

Equivariant dendroidal sets and simplicial operads

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Abstract

bla bla, generalizing [CM13a](#)
[4].

Bla, also obtain an equivariant notion of Reedy category

Contents

| | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Overview | 1 |
| 2 | Equivariant dendroidal sets | 2 |
| 2.1 | Preliminaries | 2 |
| 2.2 | Actual Stuff | 5 |
| 3 | Equivariant simplicial dendroidal sets | 8 |
| 4 | Pre-operads | 11 |
| 5 | Scratchwork (to be folded into previous sections eventually) | 13 |
| A | Equivariant Reedy model structures | 14 |

1 Overview

The following are the categories currently with model structures and the right adjoints of already established Quillen equivalences.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{PreOp}^G & & \\ \gamma_* \uparrow & & \\ \text{sdSet}^G & \xrightarrow{(-)_0} & \text{dSet}^G \end{array}$$

2 Equivariant dendroidal sets

2.1 Preliminaries

Definition 2.1. A map $f : S_0 \rightarrow T_0$ in Ω is called a *face map* if it is injective on underlying sets. A face map is *inner* if it is of the form $T_0 \setminus E \hookrightarrow T_0$, where E is a subset of the set of inner edges of T . Fixing such a subset E , let $\Phi_{\text{Inn}}^E(T_0)$ denote the poset (under inclusion) of all inner face maps $S_0 \hookrightarrow T_0$ such that $E \subseteq T_0 \setminus S_0$.

Definition 2.2. Given $S_0 \in \Omega$, $T \in \Omega_G$, and a map of forests $f : S_0 \rightarrow T$, let T_0 denote the component of T containing the image of S_0 .

We say f is a (non-equivariant) (*inner, resp. outer*) *face map* if $f : S_0 \rightarrow T_0$ is a non-equivariant (inner) face map.

Given a subsequence E of inner edges, let $\Phi_{\text{Inn}}^E(T)$ denote the subposet of faces such that miss all of E . Moreover, let $\Phi_{\text{Out}}^E(T)$ denote the subposet of outer faces.

Definition 2.3. Fix $T \in \Omega_G$, and a component T_0 of T , with $H := \text{Stab}_G(T_0)$.

Let $\Phi(T)$ denote the poset (under inclusion) of face maps whose image is strictly contained in T_0 . Given an inner edge $e \in T$, let $\Phi^{Ge}(T) = \Phi(T) \setminus (T_0 \setminus He)$. Define the *Ge-horn* of T to be the subdendroidal set

$$\Lambda^{Ge}[T] := \text{colim}_{\Phi^{Ge}(T)} \Omega[G \cdot S_0]. \quad (2.4)$$

Remark 2.5. Equivalently, if $T \simeq G \cdot_H T_0$, then

$$\Lambda^{Ge}[T] \simeq G \cdot_H \Lambda^{He}[T_0]. \quad (2.6)$$

Definition 2.7. For $T \in \Omega_G$, let $\Phi_{SC}(T) \subseteq \Phi_{\text{Out}}(T)$ denote the poset of outer faces with precisely one vertex (that is, every element records precisely one generating broad relation $e^\dagger \leq e$ from T). We define the *Segal core* of T to be the subdendroidal set

$$Sc[T] := \text{colim}_{\Phi_{SC}(T)} \Omega[G \cdot C]. \quad (2.8)$$

Remark 2.9. Equivalently, a map $Sc[T] \rightarrow X$ is given by an element in $X(T_v)$ for each $v \in V_G(T)$ which are compatible on overlapping edges.

Remark 2.10. We observe that, if $T \simeq G \cdot_H T_0$, then $Sc[T] \simeq G \cdot_H Sc[T_0]$.

Definition 2.11. A face map $f : S_0 \rightarrow T$ is called *orbital* if $f(S_0) \subseteq T$ is K -closed, where $K = \text{Stab}_G(f(r_s))$, for r_s the root of S_0 .

