \to FL(\overline{X})$ is an isomorphism.*

Then any natural isomorphism $\tau : U_* \to \overline{U}_* \circ F$ extends canonically to a Grothendieck transformation $t : \operatorname{op} U \to \operatorname{op} \overline{U}$. Furthermore, if all operators in $\overline{\mathcal{Z}}$ are contained in the subgroups generated by $t(\mathcal{Z})$, then t induces a Grothendieck transformation $t : \operatorname{op} U_{\mathcal{Z}} \to \operatorname{op} \overline{U}_{\overline{\mathcal{Z}}}$.

In the proposition and proof below, $\overline{X}$, etc., denotes an arbitrary object of $\overline{\mathcal{C}}$, and we write $F(X)$, etc., for the images of objects under the functor F.

Proof. The transformation is constructed as follows. Suppose we are given $c \in \operatorname{op} U(X \to Y)$ and a map $\bar{g} : \overline{Y}' \to F(Y)$. Continuing our notation for fiber products, let $\overline{X}' = F(X) \times_{F(Y)} \overline{Y}'$ and $X' = X \times_Y L(\overline{Y}')$. By the hypotheses on F and L, there is a natural isomorphism $\overline{X}' \xrightarrow{\sim} F(X')$.

Now define $t(c)_{\bar{g}} : \overline{U}_*(\overline{Y}') \to \overline{U}_*(\overline{X}')$ as the composition

$$\overline{U}_*(\overline{Y}') = \overline{U}_*(FL(\overline{Y}')) \xrightarrow{\tau^{-1}} U_*(L(\overline{Y}')) \xrightarrow{c_g} U_*(X') \xrightarrow{\tau} \overline{U}_*(F(X')) = \overline{U}_*(\overline{X}'),$$

where $g : L(\overline{Y}') \to Y$ corresponds to $\bar{g} : \overline{Y}' \to F(Y)$ by the adjunction. The proof that this defines a Grothendieck transformation is a straightforward verification of the axioms. □

The prototypical example of a Grothendieck transformation and Riemann–Roch formula relates K-theory to Chow. When f is a proper smooth morphism, the class u_f is given by the Todd class of the relative tangent bundle, $\operatorname{td}(T_f)$. The transformation $t^{\cdot}$ is the Chern character, and the commutativity of the first diagram is the Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch theorem,

$$\operatorname{ch}(f_*(\alpha)) = f_*(\operatorname{ch}(E) \cdot \operatorname{td}(T_f)).$$

The commutativity of the second diagram is the Verdier–Riemann–Roch theorem; there is a unique functorial transformation $t_{\cdot} = \tau : K_\circ(X) \to A_*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ that extends the Chern character for smooth varieties, and satisfies

$$\tau(f^!(\beta)) = \operatorname{td}(T_f) \cdot f^!(\tau(\beta))$$

for all $\beta \in K_\circ(Y)$, whenever $f : X \to Y$ is an lci morphism. These two theorems were refined in [Baum et al. 1975], and [Fulton and Gillet 1983], respectively, to include the case where f is a proper lci morphism of possibly singular varieties.

3. Operational Grothendieck–Verdier–Riemann–Roch

The equivariant Riemann–Roch theorem of Edidin and Graham [2000] states that there are natural homomorphisms

$$K_\circ^T(X) \to \widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \xrightarrow{\tau} \widehat{A}_*^T(X)_{\mathbb{Q}},$$

the second of which is an isomorphism. Here $\widehat{A}_*^T(X)$ is the completion along the ideal of positive-degree elements in $A_T^*(\mathrm{pt}) = \operatorname{Sym}^* M$. Combining with Proposition 2.7 and Lemma 2.4, we obtain a bivariant Riemann–Roch theorem.

Theorem 3.1. *There are Grothendieck transformations*

$$\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) \to \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}} \xrightarrow{t} \widehat{A}_T^*(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}},$$

the second of which is an isomorphism.

These transformations are compatible with the change-of-groups homomorphisms constructed in Appendix A. If $T' \subseteq T$ is a subtorus, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{A}_T^*(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\mathrm{op}K_{T'}^\circ(X \to Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_{T'}^\circ(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{A}_{T'}^*(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}}
\end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. The transformation from $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ$ to $(\mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is completion and tensoring by $\mathbb{Q}$, so there is nothing to prove. To obtain the second transformation, we apply Proposition 2.7, taking F to be the identity functor. The only subtlety is in showing that t takes the operations commuting with classes in $\mathcal{Z}$ (refined pullbacks for smooth morphisms and regular embeddings, in K-theory) to ones commuting with those in $\overline{\mathcal{Z}}$ (the same pullbacks in Chow theory). (By Remark 2.6, commutativity with flat pullback can be weakened to just smooth pullback without affecting the bivariant theories A_T^* and $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ$.) Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
X'' & \longrightarrow & Y'' & \longrightarrow & Z'' \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h'} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h} \\
X' & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & Z' \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g} & & \\
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & &
\end{array}$$

where h is a smooth morphism or a regular embedding. Let $\mathrm{td} = \mathrm{td}(T_h)$ be the equivariant Todd class of the virtual tangent bundle of h, and let $\alpha \in \widehat{A}_T^*(Y')_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and $c \in \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Using the equivariant Riemann–Roch isomorphism $\tau : (\widehat{K}_\circ^T)_{\mathbb{Q}} \to (\widehat{A}_*^T)_{\mathbb{Q}}$, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau(c_{gh'}(\tau^{-1}(h^!\alpha))) &= \tau(c_{gh'}(\tau^{-1}(\mathrm{td}\cdot\mathrm{td}^{-1}\cdot h^!\alpha))) \\
&= \mathrm{td}^{-1}\cdot\tau(c_{gh'}(h^!(\tau^{-1}\alpha))) \\
&= \mathrm{td}^{-1}\cdot\tau(h^!(c_g(\tau^{-1}\alpha))) \\
&= \mathrm{td}^{-1}\cdot\mathrm{td}\cdot h^!(\tau(c_g(\tau^{-1}\alpha))) \\
&= h^!(\tau(c_g(\tau^{-1}\alpha))),
\end{aligned}$$

as required.

For compatibility with change-of-groups, apply [Edidin and Graham 2000, Proposition 3.2], observing that the tangent bundle of T/T' is trivial, so its Todd class is 1. □

4. Adams–Riemann–Roch

We briefly recall that $K_T^\circ(X)$ is a λ-ring and hence carries *Adams operations*. These are ring endomorphisms ψ^j, indexed by positive integers j, and characterized by the properties

(a) $\psi^j[L] = [L^{\otimes j}]$ for any line bundle L, and

(b) $f^* \circ \psi^j = \psi^j \circ f^*$ for any morphism $f : X \to Y$.

Adams operations do not commute with (derived) push forward under proper morphisms, but the failure to commute is quantified precisely by the equivariant Adams–Riemann–Roch theorem, at least when f is a projective local complete intersection morphism and X has the T-equivariant resolution property, as is the case when X is smooth. The role of the Todd class for the Adams–Riemann–Roch theorem is played by the equivariant Bott elements $\theta^j(T_f^\vee) \in K_T^\circ(X')$, where $T_f^\vee$ is the virtual cotangent bundle of the lci morphism f. The Bott element θ^j is a homomorphism of (additive and multiplicative) monoids

$$\theta^j : (K_T^\circ(X)^+, +) \to (K_T^\circ(X), \cdot),$$

where $K_T^\circ(X)^+ \subseteq K_T^\circ(X)$ is the monoid of *positive elements*, generated—as a monoid—by classes of vector bundles. It is characterized by the properties

(a) $\theta^j(L) = 1 + L + \cdots + L^{j-1}$ for any equivariant line bundle L,

(b) $g^*\theta^j = \theta^j g^*$ for any equivariant morphism $g : X'' \to X'$.

For example, $\theta^j(1) = j$, and more generally $\theta^j(n) = j^n$. If j is inverted in $K_T^\circ(X)$, then the Bott element θ^j extends to all of $K_T^\circ(X)$, and becomes a homomorphism from the additive to the multiplicative group of $\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X)[j^{-1}]$. That is, $\theta^j(c)$ is invertible in $\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X)[j^{-1}]$, for any $c \in K_T^\circ(X)$.

Theorem 4.1 [Köck 1998, Theorem 4.5]. *Let X be a T-variety with the resolution property, and let $f : X' \to X$ be an equivariant projective lci morphism. Then, for every class $c \in K_T^\circ(X')$,*

$$\psi^j f_*(c) = f_*(\theta^j(T_f^\vee)^{-1} \cdot \psi^j(c)) \tag{5}$$

in $\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X)[j^{-1}]$.

We will define Adams operations in operational K-theory, and prove an operational bivariant generalization of this formula. First, we must review the construction of the covariant Adams operations

$$\psi_j : K_\circ^T(X) \to \widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)[j^{-1}].$$

A (nonequivariant) version for quasiprojective schemes appears in [Soulé 1985, §7]. We eliminate the quasiprojective hypotheses using Chow envelopes; see Remark 4.3.

For quasiprojective X, choose a closed embedding $\iota : X \hookrightarrow M$ in a smooth variety M. By $K_T^\circ(M \text{ on } X)$, we mean the Grothendieck group of equivariant perfect complexes on M which are exact on $M \smallsetminus X$. This is isomorphic to $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \hookrightarrow M)$, which in turn is identified with $K_\circ^T(X)$ via the Poincaré isomorphism. We sometimes will denote this isomorphism by $\iota_* : K_\circ^T(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_T^\circ(M \text{ on } X)$.

Working with perfect complexes on M has the advantage of coming with evident Adams operations: one defines endomorphisms ψ^j of the $K_T^\circ(M)$-module $K_T^\circ(M \text{ on } X)$ by the same properties as the usual Adams operations. To make this independent of the embedding, we must correct by the Bott element. Here is the definition for quasiprojective X: the module homomorphism $\psi_j : K_\circ^T(X) \to \widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)[j^{-1}]$ is defined by the formula

$$\psi_j(\alpha) := \theta^j(T_M^\vee)^{-1} \cdot \psi^j(\iota_*\alpha),$$

where T_M is the tangent bundle of M.

Lemma 4.2. *The homomorphism ψ_j is independent of the choice of embedding $X \hookrightarrow M$. Furthermore, it commutes with proper pushforward: if $f : X \to Y$ is an equivariant proper morphism of quasiprojective schemes, then $f_*\psi_j(\alpha) = \psi_j(f_*\alpha)$ for all $\alpha \in K_\circ^T(X)$.*

Proof. To see ψ_j is independent of M, we apply the Adams–Riemann–Roch theorem for nonsingular quasiprojective varieties. Given two embeddings $\iota : X \hookrightarrow M$ and $\iota' : X \hookrightarrow M'$, consider the product embedding $X \hookrightarrow M \times M'$, with projections π and π'. Let us write θ_M^j for $\theta^j(T_M^\vee)$, etc., and suppress notation for pullbacks, so for instance $\theta^j(T_\pi^\vee) = \theta_{M'}^j$. Let us temporarily write

$$\psi_j^M(\alpha) = (\theta_M^j)^{-1} \cdot \psi^j(\iota_*\alpha)$$

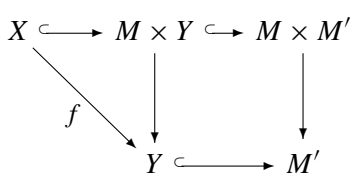
for the Adams operation with respect to the embedding in M, and similarly for M' and $M \times M'$.

Using the projection $\pi : M \times M' \to M$ to compare embeddings, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi_j^M(\alpha) &= (\theta_M^j)^{-1} \cdot \psi^j(\iota_*\alpha) \\
&= (\theta_{M'}^j) \cdot (\theta_{M\times M'}^j)^{-1} \cdot \psi^j(\pi_*(\iota \times \iota')_*\alpha) \\
&= \pi_*\big((\theta_{M\times M'}^j)^{-1} \cdot \psi^j((\iota \times \iota')_*\alpha)\big) \qquad \text{(by (5))} \\
&= \psi_j^{M\times M'}(\alpha),
\end{aligned}$$

and similarly one sees $\psi_j^{M'}(\alpha) = \psi_j^{M\times M'}(\alpha)$.