Fixing a component T_0 of T , let $\Phi_o(T)$ denote the poset (under inclusion) of orbital face maps whose image is strictly contained in T_0 . Define the *orbital boundary* of T to be the subdendroidal set

$$\partial_o \Omega[T] := \text{colim}_{\Phi_o(T)} \Omega[G \cdot S_0]. \quad (2.12)$$

Given an inner edge $e \in T$, let $\Phi_{\text{Orb}}^{Ge}(T) := \Phi_o(T) \setminus (T_0 \setminus He)$ where $H = \text{Stab}_G(T_0)$ (that is; those faces S_0 such that either $T \setminus (G \cdot f(S_0) \cup Ge) \neq \emptyset$, or outer faces removing a stump). Define the *Ge-orbital horn* to be the subdendroidal set

$$\Lambda_o^{Ge}[T] := \text{colim}_{\Phi_{\text{Orb}}^{Ge}(T)} \Omega[G \cdot S_0]. \quad (2.13)$$

Definition 2.14. Given T, T_0 , and H as above, let $U_0 \subseteq T_0$ be a (non-equivariant) subtree, and let $K = \text{Stab}_H(U_0)$. Suppose we have another subdendroidal set $X \subseteq \Omega[T]$ which contains all proper outer faces of U_0 , and an edge $e \in U_0$. We say that $Ke \subseteq U_0$ is a *characteristic edge orbit* of $X \subseteq \Omega[T] \supseteq \Omega[G \cdot U_0]$ if we have

$$e \in R_0 \in \Phi_{\text{Inn}}(U) \cap X \text{ if and only if } R_0/\bar{K}e \in \Phi_{\text{Inn}}(U) \cap X, \quad (2.15)$$

where $\bar{K} = \text{Stab}_K(R_0)$.

Proposition 2.16. *Given T, T_0, H, U_0 , and X as above, we have that Ke is a characteristic edge orbit of $X \subseteq \Omega[T] \supseteq \Omega[G \cdot U]$ implies that $X \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \cup \Omega[G \cdot U]$ is inner G -anodyne.*

Proof. If $\Omega[U]$ is already contained in X , we are done. Assuming otherwise, it suffices to show that for all $C \subseteq C'$ K -closed concave subsets of $\Phi_{\text{inn}}^{Ke}(U_0) \setminus X$, the map

$$X \cup G \cdot_K \left(\bigcup_C \Omega[U_0 \setminus E] \right) \rightarrow X \cup G \cdot_K \left(\bigcup_{C'} \Omega[U_0 \setminus E'] \right) \quad (2.17)$$

is inner G -anodyne. Indeed, once $C = \Phi_{\text{inn}}^{Ke}(U_0) \setminus X$, we have the pushout

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G \cdot_K (\Lambda^{Ke}[U_0]) & \longrightarrow & X \cup G \cdot_K \left(\bigcup_{E \in \Phi_{\text{inn}}^{Ke}(U_0)} \Omega[U_0 \setminus E] \right) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G \cdot_K \Omega[U_0] \simeq \Omega[G \cdot U_0] & \longrightarrow & X \cup \Omega[G \cdot U_0]. \end{array} \quad (2.18)$$

Moreover, it suffices to consider $C' = C \cup H \cdot D$ for $D \subseteq U_0$, where without loss of generality $e \in D$ and $U_0 \setminus D$ is not in the domain. Let $\bar{K} = \text{Stab}_H(D)$.

We first claim that $\Lambda^{Ke}[U_0 \setminus D]$ is in the domain. If S_0 is an outer face of $U_0 \setminus D$, then S_0 factors through an outer face of U_0 , and so S_0 is in X . Further, if $S_0 = U_0 \setminus (D \cup E)$ with $E \cap Ke = \emptyset$, then concavity implies that S_0 is in the domain, as required.

Second, we claim that no face $S_0 = U_0 \setminus D \cup \bar{e}$, with $\bar{e} \subseteq Ke$, is in the domain. Suppose $U_0 \setminus D \cup \bar{e}$ is contained in some $U_0 \setminus E$ already attached. Then, since $E \cap Ke = \emptyset$ we have $U_0 \setminus D \subseteq U_0 \setminus E$, so $U_0 \setminus D$ is also in the domain, a contradiction. Further, if $U_0 \setminus D \cup \bar{e}$ is in X , then so is $U_0 \setminus D \cup Ke$, and hence so is $U_0 \setminus D$ (by definition of characteristic edge orbit), also a contradiction.