Covariance for equivariant proper maps is similar. Given such a map $f : X \to Y$ between quasiprojective varieties, one can factor it as in the following diagram:



Here M and M' are smooth schemes into which X and Y embed, respectively. Abusing notation slightly, we write

$$f_* : K_T^\circ(M \times M' \text{ on } X) \to K_T^\circ(M' \text{ on } Y)$$

for the pushforward homomorphism corresponding to $f_* : K_\circ^T(X) \to K_\circ^T(Y)$ under the canonical isomorphisms. Computing as before, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f_*\psi^j(\alpha) &= f_*\big((\theta^j_{M\times M'})^{-1} \cdot \psi^j(\iota_*\alpha)\big) \\ &= f_*\big((\theta^j_M)^{-1}(\theta^j_{M'})^{-1} \cdot \psi^j(\iota_*\alpha)\big) \\ &= (\theta^j_{M'})^{-1}\psi^j(f_*\alpha) \qquad \text{(by (5))} \\ &= \psi^j(f_*\alpha), \end{aligned}$$

as claimed. □

Remark 4.3. To define covariant Adams operations for a general variety X, we choose an equivariant Chow envelope $X' \to X$, with X' quasiprojective, and apply the descent sequence (2):

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} K_\circ^T(X' \times_X X') & \longrightarrow & K_\circ^T(X') & \longrightarrow & K_\circ^T(X) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \psi^j} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \psi^j} & & \vdots{\scriptstyle \psi^j} & & \\ \widehat{K}_\circ^T(X' \times_X X')[j^{-1}] & \longrightarrow & \widehat{K}_\circ^T(X')[j^{-1}] & \longrightarrow & \widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)[j^{-1}] & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

The two vertical arrows on the left are the Adams operations constructed above for quasiprojective schemes, and the corresponding square commutes thanks to covariance; this constructs the dashed arrow on the right.

Lemma 4.4. *The Adams operations ψ^j induce isomorphisms $\widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)[j^{-1}] \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)[j^{-1}]$.*

Proof. We start with the special case where X is smooth and T is trivial. In this case, one sees that $\psi^j : K^\circ(X) \to K^\circ(X)$ becomes an isomorphism after inverting j using the filtration by the submodules $F^n_\gamma \subset K^\circ(X)$ spanned by γ-operations of weight at least n. A general fact about λ-rings is that ψ^j preserves the γ-filtration, and acts on the factor $F^n_\gamma / F^{n+1}_\gamma$ as multiplication by j^n. (See, e.g., [Fulton and Lang 1985, §III] for general facts about γ-operations and this filtration.) Inverting j therefore makes ψ^j an automorphism of $K^\circ(X)[j^{-1}]$. Since the Bott elements θ^j also become invertible, it follows that ψ^j is an automorphism of $K_\circ(X)[j^{-1}] \cong K^\circ(X)[j^{-1}]$.

Still assuming T is trivial, we now allow X to be singular. If X is quasiprojective, embed it as $X \hookrightarrow M$. Restricting the γ-filtration from $K^\circ(M)$ to $K^\circ(M \text{ on } X) \cong K_\circ(X)$, the above argument shows that ψ^j becomes an isomorphism after inverting j. For general X, apply descent as in Remark 4.3.

Finally, the completed equivariant groups $\widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)[j^{-1}]$ are a limit of nonequivariant groups $K_\circ(\mathbb{E} \times^T X)[j^{-1}]$, taken over finite-dimensional approximations $\mathbb{E} \to \mathbb{B}$ to the universal principal T-bundle [Edidin and Graham 2000, §2.1]. Since ψ^j induces automorphisms on each term in the limit, it also induces an automorphism of $\widehat{K}_\circ^T(X)[j^{-1}]$. □

Theorem 4.5. *There are Grothendieck transformations*

$$\mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X \to Y) \xrightarrow{\psi^j} \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}^\circ_T(X \to Y)[j^{-1}]$$

that specialize to $\psi_j : \widehat{K}^T_\circ(X) \to \widehat{K}^T_\circ(X)[j^{-1}]$ *when* Y *is smooth.*

These operations commute with the change-of-groups homomorphisms, and with the Grothendieck–Verdier–Riemann–Roch transformations of Theorem 3.1.

The statement that these generalized Adams operations commute with the Grothendieck–Verdier–Riemann–Roch transformation means that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X \to Y) & \xrightarrow{\psi^j} & \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}^\circ_T(X \to Y)[j^{-1}] \\ \Big\downarrow t & & \Big\downarrow t \\ \widehat{A}^*_T(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}} & \xrightarrow{\psi^j_A} & \widehat{A}^*_T(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}} \end{array}$$

commutes, where ψ^j_A is defined to be multiplication by j^k on $A^k_T(X \to Y)_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Proof. To construct the transformation, one proceeds exactly as for Theorem 3.1: taking F to be the identity functor, we apply Proposition 2.7 to the natural isomorphism $\psi_j : \widehat{K}^T_\circ(-)[j^{-1}] \to \widehat{K}^T_\circ(-)[j^{-1}]$. Composing the resulting Grothendieck transformation with the one given by inverting j and completing produces the desired Adams operation. This agrees with ψ_j on $K^T_\circ(X) = \mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X \to \mathrm{pt})$ by construction, so it also agrees with ψ_j for $K^T_\circ(X) = \mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X \to Y)$ when Y is smooth, using the Poincaré isomorphism.

Commutativity with the change-of-groups homomorphism is evident from the definition. Commutativity with t comes from the corresponding fact for the Chern character in the smooth case [Fulton and Lang 1985, §III]; the general case follows using embeddings of quasiprojective varieties and Chow descent. □

The Adams–Riemann–Roch formula from the Introduction is a consequence.

Remark 4.6. The Adams operations on the cohomology component $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X)$ have the following simple and useful alternative construction. Since $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_T$ is the right Kan extension of K°_T on smooth schemes, there is a natural isomorphism

$$\mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X) \cong \varprojlim_{g:X' \to X} K^\circ_T(X'), \tag{6}$$

where the limit is taken over T-equivariant morphisms to X from smooth T-varieties X'. Hence we may define

$$\psi^j : \mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X) \to \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}^\circ_T(X)[j^{-1}]$$

as the limit of Adams operations on $K^\circ_T(X')$. Similarly, for a projective equivariant lci morphism $f : X \to Y$, and any element $c \in \mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X)$, the identity

$$\psi^j f_*(c) = f_*(\theta^j(T_f^\vee)^{-1} \cdot \psi^j(c)),$$

in $\mathrm{op}\widehat{K}^\circ_T(Y)[j^{-1}]$ may be checked componentwise in $\widehat{K}^\circ_T(Y')$, for each $Y' \to Y$ with Y' smooth; in this context, the formula is that of Theorem 4.1.

Other natural and well-known properties of Adams operations that hold in the equivariant K-theory of smooth varieties carry over immediately, provided that they can be checked component by component in the inverse limit. For instance, the subspace of $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X)$ on which the Adams operation ψ^j acts via multiplication by j^n is independent of j, for any positive integer n, since the same is true in $K_T^\circ(X')$ for all smooth X' mapping to X [Köck 1998, Corollary 5.4].

Similarly, when X is a toric variety, the Adams operation ψ^j on $K_T^\circ(X)$ agrees with pullback φ_j^*, for the natural endomorphism $\varphi_j : X \to X$ induced by multiplication by j on the cocharacter lattice, whose restriction to the dense torus is given by $t \mapsto t^j$ [Morelli 1993, Corollary 1]. Applying the Kimura exact sequence and equivariant resolution of singularities, it follows that the Adams operations on $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X)$ agree with φ_j^*, as well.

5. Localization theorems and Lefschetz–Riemann–Roch

Consider the categories $\mathcal{C} = T\text{-}\mathbf{Sch}$ of T-schemes and equivariant morphisms, and $\bar{\mathcal{C}} = \mathbf{Sch}$ of schemes with trivial T-action (and all morphisms), considered as a full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$. Taking the fixed point scheme $F(X) = X^T$ defines a functor from $\mathcal{C}$ to $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ preserving proper morphisms and fiber squares [Conrad et al. 2010, Proposition A.8.10]; it is right adjoint to the embedding $\bar{\mathcal{C}} \to \mathcal{C}$.

Let $S \subseteq R(T)$ be the multiplicative set generated by $1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda}$ for all $\lambda \in M$. By [Thomason 1992, Théorème 2.1], the homomorphism

$$S^{-1}\iota_* : S^{-1}K_\circ^T(X^T) \to S^{-1}K_\circ^T(X) \tag{7}$$

is an isomorphism for any T-scheme X.

Similarly, let $\bar{S} \subseteq \Lambda_T = \mathrm{Sym}^* M$ be the multiplicative set generated by all $\lambda \in M$. By [Brion 1997, §2.3, Corollary 2], the homomorphism

$$\bar{S}^{-1}\iota_* : \bar{S}^{-1}A_*^T(X^T) \to \bar{S}^{-1}A_*^T(X) \tag{8}$$

is an isomorphism for any T-scheme X.

Theorem 5.1. *The fixed point functor $F(X) = X^T$ gives rise to Grothendieck transformations*

$$S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{loc}^K} S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T \to Y^T) \quad \textit{and} \quad \bar{S}^{-1}A_T^*(X \to Y) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{loc}^A} \bar{S}^{-1}A_T^*(X^T \to Y^T),$$

inducing isomorphisms of $S^{-1}R(T)$-modules and $\bar{S}^{-1}\Lambda_T$-modules, respectively.

These transformations commute with the equivariant Grothendieck–Verdier–Riemann–Roch and Adams–Riemann–Roch transformations: the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{loc}^K} & S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T \to Y^T) \\ \Big\downarrow t & & \Big\downarrow t \\ \bar{S}^{-1}\widehat{A}_T^*(X \to Y) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{loc}^A} & \bar{S}^{-1}\widehat{A}_T^*(X^T \to Y^T) \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{loc}^K} & S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T \to Y^T) \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \psi^j} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \psi^j} \\ \bar{S}^{-1}\mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X \to Y) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{loc}^K} & \bar{S}^{-1}\mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X^T \to Y^T) \end{array}$$

commute.

Proof. First, observe that if X and Y have trivial T-action, then

$$S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) = S^{-1}R(T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{op}K^\circ(X \to Y)$$

canonically, by applying Lemma 2.4 to Kan extension along the inclusion of (**Sch**) in (T-**Sch**) as the subcategory of schemes with trivial action. Letting $\bar{U}_*$ be the homology theory on (**Sch**) given by $X \mapsto S^{-1}R(T) \otimes K_\circ(X)$, it follows that $S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \to Y) = \mathrm{op}\bar{U}(X \to Y)$ for schemes with trivial T-action.

Since $X^T = F(X)$ has a trivial T-action, the target of loc^K may be identified with $\mathrm{op}\bar{U}(F(X) \to F(Y))$. Using the inverse of the isomorphism (7) as "τ" in the statement of Proposition 2.7, we obtain the desired Grothendieck transformation. The construction of loc^A is analogous, using the isomorphism (8).

Commutativity with the Riemann–Roch transformation follows from commutativity of the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^{-1}K_\circ^T(X^T) & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}K_\circ^T(X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S^{-1}\widehat{K}_\circ^T(X^T) & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}\widehat{K}_\circ^T(X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \bar{S}^{-1}\widehat{A}_*^T(X^T) & \longrightarrow & \bar{S}^{-1}\widehat{A}_*^T(X) \end{array}$$

where the top square commutes by functoriality of completion, and the bottom square commutes by functoriality of the Riemann–Roch map (for proper pushforward). The situation for Adams operations is similar. □

Remark 5.2. In general, the Grothendieck transformations loc^K and loc^A are distinct from the pullback maps ι^* induced by the inclusion $\iota : Y^T \to Y$; indeed, the latter is a homomorphism

$$\iota^* : \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X \xrightarrow{f} Y) \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(f^{-1}Y^T \to Y^T),$$

but the inclusion $X^T \subseteq f^{-1}Y^T$ may be strict, and the pushforward along this inclusion need not be an isomorphism. However, for morphisms f such that $X^T = f^{-1}Y^T$, the homomorphism specified by loc^K agrees with ι^*. For instance, this holds when f is an embedding. In particular, taking f to be the identity, the homomorphisms

$$S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) \to S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T)$$

induced by loc^K are identified with the pullback ι^*. The same holds for loc^A.