Now, all faces $U_0 \setminus D \cup \bar{e}$ with $\emptyset \subseteq \bar{e} \subseteq Ke$ have stabilizer \bar{K} (else $D \cap Ke \neq \emptyset$). Thus the desired map is the pushout of

$$G \cdot_{\bar{K}} (\Lambda^{\bar{K}e}[U_0 \setminus D] \rightarrow \Omega[U_0 \setminus D]), \quad (2.19)$$

and hence is anodyne, as required. \square

Lemma 2.20. *Suppose U_0 is a minimal outer face of T not in $\Lambda_0^{Ge}[T]$, and suppose $e \in U_0$. Then Ke is a characteristic edge orbit for $\Lambda_0^{Ge}[T] \subseteq \Omega[T] \supseteq [G \cdot U_0]$.*

Proof. Consider an inner face $U_0 \setminus D$ of U_0 , with $\bar{K} = \text{Stab}_H(U_0 \setminus D) \leq K$, and suppose $U_0 \setminus D \cup \bar{K}e \in \Lambda_0^{Ge}[T]$. Then

$$K_r = \text{Stab}_H(r_U) \leq \text{Stab}_H(U_0 \setminus D \cup \bar{K}e) \leq \text{Stab}_H(U_0) \leq Kr, \quad (2.21)$$

so the outer face U_0 is K_r -closed and not in $\Lambda_0^{Ge}[T]$, and hence we conclude that U_0 must be T_0 . However, if $\Lambda_0^{Ge}[T] \neq \Lambda^{Ge}[T]$, T_0 is not a minimal outer face not in $\Lambda_0^{Ge}[T]$. Thus, in these cases, Ke is a characteristic edge orbit vacuously. If in fact $\Lambda_0^{Ge}[T] = \Lambda^{Ge}[T]$, then $T \simeq G \cdot T_0$, so $H = \bar{K} = K_r = \{e\}$. Now, since $U_0 \setminus D \cup e \in \Lambda_0^{Ge}[T]$, $D \setminus e \neq \emptyset$, so $U_0 \setminus D \in \Lambda_0^{Ge}[T]$. \square

Proposition 2.22. *$\Lambda_o^{Ge}[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T]$ is inner G -anodyne, and hence the (hyper)saturated class of the orbital horn inclusions is contained in the (hyper)saturated class of the horn inclusions.*

Proof. Let $\text{Out}_o(T)$ be the poset of outer faces U_0 of T which are not in $\Lambda_0^{Ge}[T]$. It suffices to show that for any G -closed convex subsets $B \subseteq B'$ of $\text{Out}_o(T)$, the map

$$\Lambda_o^{Ge}[T] \cup \bigcup_{R_0 \in B} \Omega[G \cdot R_0] \rightarrow \Lambda_o^{Ge}[T] \cup \bigcup_{R'_0 \in B'} \Omega[G \cdot R'_0] \quad (2.23)$$

is inner G -anodyne. Again, suffices to show when $B' = B \cup \{U_0\}$. Let $K = \text{Stab}_G(U_0)$, and without loss of generality assume $e \in U_0$. The case $B = \emptyset$ is the previous lemma. For general B , we know the domain contains all outer faces of U_0 by convexity. Now, let $U_0 \setminus D$ be an inner face, with stabilizer \bar{K} . Then $U_0 \setminus D \cup \bar{K}e$ is in the domain if either $U_0 \setminus D \cup \bar{K}e$ is contained in some $\Omega[G \cdot R_0]$, or $U_0 \setminus D \cup \bar{K}e \in \Lambda_o^{Ge}[T]$. But then U_0 is contained in R_0 since both are outer faces, or again we apply the previous lemma. Both lead to contradictions, and thus we may conclude that Ke is a characteristic edge orbit for the domain relative to $\Omega[T] \supseteq \Omega[G \cdot U_0]$. Thus, the result holds by Proposition 2.16. \square

Corollary 2.24. *Generalized orbital horn inclusions $\Lambda_o^E[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T]$ are inner G -anodyne, where E is any G -closed set of inner edges of T .*

Proof. Suffices to show that $\Lambda_o^E[T] \rightarrow \Lambda_o^{E \setminus Ge}[T]$ is inner G -anodyne. This follows from the observation that the diagram below is a pushout.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda^{E \setminus Ge}[T \setminus Ge] & \longrightarrow & \Lambda_o^E[T] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Omega[T \setminus Ge] & \longrightarrow & \Lambda_o^{E \setminus Ge}[T]. \end{array} \quad (2.25)$$

\square

While the direct dual of the above isn't true, the following proposition immediately implies that the hypersaturated class of the orbital horn inclusions contains the (anodyne) horn inclusions.

Proposition 2.26. *For any $T \in \Omega_G$, the map $\Lambda_o^{Ge}[T] \hookrightarrow \Lambda^{Ge}[T]$ is cellular on orbital horn inclusions.*

Proof. Let $\Phi^{-o}(T)$ denote the poset of faces $U_0 \in \Lambda^{Ge}[T] \setminus \Lambda_o^{Ge}[T]$ of “maximally-equivariant faces”; that is, those U_0 such that

1. U_0 contains the orbit Ke , where $K = \text{Stab}_H(U_0)$.
2. If $U_0 \hookrightarrow R_0$ for $R_0 \in \Lambda^{Ge}[T]$, then $K \geq \text{Stab}_H(R_0)$.

Let $O_G \wr \Phi^{-o}(T)$ denote the poset of pairs $(H/K, U_0)$ such that $U_0 \in \Phi^{-o}(T)$ and $K = \text{Stab}_H(U_0)$, where $(H/K, U_0) \leq (H/K', U'_0)$ iff there exists a map $H/K \rightarrow H/K'$ and $U_0 \leq U'_0$. It suffices to show that

$$\Lambda_o^{Ge}[T] \cup \bigcup_{U_0 \in B} \Omega[G \cdot U_0] \rightarrow \Lambda_o^{Ge}[T] \cup \bigcup_{U'_0 \in B'} \Omega[G \cdot U'_0] \quad (2.27)$$

is cellular on orbital horn inclusions, where $B \subseteq B'$ are G -closed G -concave subposets of $O_G \wr \Phi^{-o}(T)$.

this is still not correct as stated

. In fact, it suffices to consider when $B' = B \cup H \{U_0\}$, where $U_0 \leq T_0$. Let H be the stabilizer of T_0 , K the stabilizer of U_0 , and K_r the root-isotropy.

We claim that the above map is a pushout over the map

$$\Lambda_o^{Ge}[G \cdot_K U_0] \rightarrow \Omega[G \cdot_K U_0]. \quad (2.28)$$

First, we check that the left-hand-side is in the domain. Any face R_0 in $\Lambda_o^{Ge}[G \cdot_K U_0]$ with stabilizer \bar{K} and root-isotropy \bar{K}_r factors through an equivariant face V_0 of U_0 which misses outside of He . Thus there exist an edge $t \in U_0$ (or an outer cluster $C \in U_0$) such that $\bar{K}_r t \cap R_0 = \bar{K}_r t \cap V_0 = \emptyset$ (or $\bar{K}_r C \cap R_0 = \bar{K}_r C \cap V_0 = \emptyset^1$). Thus R_0 factors through the orbital face $T_0 \setminus Ht$ (or $T_0 \setminus HC$), and so is in $\Lambda_o^{Ge}[T]$.

¹ meaning neither the leaves of C nor the broad relation defined by C and its orbit are in R_0 or V_0

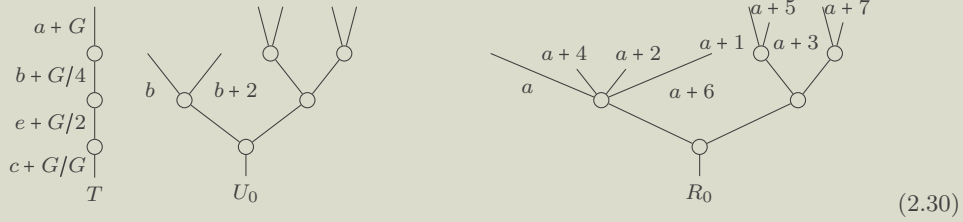
Second, we show that $\Omega[G \cdot_K U_0] \setminus \Lambda_o^{Ge}[G \cdot_K U_0]$ is not in the domain. (i) Let R_0 be a face of U_0 with image in $\Lambda_o^{Ge}[T]$. Then R_0 factors through some $\text{Stab}_H(r(R_0))$ -closed face V_0 of T_0 . But then $V_0 \cap U_0$ is $\text{Stab}_H(r(R_0)) \cap K = \text{Stab}_K(r(R_0))$ -closed, and hence R_0 is in $\Lambda_o^{Ge}[G \cdot_K U_0]$. (ii) Now let R_0 be a of U_0 with image in another face W_0 containing e already attached. Then (a) If $R_0 = U_0 \setminus \bar{e}$, then U_0 is contained in $\Omega[G \cdot W_0]$, and so U_0 is the domain, a contradiction. (b) If R_0 is non-equivariant but misses only outside of Ke ,