6. Todd classes and equivariant multiplicities

The formal similarity between Riemann–Roch and localization theorems suggests that the localization analogue of the Todd class should play a central role. This analogue is the *equivariant multiplicity*.

For a proper flat map of T-schemes $f : X \to Y$ such that the induced map $f^T : X^T \to Y^T$ of fixed loci is also flat, we seek a class $\varepsilon(f) \in S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T)$ fitting into commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T) \\ \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle f_!} & & \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle f_!^T(\ \cdot\varepsilon(f))} \\ S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y^T) \end{array} \tag{9}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^{-1}K_\circ^T(Y) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & S^{-1}K_\circ^T(Y^T) \\ \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle f^!} & & \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle \varepsilon(f)\cdot(f^T)^!} \\ S^{-1}K_\circ^T(X) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & S^{-1}K_\circ^T(X^T). \end{array} \tag{10}$$

Or, more generally,

$$\mathrm{loc}^K([f]) = \varepsilon(f)\cdot[f^T] \tag{11}$$

as bivariant classes in $S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T \to Y^T)$.

A unique such class exists when f^T is smooth. Indeed, product with $[f^T]$ induces a Poincaré isomorphism $\cdot[f^T] : \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T \to Y^T)$, so it can be inverted.

Definition 6.1. With notation and assumptions as above, when $f^T : X^T \to Y^T$ is smooth, the class

$$\varepsilon^K(f) = \mathrm{loc}^K([f])\cdot[f^T]^{-1} \quad \text{in} \quad S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T)$$

is called the *total equivariant* (K*-theoretic*) *multiplicity of* f. Restricting $\varepsilon(f)$ to a connected component $P \subseteq X^T$ gives the equivariant multiplicity of f along P,

$$\varepsilon_P^K(f) \in S^{-1}\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(P).$$

The equivariant Chow multiplicities $\varepsilon^A(f) \in \bar{S}^{-1}A_T^*(X^T)$ and $\varepsilon_P^A(f) \in \bar{S}^{-1}A_T^*(P)$ are defined analogously.

Recasting (9) with this definition gives an Atiyah–Bott pushforward formula.

Proposition 6.2. *Suppose $f : X \to Y$ is proper and flat, and $f^T : X^T \to Y^T$ is smooth. Let $Q \subseteq Y^T$ be a connected component. For $\alpha \in \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X)$, we have*

$$(f_!\alpha)_Q = \sum_{f(P)\subseteq Q} f_!^T(\alpha_P \cdot \varepsilon_P^K(f)), \tag{12}$$

where β_Q denotes restriction of a class β to the connected component Q, and the sum on the right-hand side is over all components $P \subseteq X^T$ mapping into Q.

In general—when f^T is flat but not smooth—we do not know when a class $\varepsilon(f)$ exists. However, smoothness of the map on fixed loci is automatic in good situations, e.g., when X^T and Y^T are finite and reduced.

Equivariant multiplicities for the map $X \to \mathrm{pt}$ will be denoted $\varepsilon^K(X)$. Suppose X^T is finite and *nondegenerate*, meaning that the weights $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n$ of the T-action on the Zariski tangent space T_pX are all nonzero, for $p \in X^T$. This implies that the scheme-theoretic fixed locus is reduced [Conrad et al. 2010, Proposition A.8.10(2)], and hence $f^T : X^T \to \mathrm{pt}$ is smooth.

Proposition 6.3. *Suppose p is a nondegenerate fixed point of X, and let C be the tangent cone $C_pX \subseteq T_pX$ at p. Then*

$$\varepsilon_p^K(X) = \frac{[\mathcal{O}_C]}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_1})\cdots(1-\mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_n})} \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon_p^A(X) = \frac{[C]}{\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n}$$

in $S^{-1}R(T)$ and $\bar{S}^{-1}\Lambda_T$, respectively. In particular, if $p \in X$ is nonsingular,

$$\varepsilon_p^K(X) = \frac{1}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_1})\cdots(1-\mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_n})} \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon_p^A(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n}.$$

The proposition justifies our terminology, because it implies the Chow multiplicity $\varepsilon_p^A(X)$ agrees with the Brion–Rossmann equivariant multiplicity [Brion 1997; Rossmann 1989].

Proof. From (10), equivariant multiplicities have the characterizing property

$$[\mathcal{O}_X] = \sum_{p \in X^T} \varepsilon_p^K(X) \cdot [\mathcal{O}_p] \quad \text{and} \quad [X] = \sum_{p \in X^T} \varepsilon_p^A(X) \cdot [p],$$

under identifications $S^{-1}K_\circ^T(X) = S^{-1}K_\circ^T(X^T)$ and $\bar{S}^{-1}A_*^T(X) = \bar{S}^{-1}A_*^T(X^T)$. Under deformation to the tangent cone at p, these equalities become

$$[\mathcal{O}_C] = \varepsilon_p^K(X) \cdot [\mathcal{O}_p] \quad \text{and} \quad [C] = \varepsilon_p^A(X) \cdot [p]$$

in $K_\circ^T(T_pX) = R(T)$ and $A_*^T(T_pX) = \Lambda_T$. Since $[\mathcal{O}_p] = (1-\mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_1})\cdots(1-\mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_n})$ in $K_\circ^T(T_pX)$ and $[p] = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n$ in $A_*^T(T_pX)$, the proposition follows. □

The formula for the K-theoretic multiplicity in the proposition gives $\varepsilon_p^K(X)$ as a multi-graded Hilbert series:

$$\varepsilon_p^K(X) = \sum_{\lambda \in M} (\dim_k \mathcal{O}_{C,\lambda}) \cdot \mathrm{e}^\lambda,$$

where $\mathcal{O}_{C,\lambda}$ is the λ-isotypic component of the rational T-module $\mathcal{O}_C$ (cf. [Rossmann 1989]).

Built into our definition of equivariant multiplicity is another way of computing it, via resolutions. Suppose $f : X \to Y$ is given, with both X^T and Y^T finite and nondegenerate. Then if $f_*[\mathcal{O}_X] = [\mathcal{O}_Y]$, as is the case when Y has rational singularities and $X \to Y$ is a desingularization, we have

$$\varepsilon_q^K(Y) = \sum_{p \in (f^{-1}(q))^T} \varepsilon_p^K(X).$$

This often gives an effective way to compute $\varepsilon_q(Y)$.

A fixed point p is *attractive* if all weights $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ lie in an open half-space.

Lemma 6.4. *If $p \in X^T$ is attractive then $\varepsilon_p^K(X)$ is nonzero in $S^{-1}R(T)$.*

The proof is similar to [Brion 1997, §4.4], which gives the corresponding statement for Chow multiplicities $\varepsilon_p^A(X)$. The K-theory version also follows from the Chow version; by Proposition 6.3, the numerator and denominator of $\varepsilon_p^A(X)$ are the leading terms of the numerator and denominator of $\varepsilon_p^K(X)$, respectively.

Lemma 6.5. *Let X be a complete T-scheme such that all fixed points in X are nondegenerate. If all equivariant multiplicities are nonzero, then the canonical map $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) \to K_\circ^T(X)$, sending $c \mapsto c(\mathcal{O}_X)$, is injective.*

The proof is similar to that of [Gonzales 2014, Theorem 4.1], which gives the analogous result for Chow; we omit the details. Using Lemma 6.4, the hypothesis of Lemma 6.5 is satisfied whenever all fixed points are attractive.

Example 6.6. Lemma 6.5 applies to: projective nonsingular T-varieties with isolated fixed points (by Proposition 6.3); Schubert varieties and complete toric varieties, as they have only attractive fixed points; projective $G \times G$-equivariant embeddings of a connected reductive group G, as they have only finitely many $T \times T$-fixed points, all of which are attractive.

Remark 6.7. The formal analogy between Riemann–Roch and localization theorems was observed by Baum, Fulton and Quart [Baum et al. 1979]. In fact, the relationship between Todd classes and equivariant multiplicities can be made more precise, as follows. Assume $f : X \to Y$ is proper and lci, and $f^T : X^T \to Y^T$ is smooth. From Theorem 5.1 and the Riemann–Roch formulas, we have

$$t(\varepsilon^K(f)) \cdot t([f^T]) = t(\mathrm{loc}^K([f])) = \mathrm{loc}^A(t([f])) = \mathrm{loc}^A(\mathrm{td}(T_f)) \cdot \varepsilon^A(f) \cdot [f^T].$$

In particular, when X^T is finite and nondegenerate, and $Y = \mathrm{pt}$,

$$\mathrm{td}(X)|_p = \frac{\mathrm{ch}(\varepsilon_p^K(X))}{\varepsilon_p^A(X)}.$$

If X is nonsingular at p, with tangent weights $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$, this recovers a familiar formula for the Todd class:

$$\mathrm{td}(X)|_p = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda_i}{1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_i}}.$$

An analogous calculation, applied to Adams–Riemann–Roch, produces similar formulas for the localization of equivariant Bott elements.

Remark 6.8. Suppose $f : X \hookrightarrow Y$ and $f^T : X^T \hookrightarrow Y^T$ are both regular embeddings. The *excess normal bundle* for the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X^T & \hookrightarrow & Y^T \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \hookrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

is $E = (N_{X/Y}|_X)/(N_{X^T/Y^T})$. In this situation, the class $\varepsilon(f)$ satisfying (11) is $\lambda_{-1}(E^*)$, where for any (equivariant) vector bundle V, the class $\lambda_{-1}(V)$ is defined to be $\sum(-1)^i[\bigwedge^i V]$. The analogous class in bivariant Chow theory is $c_e^T(E)$, where e is the rank of E. (This is a restatement of the excess intersection formula. For Chow groups, it is [Fulton 1998, Proposition 17.4.1]. The proof is similar in K-theory; see, e.g., [Köck 1998, Theorem 3.8].)

Remark 6.9. The interaction between localization and Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch can be viewed geometrically as follows. Using coefficients in the ground field, which we denote by $\mathbb{C}$, we have $\mathrm{Spec}(R(T) \otimes \mathbb{C}) = T$ and $\mathrm{Spec}(\Lambda \otimes \mathbb{C}) = \mathfrak{t}$. When $X = \mathrm{pt}$, the equivariant Chern character corresponds to the identification of a formal neighborhood of $0 \in \mathfrak{t}$ with one of $1 \in T$.

Now suppose X has finitely many nondegenerate fixed points, and finitely many one-dimensional orbits, so it is a *T-skeletal variety* in the terminology of [Gonzales 2017]. The GKM-type descriptions of $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X)$ (see [Gonzales 2017, Theorem 5.4]) shows that $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X)_\mathbb{C})$ consists of copies of T, one for each fixed point, glued together along subtori. Similarly, $\mathrm{Spec}(A_T^*(X)_\mathbb{C})$ is obtained by gluing copies of $\mathfrak{t}$ along subspaces. There are structure maps $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X)_\mathbb{C}) \to T$ and $\mathrm{Spec}(A_T^*(X)_\mathbb{C}) \to \mathfrak{t}$, and the equivariant Chern character gives an isomorphism between fibers of these maps over formal neighborhoods of 1 and 0. Equivariant multiplicities are rational functions on these spaces, regular away from the gluing loci.

A similar picture for topological K-theory and singular cohomology was described by Knutson and Rosu [2003].

7. Toric varieties

Let $N = \mathrm{Hom}(M, \mathbb{Z})$, and let Δ be a fan in $N_\mathbb{R}$, i.e., a collection of cones σ fitting together along common faces. This data determines a toric variety $X(\Delta)$, equipped with an action of T. (See, e.g., [Fulton 1993] for details on toric varieties.)

We now use operational Riemann–Roch to give examples of projective toric varieties X such that the forgetful map $K_T^\circ(X) \to K^\circ(X)$ is not surjective.

Proposition 7.1. *Let $X = X(\Delta)$, where Δ is the fan over the faces of the cube with vertices at $\{(\pm 1, \pm 1, \pm 1)\}$. Then $K_T^\circ(X) \to K^\circ(X)$ is not surjective.*

Proof. By [Katz and Payne 2008, Example 4.2], the homomorphism $A_T^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \to A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is not surjective, and therefore neither is the induced homomorphism $\alpha : \widehat{A}_T^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \to A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
K_T^\circ(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{op}\widehat{K}_T^\circ(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \widehat{A}_T^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle\gamma} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\alpha} \\
K^\circ(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} & \xrightarrow{\beta} & \mathrm{op}K^\circ(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} & = & \mathrm{op}K^\circ(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}
\end{array}$$

By [Anderson and Payne 2015, Theorem 1.4], the homomorphism β is surjective. A diagram chase shows that γ cannot be surjective. □

The same statement holds, with the same proof, for the other examples shown in [Katz and Payne 2008] to have a nonsurjective map $A_T^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \to A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Question 7.2. Can one find examples where $A_T^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \to A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is surjective, but $K_T^\circ(X) \to K^\circ(X)$ is not?

Given a basis for $K_\circ^T(X)$, the dual basis for

$$\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) = \mathrm{Hom}(K_\circ^T(X),\, R(T))$$

can be computed using equivariant multiplicities, which are easy to calculate on a toric variety. We illustrate this for a weighted projective plane.

Example 7.3. Let $N = \mathbb{Z}^2$, with basis $\{e_1, e_2\}$, and with dual basis $\{u_1, u_2\}$ for M. Let Δ be the fan with rays spanned by e_1, e_2, and $-e_1 - 2e_2$; the corresponding toric variety $X = X(\Delta)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 2)$. Let D be the toric divisor corresponding to the ray spanned by $-e_1 - 2e_2$, and p the fixed point corresponding to the maximal cone generated by e_1 and $-e_1 - 2e_2$.

Figure 1 shows the equivariant multiplicities for X, D, and p, arranged on the fan to show their restrictions to fixed points. For the two smooth maximal cones, the multiplicities are computed by Proposition 6.3; the singular cone (corresponding to p) can be resolved by adding a ray through $-e_2$.

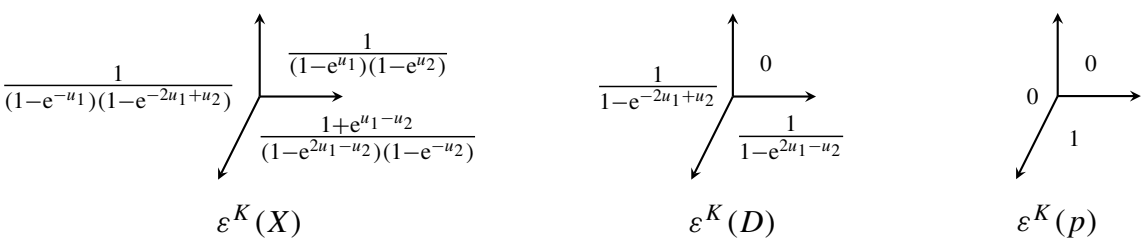


Figure 1. Equivariant multiplicities for $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 2)$.

The classes $[\mathcal{O}_X]$, $[\mathcal{O}_D]$, and $[\mathcal{O}_p]$ form an $R(T)$-linear basis for $K_\circ^T(X)$. The dual basis for $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X)$ was computed in [Anderson and Payne 2015, Example 1.7]. The canonical map $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) \to K_\circ^T(X)$, sending $c \mapsto c(\mathcal{O}_X)$, is then given by

$$[\mathcal{O}_X]^\vee \mapsto (1-\mathrm{e}^{u_1})(1-\mathrm{e}^{u_2})[\mathcal{O}_X] + (\mathrm{e}^{u_1}-\mathrm{e}^{u_1+u_2})[\mathcal{O}_D] + \mathrm{e}^{u_2}[\mathcal{O}_p];$$
$$[\mathcal{O}_D]^\vee \mapsto (\mathrm{e}^{u_1}-\mathrm{e}^{u_1+u_2})[\mathcal{O}_X] + (\mathrm{e}^{-u_1+u_2}+\mathrm{e}^{u_1+u_2}+\mathrm{e}^{u_2}-\mathrm{e}^{u_1})[\mathcal{O}_D] - (\mathrm{e}^{u_2}+\mathrm{e}^{-u_1+u_2})[\mathcal{O}_p];$$
$$[\mathcal{O}_p]^\vee \mapsto \mathrm{e}^{u_2}[\mathcal{O}_X] - (\mathrm{e}^{u_2}+\mathrm{e}^{-u_1+u_2})[\mathcal{O}_D] + \mathrm{e}^{-u_1+u_2}[\mathcal{O}_p].$$

The resulting 3×3 matrix has determinant $\mathrm{e}^{-u_1+2u_2}+\mathrm{e}^{u_2}$, which is not a unit in $R(T)$, and the map $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) \to K_\circ^T(X)$ is injective, but not surjective.

Remark 7.4. When X is an affine toric variety, then it is easy to see $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) \cong R(T)$ and $A_T^*(X) \cong \Lambda$, for example by using the descriptions of these rings as piecewise exponentials and polynomials, respectively [Anderson and Payne 2015; Payne 2006]. (In fact, this is true more generally when X is a T-skeletal variety with a single fixed point, see [Gonzales 2017].) For nonequivariant groups, Edidin and Richey [2020a; 2020b] have recently shown that $\mathrm{op}K^\circ(X) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ and $A^*(X) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. The relationship between the equivariant and nonequivariant groups is subtle. On the other hand, one can use our Riemann–Roch theorems (together with the facts that $\mathrm{op}K^\circ(X)$ and $A^*(X)$ are torsion-free) to deduce the Chow statement from the K-theory one, or vice-versa.

8. Spherical varieties

Let G be a connected reductive linear algebraic group with Borel subgroup B and maximal torus $T \subset B$. A *spherical* variety is a G-variety with a dense B-orbit. In other sources, spherical varieties are assumed to be normal, but here this condition is not needed and we do not assume it. If X is a spherical variety, then it has finitely many B-orbits, and thus also a finite number of G-orbits, each of which is also spherical. Moreover, since every spherical homogeneous space has finitely many T-fixed points, it follows that X^T is finite. Examples of spherical varieties include toric varieties, flag varieties, symmetric spaces, and $G\times G$-equivariant embeddings of G. See [Timashev 2011, §5] for references and further details.

In this section, we describe the equivariant operational K-theory of a possibly singular complete spherical variety using the following localization theorem.

Theorem 8.1 [Gonzales 2017]. *Let X be a T-scheme. If the action of T has enough limits* (*e.g.*, *if X is complete*), *then the restriction homomorphism* $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X) \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T)$ *is injective, and its image is the intersection of the images of the restriction homomorphisms* $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^H) \to \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T)$, *where H runs over all subtori of codimension one in T.* □

When X is singular, the fixed locus X^H may be complicated: its irreducible components Y_i may be singular, and they may intersect along subvarieties of positive dimension. In this context, the restriction map $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^H) \to \bigoplus_i \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y_i)$ is typically not an isomorphism. The following lemma gives a method for overcoming this difficulty; it is proved in [Gonzales 2017, Remark 3.10].

Lemma 8.2. *Let Y be a complete T-scheme with finitely many fixed points, let $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$ be its irreducible components, and write $Y_{ij} = Y_i \cap Y_j$. We identify elements of $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y^T)$ with functions $Y^T \to R(T)$, written $f \mapsto f_x$ (and similarly for Y_i^T). In the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_i \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y_i) \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \iota_Y^*} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \oplus \iota_{Y_i}^*} \\ \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y^T) & \xrightarrow{p} & \bigoplus_i \mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y_i^T) \end{array}$$

all arrows are injective, and we have

$$\mathrm{Im}(p \circ \iota_Y^*) = \mathrm{Im}(\oplus \iota_{Y_i}^*) \cap \{(f^{(i)})_{i=1}^n \mid f_x^{(i)} = f_x^{(j)} \text{ for all } x \in Y_{ij}^T\}.$$

Applying Lemma 8.2 to $Y = X^H$, we can identify the image of $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^H)$ in $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^T)$ by computing $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y_i)$ separately for each irreducible component Y_i, and identifying the conditions imposed on the restrictions to the finitely many T-fixed points.

For the rest of this section, X is a complete spherical G-variety, and $H \subset T$ is a subtorus of codimension one. Our goal is to compute $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(X^H)$, and we begin by studying the possibilities for the irreducible components of X^H.

A subtorus $H \subset T$ is *regular* if its centralizer $C_G(H)$ is equal to T. In this case, $\dim(X^H) \leq 1$. Let Y be an irreducible component of X^H, so the torus T acts on Y. If Y is a single point, or a curve with unique T-fixed point, then $\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y) \cong R(T)$. Otherwise, T acts on the curve Y via a character χ, fixing two points, so $Y^T = \{x, y\}$, and we have

$$\mathrm{op}K_T^\circ(Y) \cong \{(f_x, f_y) \mid f_x - f_y \equiv 0 \bmod (1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\chi})\} \subseteq R(T)^{\oplus 2}.$$

One can see this from the integration formula: we must have $\varepsilon_x \cdot f_x + \varepsilon_y \cdot f_y \in R(T)$, and clearing denominators in the requirement

$$\frac{f_x}{1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\chi}} + \frac{f_y}{1 - \mathrm{e}^{\chi}} \in R(T) \tag{13}$$

leads to the asserted divisibility condition; see [Gonzales 2017, Proposition 5.2]. This settles the case of regular subtori.

If the codimension-one subtorus H is not regular, then it is *singular*. A subtorus of codimension one is singular if and only if it is the identity component of the kernel of some positive root. In this case, $C_G(H) \subseteq G$ is generated by H together with a subgroup isomorphic to SL_2 or PGL_2. In particular, there is a nontrivial homomorphism $SL_2 \to C_G(H) \subseteq G$. By [Brion 1997, Proposition 7.1], each irreducible component of X^H is spherical with respect to this SL_2 action, and $\dim(X^H) \leq 2$.

Analyzing the case of a singular codimension-one subtorus H will take up most of the rest of this section. We set the following notation.

Notation 8.3. Let $H \subset T$ be a singular subtorus of codimension one, and let $\varphi : G' = SL_2 \to C_G(H) \subseteq G$ be the corresponding homomorphism. Let $B' = \varphi^{-1}B \subset G'$, a Borel subgroup which may be identified with upper-triangular matrices in SL_2.

Let $D' = \varphi^{-1}T \subset G'$, maximal torus which may be identified with diagonal matrices in SL_2. We further identify D' with $\mathbb{G}_m$ via $\zeta \mapsto \mathrm{diag}(\zeta^{-1}, \zeta)$. Let $D = \varphi(D') \subseteq T$, a one-dimensional subgroup such that $T \cong D \times H$.

Finally, let Y be an irreducible component of X^H, and let $\widetilde{Y}$ be its normalization. We consider both Y and $\widetilde{Y}$ as spherical G'-varieties via $\varphi : G' \to G$.

To describe the geometry of the varieties Y and $\widetilde{Y}$, we use the classification of normal complete spherical varieties from [Ahiezer 1983] (see also [Alexeev and Brion 2006, Example 2.17]). By [Ahiezer 1983], the normal G'-variety $\widetilde{Y}$ is equivariantly isomorphic to one of the following:

(1) A single point.

(2) A projective line $\mathbb{P}^1 = G'/B'$.

(3) A projective plane $\mathbb{P}(V)$, on which $G' = SL_2$ acts by the projectivization of its linear action on $V = \mathrm{Sym}^2 \mathbb{C}^2$ (quadratic forms in two variables) with two orbits, the conic of degenerate forms and its complement, which is isomorphic to $G'/N_{G'}(D')$.

(4) A product of two projective lines $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, on which G' acts diagonally with two orbits, the diagonal and its complement, which is a dense orbit isomorphic to G'/D'.

(5) A Hirzebruch surface $\mathbb{F}_n = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(n))$, $n \geq 1$, on which G' acts via its natural actions on $\mathbb{P}^1$ and the linearized sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(n)$, with three orbits. The dense orbit has isotropy group U_n, the semidirect product of a one-dimensional unipotent subgroup $U \subset B'$ with the subgroup of n-th roots of unity in D', and the complement of this orbit consists of two closed orbits C_+ and C_-, which are sections of the fibration $\mathbb{F}_n \to \mathbb{P}^1$ with self-intersection n and $-n$, respectively.

(6) A normal projective surface P_n obtained from $\mathbb{F}_n$ by contracting the negative section C_-. In this case, $\widetilde{Y}$ has three G'-orbits: the dense orbit with isotropy group U_n, the image of the positive section C_+, and a fixed point (the image of the contracted curve C_-). For $n = 1$, this case includes $P_1 \cong \mathbb{P}^2$, a compactification of SL_2 acting on $\mathbb{A}^2$ by the standard representation.

Our first goal is to reduce to the case where Y is normal, so that we can use the above classification.

Lemma 8.4. *Every G'-orbit in Y is the isomorphic image of a G'-orbit in $\widetilde{Y}$. In particular, the normalization $\pi : \widetilde{Y} \to Y$ is a G'-equivariant envelope.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{O} = G' \cdot x$ be an orbit in Y. If $\mathcal{O}$ is open, then $\pi^{-1}(\mathcal{O})$ maps isomorphically to $\mathcal{O}$. Suppose $\mathcal{O}$ is not open. Then either $\mathcal{O} \simeq G'/B'$ or $\mathcal{O}$ is a G'-fixed point. In either case, the isotropy group G'_x is connected, and hence acts trivially on $\pi^{-1}(x)$. Then, for any $y \in \pi^{-1}(x)$, $G' \cdot y$ maps isomorphically to $G' \cdot x$. □

Corollary 8.5. *The normalization $\pi : \widetilde{Y} \to Y$ is bijective unless Y is a surface with a double curve obtained by identifying C_+ and C_- in $\mathbb{F}_n$.*

Such surfaces are complete and algebraic, but not projective. See, e.g., [Kodaira 1968]. In particular, if X is projective then π is bijective for all H and all Y.

Proof. By Lemma 8.4, every G'-orbit in Y is the isomorphic image of an orbit in $\widetilde{Y}$. Hence Y has at most three G'-orbits. Let $y \in Y$. If y is in the open orbit, then $|\pi^{-1}(y)| = 1$. Otherwise, y is in a closed orbit, and its stabilizer is either G' or B'. If y is a G'-fixed point, then each point in $\pi^{-1}(y)$ is fixed. Since $\widetilde{Y}$ has at most one G'-fixed point, we conclude that $|\pi^{-1}(y)| = 1$. Otherwise, the orbit of each $z \in \pi^{-1}(y)$ is a G'-curve in $\widetilde{Y}$ mapping isomorphically to $\mathcal{O}_y$.

Consequently, π is a bijection unless it identifies two G'-stable curves in $\widetilde{Y}$. From the classification above, we see that the only way this can happen is if $\widetilde{Y} \cong \mathbb{F}_n$ and π identifies the curves C_+ and C_-. It is worth noting that this gluing, being G'-equivariant, is uniquely determined. Indeed, to glue C_+ and C_- so that the quotient inherits a G'-action, we should use a G'-equivariant isomorphism $C_+ \to C_-$. The Borel subgroup B' also acts on both curves, with unique fixed points $p_+ \in C_+$ and $p_- \in C_-$. Thus an equivariant isomorphism must send p_+ to p_-. Since C_+ and C_- are homogeneous for G', this determines the map. □

Corollary 8.5 together with the Kimura sequence (equation (4) of Section 2C) implies the following:

Corollary 8.6. *The normalization map $\pi : \widetilde{Y} \to Y$ induces an isomorphism $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(\widetilde{Y})$, unless Y is a surface with a double curve obtained by identifying C_+ and C_- in $\mathbb{F}_n$.* □

Since $T \cong D \times H$, it follows from [Anderson and Payne 2015, Corollary 5.6] that

$$\mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X^H) \cong \mathrm{op}K^\circ_D(X^H) \otimes R(H).$$

Our analysis therefore reduces to computing $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_D(Y)$ in all cases listed above. In each case, Y has finitely many D-fixed points, so we will compute $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_D(Y)$ as a subring of $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_D(Y^D)$, which is a direct sum of finitely many copies of $R(D) \cong R(\mathbb{G}_m)$.

Moreover, the homomorphism $D' \to D$ is either an isomorphism or a double cover, so the corresponding homomorphism $R(D) \to R(D')$ is either an isomorphism or an injection which may be identified with the inclusion $\mathbb{Z}[e^{\pm 2t}] \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[e^{\pm t}]$. In view of Lemma 8.4 and its corollaries, then, it suffices to describe $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(Y)$, where Y is one of the six normal G'-varieties listed above, or the surface with a double curve obtained by identifying C_+ and C_- in $\mathbb{F}_n$. In fact, if χ is a root of G, then the homomorphism $R(D) \to R(D')$ maps e^χ to e^{2t}. When $D' \to D$ is a double cover, t is not a character of D, only χ is. But since $R(D)$ embeds in $R(D')$, the localized description of $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_D(Y)$ will be defined by the same divisibility conditions as that of $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(Y)$, just taken in the subring $R(D) \subset R(D')$.

If Y is a G'-fixed point, then $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(Y) \simeq R(D')$.

If $Y = \mathbb{P}^1$, then $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(Y) \simeq \{(f, g) \in R(D')^{\oplus 2} \mid f - g \equiv 0 \bmod 1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha}\}$, where $\alpha = 2t$ is the positive root of G'.

For the cases (3) to (5), we shall obtain an explicit presentation of the equivariant K-theory rings by following Brion's description of the corresponding equivariant Chow groups [Brion 1997, Proposition 7.2]. Recall that the character t identifies D' with $\mathbb{G}_m$, as in Notation 8.3, so $R(D') \cong \mathbb{Z}[\mathrm{e}^{\pm t}]$.

For the projective plane $\mathbb{P}(V)$, with $V = \mathrm{Sym}^2 \mathbb{C}^2$, the weights of D' acting on V are $-2t$, 0, and $2t$. We denote by x, y, z the corresponding D'-fixed points, so $x = [1, 0, 0]$, $y = [0, 1, 0]$, and $z = [0, 0, 1]$. We make the identification $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(\mathbb{P}(V)^{D'}) = R(D')^{\oplus 3}$, using this ordering of fixed points.

For $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ with the diagonal action of $G' = SL_2$, the torus D' acts diagonally with weights $-t$, t on each factor. This action has exactly four fixed points, which we write as $x = ([1, 0], [1, 0])$, $y = ([0, 1], [1, 0])$, $z = ([1, 0], [0, 1])$, and $w = ([0, 1], [0, 1])$, and identify $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}((\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1)^{D'}) = R(D')^{\oplus 4}$ using this ordering.

Finally, for a Hirzebruch surface $\mathbb{F}_n$ ($n \geq 1$) with ruling $\pi : \mathbb{F}_n \to \mathbb{P}^1$, there are exactly four D'-fixed points x, y, z, w, where x, z (resp. y, w) are mapped to $0 = [1, 0]$ (resp. $\infty = [0, 1]$) by π. We assume that x and y lie in the G'-invariant section C_+ (with positive self-intersection), and that z and w lie in the negative G'-invariant section C_-. With this ordering of the fixed points, we identify $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(\mathbb{F}_n^{D'})$ with $R(D')^{\oplus 4}$.

Theorem 8.7. *With notation as above, for Y one of these three surfaces, the image of the homomorphism $\iota^*_{D'} : \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(Y) \to \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(Y^{D'})$ is as follows.*

(1) $(Y = \mathbb{P}(V))$ *Triples (f_x, f_y, f_z) such that*

$$f_x - f_y \equiv f_y - f_z \equiv 0 \bmod (1 - \mathrm{e}^{-2t}),$$
$$f_x - f_z \equiv 0 \bmod (1 - \mathrm{e}^{-4t}),$$

and

$$f_x - \mathrm{e}^{-2t}(1 + \mathrm{e}^{-2t})\, f_y + \mathrm{e}^{-6t}\, f_z \equiv 0 \bmod (1 - \mathrm{e}^{-2t})(1 - \mathrm{e}^{-4t}).$$

(2) $(Y = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1)$ *Quadruples (f_x, f_y, f_z, f_w) such that*

$$f_x - f_y \equiv f_x - f_z \equiv f_y - f_w \equiv f_z - f_w \equiv 0 \bmod (1 - \mathrm{e}^{-2t}),$$

and

$$f_x - \mathrm{e}^{-2t}\, f_y - \mathrm{e}^{-2t}\, f_z + \mathrm{e}^{-4t}\, f_w \equiv 0 \bmod (1 - \mathrm{e}^{-2t})^2.$$

(3) $(Y = \mathbb{F}_n)$ *Quadruples (f_x, f_y, f_z, f_w) such that*

$$f_x - f_y \equiv f_z - f_w \equiv 0 \bmod (1 - \mathrm{e}^{-2t}),$$
$$f_x - f_z \equiv f_y - f_w \equiv 0 \bmod (1 - \mathrm{e}^{-nt}),$$

and

$$f_x + \mathrm{e}^{-(n+2)t}\, f_y - \mathrm{e}^{-nt}\, f_z - \mathrm{e}^{-2t}\, f_w \equiv 0 \bmod (1 - \mathrm{e}^{-2t})(1 - \mathrm{e}^{-nt}).$$

Proof. The two-term conditions come from T-invariant curves, as in (13) above. The three- and four-term conditions may similarly be deduced from the requirement

$$\sum_{p \in Y^{D'}} \varepsilon_p(Y) \cdot f_p \in R(D').$$

To write these out, one needs computations of the tangent weights at each fixed point. For $\mathbb{P}(V)$ and $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, these computations are standard, using the actions specified. For $\mathbb{F}_n$, we consider it as the subvariety of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ defined by

$$\mathbb{F}_n = \{([a_0, a_1, a_2], [b_1, b_2]) \mid a_1 b_1^n = a_2 b_2^n\},$$

with D' acting by

$$\zeta \cdot ([a_0, a_1, a_2], [b_1, b_2]) = ([a_0, \zeta^n a_1, \zeta^{-n} a_2], [\zeta^{-1} b_1, \zeta b_2]).$$

The weights on fixed points of $\mathbb{F}_n$ are as follows:

Fixed point	weights
$x = ([0, 0, 1], [1, 0])$	$2t, nt$
$y = ([0, 1, 0], [0, 1])$	$-2t, -nt$
$z = ([1, 0, 0], [1, 0])$	$2t, -nt$
$w = ([1, 0, 0], [0, 1])$	$-2t, nt$

Now the three-term relation for $\mathbb{P}(V)$ comes from clearing denominators in the condition that

$$\frac{f_x}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2t})(1-\mathrm{e}^{-4t})} + \frac{f_y}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2t})(1-\mathrm{e}^{2t})} + \frac{f_z}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{2t})(1-\mathrm{e}^{4t})},$$

belong to $R(D')$. Similarly, the four-term relation for $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\mathbb{F}_n$ come from requiring that

$$\frac{f_x}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2t})^2} + \frac{f_y}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2t})(1-\mathrm{e}^{2t})} + \frac{f_z}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2t})(1-\mathrm{e}^{2t})} + \frac{f_w}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{2t})^2}$$

and

$$\frac{f_x}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2t})(1-\mathrm{e}^{-nt})} + \frac{f_y}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{2t})(1-\mathrm{e}^{nt})} + \frac{f_z}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2t})(1-\mathrm{e}^{nt})} + \frac{f_w}{(1-\mathrm{e}^{2t})(1-\mathrm{e}^{-nt})},$$

respectively, belong to $R(D')$.

To see that the divisibility conditions are sufficient, one can use a Białynicki-Birula decomposition to produce an $R(D')$-linear basis of $K^\circ_{D'}(Y)$, and verify that the conditions guarantee a tuple may be expressed as a linear combination of such basis elements. We carry out this explicitly for the case $Y = \mathbb{F}_n$, and leave the other cases as exercises, since they can be checked in a similar way. We proceed inductively. For any $f_x \in R(D')$, the element $(f_x, f_x, f_x, f_x) = f_x \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1)$ is certainly in the image of ι_D^*, because $(1, 1, 1, 1) = \iota_D^*([\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_n}])$. To see that (f_x, f_y, f_z, f_w) is in the image, it suffices to show that $(0, f_y - f_x, f_z - f_x, f_w - f_x)$ is in the image; that is, we may assume the first entry is zero. By the divisibility conditions, we can write such an element as $(0, (1 - e^{-2t})g_y, g_z, g_w)$. Now note that $-e^{-2t} g_y [\mathcal{O}_{\pi^{-1}(\infty)}] \in K^\circ_{D'}(\mathbb{F}_n)$ restricts to $(0, (1 - e^{-2t})g_y, 0, (1 - e^{-2t})g_y)$, and by subtracting this, we reduce to the case where the first two entries are zero. So, again by the divisibility conditions, it suffices to prove that $(0, 0, (1 - e^{-nt})h_z, h_w)$ lies in the image. Next, observe that the element $-e^{-nt} h_z [\mathcal{O}_{C_-}] \in K^\circ_{D'}(\mathbb{F}_n)$ restricts to $(0, 0, (1 - e^{-nt})h_z, -e^{-nt}(1 - e^{-nt})h_z)$, and by subtracting this, we can reduce finally to the case where the first three entries are zero. Thus, by the divisibility conditions,

it suffices to prove that $(0, 0, 0, (1-e^{-2t})(1-e^{-nt})s_w)$ lies in the image. But this is the restriction of $-s_w e^{-2t}[\mathcal{O}_{\{w\}}] \in K^\circ_{D'}(\mathbb{F}_n)$.

In summary, we have shown that any element $(f_x, f_y, f_z, f_w) \in R(D')^{\oplus 4}$ that satisfies the divisibility conditions belongs to the linear span of the images of the classes $[\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_n}]$, $[\mathcal{O}_{\pi^{-1}(\infty)}]$, $[\mathcal{O}_{C_-}]$, and $[\mathcal{O}_{\{w\}}]$. Since these classes freely generate $K^\circ_{D'}(\mathbb{F}_n)$, the result follows. □

Remark 8.8. The conditions presented here complete the description claimed in [Banerjee and Can 2017, Theorem 1.1], where the three- and four-term relations are missing. To see that these relations are indeed necessary, consider the case $Y = \mathbb{P}(V)$. Then $K^\circ_{D'}(\mathbb{P}(V))$ is freely generated by the classes of the structure sheaves of the point z, the line (yz) and the whole $\mathbb{P}(V)$. These classes restrict respectively to

$$(0, 0, (1-\mathrm{e}^{-2t})(1-\mathrm{e}^{-4t})), \quad (0, 1-\mathrm{e}^{-2t}, 1-\mathrm{e}^{-4t}), \quad (1, 1, 1).$$

Certainly they satisfy the divisibility relations. However, the triple $(0, 0, 1-e^{-4t})$ satisfies the two-term conditions of [Banerjee and Can 2017, Theorem 1.1], but it does not lie in the span of those basis elements.

Next, we consider the case when Y is the normal surface P_n obtained by contracting the unique section C_- of negative self-intersection in $\mathbb{F}_n$, as in item (6) above. For $n > 1$, this surface is singular. We use the fact that the map $q : \mathbb{F}_n \to P_n$, which contracts C_- to a fixed point, is an (equivariant) envelope to calculate $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_D(Y)$ from $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_D(\mathbb{F}_n)$ using the Kimura sequence.

Lemma 8.9. *Let $P_n = \mathbb{F}_n/C_-$ be the weighted projective plane obtained by contracting the unique section C_- of negative self-intersection in $\mathbb{F}_n$, so that the fixed points of P_n are identified with x, y, z. Then the image of $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(P_n) \to R(D')^{\oplus 3}$ consists of all triples (f_x, f_y, f_z) such that*

$$f_x - f_z \equiv f_y - f_z \equiv 0 \bmod 1-e^{-nt},$$
$$f_x - f_y \equiv 0 \bmod 1-e^{-2t},$$

and

$$f_x + \mathrm{e}^{-(n+2)t} f_y - (\mathrm{e}^{-2t} + \mathrm{e}^{nt}) f_z \equiv 0 \bmod (1-e^{-nt})(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2t}).$$

Proof. Note that $\pi : \mathbb{F}_n \to P_n$ is an envelope. We write $(\mathbb{F}_n)^{D'} = \{x', y', z', w'\}$, so that $x' \mapsto x$, $y' \mapsto y$, and $z', w' \mapsto z$. By the Kimura sequence, an element $(f_{x'}, f_{y'}, f_{z'}, f_{w'}) \in \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}((\mathbb{F}_n)^{D'})$ lies in the image of π^* if and only if it satisfies the relations defining $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(\mathbb{F}_n)$, together with the extra relation $f_{z'} = f_{w'}$ (which accounts for the fact that C_- is collapsed to a point in P_n). The relations from Theorem 8.7(3) reduce to those asserted here. □

Finally, we consider the case when the surface with a double curve obtained by identifying the sections C_+ and C_- in $\mathbb{F}_n$ appears as an irreducible component of X^H.

Lemma 8.10. *Let $\mathcal{K}_n$ be the nonprojective algebraic surface with an ordinary double curve obtained by identifying the curves C_+ and C_- of the surface $\mathbb{F}_n$, so that the fixed points of $\mathcal{K}_n$ are identified with x, y. Then the image of $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(\mathcal{K}_n) \to R(D')^{\oplus 2}$ consists of all (f_x, f_y) such that $f_x - f_y \equiv 0 \bmod 1-e^{-2t}$.*

Proof. Identifying the curves C_+ and C_- of $\mathbb{F}_n$ implies that we identify the fixed points x with z, and y with w. Using the Kimura sequences, we see that the relations describing $\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{D'}(\mathbb{F}_n)$ reduce, after this identification, to the asserted ones. □

Summarizing our previous results, in view of Theorem 8.1 and Lemma 8.2, yields the main result of this section. It is an extension of Brion's work on the equivariant Chow rings of complete nonsingular spherical varieties [1997, Theorem 7.3] to the equivariant operational K-theory of possibly singular complete spherical varieties. For the corresponding statement in rational equivariant operational Chow cohomology see [Gonzales 2015].

Theorem 8.11. *Let X be a complete spherical G-variety. The image of the injective map*

$$\iota^* : \mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X) \to \mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X^T)$$

consists of all families $(f_x)_{x\in X^T} \in \bigoplus_{x\in X^T} R(T)$ satisfying the following relations:

(1) $f_x - f_y \equiv 0 \bmod (1-\mathrm{e}^{-\chi})$, *whenever x, y are connected by a T-invariant curve with weight χ.*

(2) $f_x - \mathrm{e}^{-\chi}(1+\mathrm{e}^{-\chi})\, f_y + \mathrm{e}^{-3\chi}\, f_z \equiv 0 \bmod (1-\mathrm{e}^{-\chi})(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2\chi})$ *whenever χ is a root, and x, y, z lie in an irreducible component of $X^{\ker(\chi)^\circ}$ whose normalization is SL_2-equivariantly isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}(V)$.*

(3) $f_x - \mathrm{e}^{-\chi}\, f_y - \mathrm{e}^{-\chi}\, f_z + \mathrm{e}^{-2\chi}\, f_w \equiv 0 \bmod (1-\mathrm{e}^{-\chi})^2$, *whenever χ is a root, and x, y, z, w lie in an irreducible component of $X^{\ker(\chi)^\circ}$ whose normalization is SL_2-equivariantly isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^1\times\mathbb{P}^1$.*

(4) $f_x + \mathrm{e}^{-(n+2)\chi/2}\, f_y - \mathrm{e}^{-n\chi/2}\, f_z + \mathrm{e}^{-\chi}\, f_w \equiv 0 \bmod (1-\mathrm{e}^{-\chi})(1-\mathrm{e}^{-n\chi/2})$, *where χ is a root, and x, y, z, w lie in an irreducible component of $X^{\ker(\chi)^\circ}$ whose normalization is SL_2-equivariantly isomorphic to the Hirzebruch surface $\mathbb{F}_n$ for $n\geq 1$. (The case of odd n is possible only when $\chi/2$ is a weight of T.)*

(5) $f_x + \mathrm{e}^{-(n+2)\chi/2} f_y - (\mathrm{e}^{-\chi} + \mathrm{e}^{n\chi/2})\, f_z \equiv 0 \bmod (1-e^{-n\chi/2})(1-\mathrm{e}^{-\chi})$, *where χ is a root, and x, y, z lie in an irreducible component of $X^{\ker(\chi)^\circ}$ whose normalization is SL_2-equivariantly isomorphic to the weighted projective plane P_n obtained by contracting the curve C_- of negative self-intersection in $\mathbb{F}_n$.* □

Appendix A: Change-of-groups homomorphisms

The goal of this appendix is to construct a natural change-of-groups homomorphism in operational K-theory. We start by briefly recalling some basic facts in equivariant K-theory. See [Thomason 1987; Merkurjev 2005] for details.

Let G be an algebraic group. Recall that a G-scheme is a scheme X together with an action morphism $a : G\times X \to X$ that satisfies the usual identities [Thomason 1987]. Equivalently, a G-scheme is a scheme X together with an action of $G(S)$ on the set $X(S)$ for each scheme S, functorially in S. A G-module M over X is a quasicoherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module M together with an isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}_{G\times X}$-modules

$$\rho = \rho_M : a^*(M) \xrightarrow{\sim} p_2^*(M)$$

(where $p_2 : G \times X \to X$ is the projection), satisfying the cocycle condition

$$p_{23}^*(\rho) \circ (\mathrm{id}_G \times a)^*(\rho) = (m \times \mathrm{id}_X)^*(\rho),$$

where $p_{23} : G \times G \times X \to G \times X$ is the projection and $m : G \times G \to G$ is the product morphism. A morphism of G-modules is a morphism of modules $\alpha : M \to N$ such that $\rho_N \circ a^*(\alpha) = p_2^*(\alpha) \circ \rho_M$. We write $\mathcal{M}(G, X)$ for the abelian category of coherent G-modules over a G-scheme X, and set $K_\circ^G(X)$ to be the Grothendieck group of this category.

A flat morphism $f : X \to Y$ of G-schemes induces an exact functor

$$\mathcal{M}(G, Y) \to \mathcal{M}(G, X), \quad M \mapsto f^*(M),$$

and therefore defines the pull-back homomorphism $f^* : K_\circ^G(Y) \to K_\circ^G(X)$.

Let $\pi : H \to G$ be a homomorphism of algebraic groups, and let X be a G-scheme. The composition

$$H \times X \xrightarrow{\pi \times \mathrm{id}_X} G \times X \xrightarrow{a} X$$

makes X an H-scheme. Given a G-module M with the G-module structure defined by an isomorphism ρ, we can introduce an H-module structure on M via $(\pi \times \mathrm{id}_X)^*(\rho)$. Thus, we obtain an exact functor

$$\mathrm{Res}_\pi : \mathcal{M}(G, X) \to \mathcal{M}(H, X)$$

inducing the *restriction* homomorphism

$$\mathrm{res}_\pi : K_\circ^G(X) \to K_\circ^H(X).$$

If H is a subgroup of G, we write $\mathrm{res}_{G/H}$ for the restriction homomorphism res_π, where $\pi : H \hookrightarrow G$ is the inclusion.

Let G and H be algebraic groups, and let $f : X \to Y$ be a $G \times H$-morphism of $G \times H$-varieties. Assume that f is a G-torsor (in particular, G acts trivially on Y). Let M be a coherent H-module over Y. Then $f^*(M)$ has a structure of a coherent $G \times H$-module over X given by $p^*(\rho_M)$, where p is the composition of the projection $G \times H \times X \to H \times X$ and the morphism $(\mathrm{id}_H \times f) : H \times X \to H \times Y$. Thus, there is an exact functor

$$f^0 : \mathcal{M}(H, Y) \to \mathcal{M}(G \times H, X), \quad M \mapsto p^*(M).$$

Proposition A.1 [Merkurjev 2005, Proposition 2.3]. *The functor f^0 is an equivalence of categories. In particular, the homomorphism $K_\circ^H(Y) \to K_\circ^{G \times H}(X)$, induced by f^0, is an isomorphism.*

Corollary A.2 [Merkurjev 2005, Corollary 2.5]. *Let G be an algebraic group and let $H \subset G$ be a subgroup. For every G-scheme X, there is a natural isomorphism*

$$K_\circ^G(X \times (G/H)) \simeq K_\circ^H(X).$$

In particular, by taking X a point, we get $R(H) \simeq K_\circ^G(G/H)$. On the other hand, by applying Proposition A.1 to the H-torsor $G \to G/H$, we get $K_\circ(G/H) \simeq K_\circ^H(G)$.

We will prove a version of Proposition A.1 in equivariant operational K-theory. For technical reasons, we must confine our statements to tori. Let T_1 and T_2 be tori, and write $T = T_1 \times T_2$. Suppose $X \to Y$ is a T-equivariant morphism, with T_1 acting trivially. Then we have

$$\mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X \to Y) \cong R(T_1) \otimes \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_2}(X \to Y),$$

by [Anderson and Payne 2015, Corollary 5.6]. (In [Anderson and Payne 2015], this is only stated for the contravariant theory, but the proof is the same for the full bivariant theory.) Using this identification, there is a pullback homomorphism

$$\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_2}(X \to Y) \to \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_1 \times T_2}(X \to Y),$$

sending $c \mapsto 1 \otimes c$.

Next we consider a fiber diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z & \longrightarrow & W \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \tilde{f}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle f} \\ X & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

of $T_1 \times T_2$-equivariant morphisms, still assuming T_1 acts trivially on X and Y. In this context, we have a homomorphism

$$f^* : \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_2}(X \to Y) \to \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_1 \times T_2}(Z \to W),$$

defined by composing the above change-of-groups pullback with the usual pullback across fiber squares.

Proposition A.3. *In the above setup, assume $W \to Y$ is a T_1-torsor, so $Z \to X$ is also a T_1-torsor. Then the pullback $f^* : \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_2}(X \to Y) \to \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_1 \times T_2}(Z \to W)$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. If Y is smooth, then so is W, and we have natural Poincaré isomorphisms

$$\mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_2}(X \to Y) \cong K_\circ^{T_2}(X) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(Z \to W) \cong K_\circ^T(Z).$$

Our claim follows by applying Proposition A.1 with $G = T_1$ and $H = T_2$.

We will apply the second Kimura sequence (see Section 2C, (4)) to reduce to the case where Y is smooth. Choose a birational equivariant envelope $\widetilde{Y} \to Y$ with $\widetilde{Y}$ smooth. Let $\widetilde{W} \to W$ be the pullback, so $\widetilde{W} \to \widetilde{Y}$ is again a T_1 torsor; in particular, $\widetilde{W} \to W$ is also a birational envelope, and $\widetilde{W}$ is also smooth.

With notation as in Section 2C, let $B \subseteq Y$ and $E \subseteq \widetilde{Y}$ be such that the map $\widetilde{Y} \to Y$ restricts to an isomorphism $\widetilde{Y} \smallsetminus E \xrightarrow{\sim} Y \smallsetminus B$. Let $A \subseteq X$ and $D \subseteq \widetilde{X}$ be the pullbacks to X and $\widetilde{X}$; similarly, let $A' \subseteq Z$, $B' \subseteq W$, $D' \subseteq \widetilde{Z}$, and $E' \subseteq \widetilde{W}$ be the respective pullbacks. The Kimura sequences for the birational

envelopes $\widetilde{Y} \to Y$ and $\widetilde{W} \to W$ fit together in a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_2}(X \to Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_2}(\widetilde{X} \to \widetilde{Y}) \oplus \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_2}(A \to B) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T_2}(D \to E) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T}(Z \to W) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T}(\widetilde{Z} \to \widetilde{W}) \oplus \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T}(A' \to B') & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T}(D' \to E') \end{array}$$

with exact rows. The middle and rightmost vertical arrows are isomorphisms, by induction on dimension and the smooth case, so it follows that the leftmost vertical arrow is an isomorphism, as desired. □

Finally, let T be a torus, with a subtorus $T' \subseteq T$. Let X be a T-scheme. As an application of Proposition A.3, one constructs a natural *restriction homomorphism*

$$\mathrm{res}_{T/T'} : \mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X) \to \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T'}(X).$$

Indeed, using the proposition and arguing as in Corollary A.2, we have a natural isomorphism

$$\mathrm{op}K^\circ_T(X \times (T/T')) \simeq \mathrm{op}K^\circ_{T'}(X).$$

The restriction homomorphism is the composition of this isomorphism with pullback along the first projection $X \times T/T' \to X$.

Appendix B: A Grothendieck transformation from algebraic to operational K-theory

by Gabriele Vezzosi

We describe a generalization of operational K-theory in derived algebraic geometry and use this, together with properties of the truncation functor to ordinary schemes, to prove the following theorem.

Theorem B.1. *There is a Grothendieck transformation from the algebraic K-theory of f-perfect complexes to bivariant operational K-theory, taking an f-perfect complex $\mathscr{E}$ to the corresponding Gysin homomorphisms $f^{\mathscr{E}} \in \mathrm{op}K(f)$.*

The main difficulty is showing that the Gysin homomorphisms $f^{\mathscr{E}}$ satisfy the bivariant axioms (A1) and (A2) in [Anderson and Payne 2015, Definition 4.1] required to be elements of $\mathrm{op}K(f)$. Indeed, the relevant diagrams do not commute at the level of sheaves on schemes, and we must show that they do commute at the level of K-theory. The key new observations are that the derived analogues of these diagrams do commute, up to homotopy, at the level of complexes of sheaves on derived schemes, and the natural functors between schemes and derived schemes preserve K-theory. In particular, while the statement of the theorem is purely about the K-theory of morphisms of schemes, the proof uses derived algebraic geometry in an essential way. For background in derived algebraic geometry, we refer the reader to [Toën 2009; 2014; Toën and Vezzosi 2008].

Throughout, we work over a fixed ground field and assume that all derived schemes are quasicompact, separated and weakly of finite type, meaning that their truncations are quasicompact, separated and of

finite type. All relevant functors on complexes of sheaves on derived schemes, such as push-forward, pullback, and tensor product, are implicitly derived.

Let **Sch** denote the category of schemes and let **dSch** be the homotopy category of the model category of derived schemes. Recall that the inclusion $i : \mathbf{Sch} \to \mathbf{dSch}$ is fully faithful and left adjoint to the truncation functor $t_0 : \mathbf{dSch} \to \mathbf{Sch}$ [Toën and Vezzosi 2008]. When no confusion seems possible, we will write simply X or f, rather than $i(X)$ or $i(f)$, to denote the derived object or morphism associated to an object or morphism in **Sch**. Since t_0 is right adjoint to i, whenever we have a homotopy cartesian square in **dSch**,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{Y}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

the induced diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} t_0\mathfrak{X}' & \longrightarrow & t_0\mathfrak{Y}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ t_0\mathfrak{X} & \longrightarrow & t_0\mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

is cartesian in **Sch**.

Let $\mathfrak{X}$ be a derived scheme. Let $\mathsf{QCoh}(\mathfrak{X})$ be the ∞-category of quasicoherent complexes on $\mathfrak{X}$, as in [Toën 2009, §3.1]. We define $\mathsf{Coh}(\mathfrak{X})$ to be the full ∞-subcategory of $\mathsf{QCoh}(\mathfrak{X})$ whose objects $\mathscr{E}$ have coherent cohomology over $t_0\mathfrak{X}$ that vanishes in all but finitely many degrees. We write $D_{\mathrm{coh}}(\mathfrak{X})$ for the homotopy category of $\mathsf{Coh}(\mathfrak{X})$. It is a subtriangulated category of the homotopy category $D_{\mathrm{qcoh}}(\mathfrak{X})$ of $\mathsf{QCoh}(\mathfrak{X})$.

Let $K_\circ(\mathfrak{X})$ be the Grothendieck group of the triangulated category $D_{\mathrm{coh}}(\mathfrak{X})$.

Definition B.2. A morphism of derived schemes $f : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ is

- *proper*, respectively, a *closed immersion*, if $t_0 f$ is so;
- a *regular embedding* if it is a closed immersion and quasismooth (i.e., it is locally of finite presentation and the relative cotangent complex $\mathbb{L}_f$ is of Tor-amplitude ≤ 1);
- *flat* if it is flat as in [Toën and Vezzosi 2008] (more precisely, see [Toën and Vezzosi 2008] Definition 2.2.2.3(2), Proposition 2.2.2.5(4), for derived affine schemes, and Lemma 2.2.3.4 for the case of arbitrary derived schemes).

Remark B.3. If $f : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ is flat, then its truncation $t_0 f : t_0\mathfrak{X} \to t_0\mathfrak{Y}$ is flat as a map of usual schemes. A map between underived schemes is a regular embedding if and only if it is a regular embedding between derived schemes according to Definition B.2 (see, e.g., [Khan and Rydh 2018, 2.3.6]). A crucial property of regular embeddings between derived schemes is that it is stable under arbitrary (homotopy) pullbacks;

such a property is false for regular embeddings of underived schemes and usual scheme theoretic pullbacks. Note, however, that in general, the truncation of a regular embedding between derived schemes might not be a classical regular embedding.

Definition B.4. For a morphism of derived schemes $f : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$, we define $\mathrm{op}K^{\mathrm{der}}(f)$ exactly as in [Anderson and Payne 2015, Definition 4.1], where all schemes are replaced by derived schemes, pullbacks are replaced by homotopy pullbacks, and proper morphisms, flat morphisms, and regular embeddings are as defined above.

We start by proving two lemmas that are derived generalizations of [Anderson and Payne 2015, Lemmas 3.1–3.2]. Recall that, throughout this appendix, all push forwards, pullbacks, and tensor products of complexes of sheaves on derived schemes are derived.

Let $f : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism in **dSch**, and let $\mathscr{E}$ be an f-perfect complex on $\mathfrak{X}$. For each homotopy cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X}' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathfrak{Y}' \\ {\scriptstyle g'}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g} \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

we define a Gysin pullback $f^{\mathscr{E}} : \mathsf{Coh}(\mathfrak{Y}') \to \mathsf{Coh}(\mathfrak{X}')$ by setting

$$f^{\mathscr{E}}(\mathscr{F}) = g'^{*}\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} f'^{*}\mathscr{F}$$

for $\mathscr{F} \in \mathsf{Coh}(\mathfrak{Y}')$.[2] We also write $f^{\mathscr{E}}$ for the induced map $K_{\circ}(\mathfrak{Y}') \to K_{\circ}(\mathfrak{X}')$

$$f^{\mathscr{E}}[\mathscr{F}] = [g^{*}\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} f'^{*}\mathscr{F}].$$

Lemma B.5. *Consider a tower of homotopy cartesian squares in* **dSch**,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X}'' & \xrightarrow{f''} & \mathfrak{Y}'' \\ {\scriptstyle h'}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h} \\ \mathfrak{X}' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathfrak{Y}' \\ {\scriptstyle g'}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g} \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

and suppose h is proper. Let $\mathscr{E}$ be an f-perfect complex on $\mathfrak{X}$. Then

$$f^{\mathscr{E}} \circ h_{*} = h'_{*} \circ f^{\mathscr{E}},$$

as maps $K_{\circ}(\mathfrak{Y}'') \to K_{\circ}(\mathfrak{X}')$.

[2] This is well defined: the derived pull-back always maps Coh^{-} to itself, therefore $g'^{*}\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} f'^{*}\mathscr{F}$ is in $\mathsf{Coh}^{-}(\mathfrak{X}')$, and it is actually inside $\mathsf{Coh}(\mathfrak{X}')$ because [SGA 6 1971, Exposé III, Corollary 4.7.2] holds in derived algebraic geometry without the Tor-independence hypothesis (note that the cartesian square used to define $f^{\mathscr{E}}$ is a homotopy cartesian square).

Proof. Let $\mathscr{F} \in \mathrm{Coh}(\mathfrak{Y}'')$. We have

$$f^{\mathscr{E}} h_*[\mathscr{F}] = f^{\mathscr{E}}[h_*\mathscr{F}] = [g'^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} f'^* h_*\mathscr{F}].$$

By the base-change formula [Toën 2012, Proposition 1.4], we have[3]

$$f'^* h_*\mathscr{F} \cong h'_* f''^*\mathscr{F},$$

and hence

$$f^{\mathscr{E}} h_*[\mathscr{F}] = [g'^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} h'_* f''^*\mathscr{F}]. \tag{14}$$

On the other hand, we have

$$h'_* f^{\mathscr{E}}[\mathscr{F}] = h'_*[h'^* g'^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X''}} f''^*\mathscr{F}] = [h'_* h'^* g'^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X''}} f''^*\mathscr{F}].$$

Applying the projection formula, we get

$$h'_*(h'^* g'^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X''}} f''^*\mathscr{F}) \cong g'^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} h'_* f''^*\mathscr{F},$$

and hence

$$h'_* f^{\mathscr{E}}[\mathscr{F}] = [g'^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} h'_* f''^*\mathscr{F}]. \tag{15}$$

Comparing (14) and (15) gives $f^{\mathscr{E}} h_*[\mathscr{F}] = h'_* f^{\mathscr{E}}[\mathscr{F}]$, as required. □

Lemma B.6. *Consider the following diagram in* **dSch**, *with homotopy cartesian squares*:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathfrak{X}'' & \xrightarrow{f''} & \mathfrak{Y}'' & \xrightarrow{u'} & \mathfrak{Z}'' \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle h''} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h'} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h} \\
\mathfrak{X}' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathfrak{Y}' & \xrightarrow{u} & \mathfrak{Z}' \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle g'} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g} & & \\
\mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y} & &
\end{array}$$

Suppose $\mathscr{E}$ is f-perfect and $\mathscr{V}$ is h-perfect. Then $f^{\mathscr{E}} \circ h^{\mathscr{V}} = h^{\mathscr{V}} \circ f^{\mathscr{E}}$ as maps $K_\circ(\mathfrak{Y}') \to K_\circ(\mathfrak{X}'')$.

Proof. Let $\xi \in \mathrm{Coh}(\mathfrak{Y}')$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f^{\mathscr{E}} \circ h^{\mathscr{V}}[\xi] &= [h''^* g'^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X''}} f''^*(h'^*\xi \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{Y''}} u'^*\mathscr{V})]; \\ &= [h''^* g'^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X''}} f''^* u'^*\mathscr{V} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X''}} f''^* h'^*\xi]. \end{aligned}$$

[3] This is another step where we use **dSch** in a crucial way; the analogous statement does not hold for cartesian diagrams in **Sch**, without further hypotheses.

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} h^{\mathscr{V}} \circ f^{\mathscr{E}}[\xi] &= [f''^* u'^* \mathscr{V} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X''}} h''^*(g'^* \mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} f'^* \xi)]; \\ &= [f''^* u'^* \mathscr{V} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X''}} h''^* g'^* \mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X''}} h''^* f'^* \xi]. \end{aligned}$$

The lemma follows, since $h''^* f'^* \xi \cong f''^* h'^* \xi$. □

A crucial step in the proof of Theorem B.1 is the following:

Proposition B.7. *Let $f : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism in* **dSch**. *Then there is a canonical injective morphism of groups*

$$\alpha : \mathrm{op}K^{\mathrm{der}}(f) \to \mathrm{op}K(t_0 f).$$

Proof. We begin by observing that, for any derived scheme $\mathfrak{X}$, the natural map

$$j_* : K_\circ(t_0\mathfrak{X}) \to K_\circ(\mathfrak{X}) \tag{16}$$

is an isomorphism, where $j : t_0\mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{X}$ is the closed immersion of the truncation into the derived scheme. See [Toën 2014, §3.1, p. 193].

Let $c = \{c_g\} \in \mathrm{op}K^{\mathrm{der}}(f)$, and let

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \longrightarrow & Y' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h} \\ t_0\mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{t_0 f} & t_0\mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

be cartesian in **Sch**. Consider the homotopy cartesian square in **dSch**

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X}' & \longrightarrow & Y' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle j \circ h} \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

where the right-hand vertical arrow is the composition of h with the closed embedding $j : t_0\mathfrak{Y} \to \mathfrak{Y}$.

By applying the truncation functor, we obtain a cartesian square in **Sch**

$$\begin{array}{ccc} t_0\mathfrak{X}' & \longrightarrow & Y' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h} \\ t_0\mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & t_0\mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

Therefore, $t_0\mathfrak{X}' \cong X'$. We then set (using (16)) $\alpha(c)_h = c_{j \circ h}$. Using Lemmas B.5 and B.6, together with axioms (A1) and (A2) for $\mathrm{op}K^{\mathrm{der}}(f)$, one may check that, indeed, $\alpha(c) \in \mathrm{op}K(t_0 f)$, i.e., $\alpha(c)$ verifies axioms (A1) and (A2) for $\mathrm{op}K(t_0 f)$. We leave these details to the reader. Since α obviously preserves the sum of two morphisms, we have obtained a well defined group homomorphism $\alpha : \mathrm{op}K^{\mathrm{der}}(f) \to \mathrm{op}K(t_0 f)$.

We now show that α is injective. Suppose $c, c' \in \mathrm{op}K^{\mathrm{der}}(f)$ satisfy $\alpha(c) = \alpha(c')$. Set notation $\alpha(c) = \{c_g^\alpha\}$ and $\alpha(c') = \{c_g'^\alpha\}$. Suppose $g : Y' \to t_0\mathfrak{Y}$ and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \longrightarrow & Y' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g} \\ t_0\mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{t_0 f} & t_0\mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

is cartesian in **Sch**. Then c_g^α and $c_g'^\alpha$ are defined in terms of the homotopy cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X}' & \longrightarrow & Y' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle j\circ g} \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

by setting $c_g^\alpha = c_{j\circ g}$ and $c_g'^\alpha = c'_{j\circ g}$. We are assuming that $c_g^\alpha = c_g'^\alpha$ for all relevant arrows g in **Sch** and must show that $c_h = c'_h$ for all relevant arrows h in **dSch**.

Let $h : \mathfrak{Y}' \to \mathfrak{Y}$ in **dSch**, and suppose

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{Y}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h} \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

is homotopy cartesian. Consider the cartesian diagram in **Sch** obtained from this by truncation. We know, by hypothesis, that $c_{t_0h}^\alpha = c_{t_0h}'^\alpha$, i.e., that $c_{j\circ t_0h} = c'_{j\circ t_0h}$. Now observe that, by functoriality of t_0, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} t_0\mathfrak{Y}' & \xrightarrow{t_0h} & t_0\mathfrak{Y} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle j'} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle j} \\ \mathfrak{Y}' & \xrightarrow{h} & \mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

is commutative, and hence, by forming the homotopy cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X}'' & \longrightarrow & t_0\mathfrak{Y}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h\circ j'} \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

in **dSch** (with the same $\mathfrak{X}'$), we deduce $c_{h\circ j'} = c'_{h\circ j'}$ (note that $t_0\mathfrak{X}'' \simeq t_0\mathfrak{X}'$, hence $K_\circ(\mathfrak{X}'') \simeq K_\circ(\mathfrak{X}')$ by (16)). We complete the proof that α is injective by showing that, if $c, c' \in \mathrm{op}K^{\mathrm{der}}(f)$ satisfy $c_{h\circ j'} = c'_{h\circ j'}$ for all $h : \mathfrak{Y}' \to \mathfrak{Y}$, then $c = c'$.

In order to do this, we consider a tower of homotopy cartesian squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X}'' & \longrightarrow & t_0\mathfrak{Y}' \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \rho} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle j'} \\ \mathfrak{X}' & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h} \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y} \end{array}$$

Since $j' : t_0\mathfrak{Y}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{Y}'$ is proper, the property (A1) in the definition of $\mathrm{op}K^{\mathrm{der}}(f)$ [Anderson and Payne 2015, Definition 4.1] tells us that the inner and outer squares of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_\circ(\mathfrak{Y}') & \underset{c_h}{\overset{c'_h}{\rightrightarrows}} & K_\circ\mathfrak{X}' \\ \uparrow{\scriptstyle j'_*} & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle \rho_*} \\ K_\circ(t_0\mathfrak{Y}') & \underset{c'_{h\circ j'}}{\overset{c_{h\circ j'}}{\rightrightarrows}} & K_\circ(\mathfrak{X}'') \end{array}$$

commute (separately). The left-hand vertical arrow j'_* is an isomorphism, so the equality $c'_{h\circ j'} = c_{h\circ j'}$ implies $c'_h = c_h$, as claimed. This concludes the proof of Proposition B.7. □

Remark B.8. The truncation of a regular embedding is not, in general, a classical regular embedding, so our proof does not extend to show the map α is an isomorphism (as we claimed in a previous version of the paper). We thank the careful referee for addressing this point. However, even if, for the purposes of this Appendix, injectivity of α is sufficient, T. Annala [2020] gave a proof that α is indeed bijective.

Proof of Theorem B.1. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism in **Sch**, and let $\mathscr{E}$ be an f-perfect complex. Apply the functor $i : \mathbf{Sch} \to \mathbf{dSch}$, view $\mathscr{E}$ as an $i(f)$-perfect complex on $i(X)$, and consider the collection of Gysin homomorphisms $i(f)^{\mathscr{E}} : K_\circ(\mathfrak{Y}') \to K_\circ(\mathfrak{X}')$, for homotopy cartesian squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{Y}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ i(X) & \xrightarrow{i(f)} & i(Y) \end{array}$$

in **dSch**. Lemmas B.5 and B.6 show that these Gysin homomorphisms satisfy the bivariant axioms (A1) and (A2) from [Anderson and Payne 2015, Definition 4.1], respectively, and hence give rise to an element $i(f)^{\mathscr{E}} \in \mathrm{op}K^{\mathrm{der}}(i(f))$. We then obtain the required Grothendieck transformation by taking $[\mathscr{E}]$ to the image of $i(f)^{\mathscr{E}}$ in $\mathrm{op}K(f)$, under the morphism α in Proposition B.7 (note that $t_0(f) = f$, here). □

We conclude with a result on composition of Gysin maps associated to f-perfect complexes in operational K-theory of derived schemes. The special case where f is a regular embedding, g is smooth, and $\mathscr{V} = \mathcal{O}_Y$ is the derived analogue of [Anderson and Payne 2015, Lemma 3.3].

Proposition B.9. *Let $f : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ and $g : \mathfrak{Y} \to \mathfrak{Z}$ be morphisms in* **dSch**. *Let $\mathscr{E}$ be f-perfect, and let $\mathscr{V}$ be g-perfect. Then $f^{\mathscr{E}} \circ g^{\mathscr{V}} = (g \circ f)^{\mathscr{E} \otimes f^*\mathscr{V}}$, provided that $\mathscr{E} \otimes f^*\mathscr{V}$ is $(g \circ f)$-perfect.*

Proof. Consider the following diagram, with homotopy cartesian squares:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathfrak{X}' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathfrak{Y}' & \xrightarrow{g'} & \mathfrak{Z}' \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle h''} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h'} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h} \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y} & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathfrak{Z} \end{array}$$

Let $\mathscr{F} \in \mathsf{Coh}(\mathfrak{Z}')$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} f^{\mathscr{E}} \circ g^{\mathscr{V}}[\mathscr{F}] &= [h''^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} f'^*(h'^*\mathscr{V} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} g'^*\mathscr{F})] \\ &= [h''^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} f'^*h'^*\mathscr{V} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} f'^*g'^*\mathscr{F}]. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)^{\mathscr{E} \otimes f^*\mathscr{V}}[\mathscr{F}] &= [h''^*(\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} f^*\mathscr{V}) \otimes f'^*g'^*\mathscr{F}] \\ &= [h''^*\mathscr{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} h''^*f^*\mathscr{V} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}} f'^*g'^*\mathscr{F}]. \end{aligned}$$

The lemma follows, since $f'^*h'^*\mathscr{V} \cong h''^*f^*\mathscr{V}$. □

Combining Propositions B.7 and B.9, we deduce the following corollary for canonical orientations of morphisms in **Sch**. This generalizes [Anderson and Payne 2015, Lemma 4.2], and solves a problem raised in [loc. cit.]

Corollary B.10. *If $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ are morphisms of finite* Tor*-dimension in* **Sch** *then $f^! \circ g^! = (g \circ f)^!$.*

Proof. Since f has finite *Tor*-dimension, the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X$ is f-perfect, and $f^! = f^{\mathcal{O}_X}$, and similarly for g. Applying Proposition B.9 to the morphisms $i(f)$ and $i(g)$ in **dSch**, with $\mathscr{E} = \mathcal{O}_{i(X)}$ and $\mathscr{V} = \mathcal{O}_{i(Y)}$ shows that $i(g \circ f)^! = i(f)^! \circ i(g)^!$. The corollary follows, using Proposition B.7 to pass from $\mathrm{op}K^{\mathrm{der}}(f)$ to $\mathrm{op}K(f)$ (note that $f = t_0(f)$, here). □

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