come back

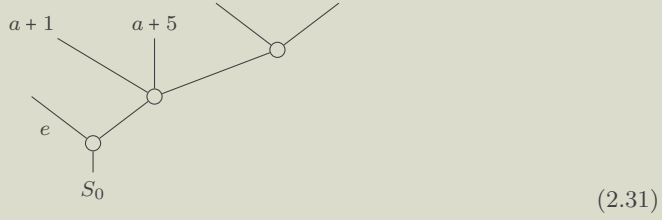
Thus,

the desired result holds. \square

Example 2.29 (Counter-example to the above Proposition). Let $G = C_8$, and consider the tree T and faces U_0 and R_0 below.



Both U_0 and R_0 are in $\Phi^{-o}(T)$, and have actions by $2G$. They are also only contained in faces in $\Lambda^{Ge}[T]$ which have strictly smaller isotropy, meaning they need to be attached themselves, as not as part of a larger face. However, both orbital horns $\Lambda_o^{Ge}[G \cdot_{2G} U_0]$ and $\Lambda_o^{Ge}[G \cdot_{2G} R_0]$ miss the face S_0 below, so it would be attached **twice** when trying to construct $\Lambda^{Ge}[T]$ from $\Lambda_o^{Ge}[T]$ cellularly.



By [Pe17, 6.17], we have the generalized horn inclusions $\Lambda^E[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T]$ are also inner G -anodyne. By [4, 2.4], $Sc[T_0] \rightarrow \Omega[T_0]$ is inner anodyne. By the alternative descriptions of inner G -horns and G -Segal cores, the following is immediate.

Lemma 2.32. *For all $T \in \Omega_G$, $Sc[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T]$ is inner G -anodyne.*

Similarly, the proof of [4, 2.5] yields that $Sc[T_0] \rightarrow \Lambda^e[T_0]$ is cellular on Segal core inclusions, and thus $Sc[T] \rightarrow \Lambda[T]$ is cellular on G -Segal core inclusions. Again, this implies the following.

Lemma 2.33. *The inner G -horn inclusions are contained in the hypersaturation of the Segal core inclusions.*

Combining Propositions 2.22, 2.26 and Lemmas 2.32, 2.33, yields Proposition 2.35.

2.2 Actual Stuff

Notation 2.34. Given subgroups $H_i \leq G$, $0 \leq i \leq k$ such that $H_0 \geq H_i$, $1 \leq i \leq k$ we write $C_{u_i H_0/H_i}$ for the G -corolla encoding the H_0 -set $H_0/H_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup H_0/H_k$.

Following the discussion preceding [HHM16, Prop. 3.6.8], we will call a class of maps of \mathbf{dSet}^G *hypersaturated* if is closed under pushouts, transfinite composition, retracts, and satisfies the following cancellation property: if in

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C$$

both f and gf are in the class, then so is g .

The following is an equivariant generalization of [CM13a, Props. 2.4 and 2.5].

HYPER PROP

Proposition 2.35. *The following sets of maps generate the same hypersaturated class:*

- the G -inner horn inclusions $\Lambda^{Ge}[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T]$ for $T \in \Omega_G$ and Ge an inner edge orbit;
- the G -inner orbital horn inclusions $\Lambda_o^{Ge}[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T]$ for $T \in \Omega_G$ and Ge an inner edge orbit;
- the G -segal core inclusions $Sc[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T]$ for $T \in \Omega_G$.

HERE

Remark 2.36. Setting $G = e$ and slicing over the stick tree η in the previous result one recovers the more well known claim that the hypersaturation (in fact, saturation) of the simplicial inner horns $\{\Lambda^i[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n] : 0 < i < n\}$ coincides with the hypersaturation of the simplicial Segal core inclusions $\{Sc[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]\}$.

Remark 2.37. We will also make use of a variant of the previous remark for the hypersaturation of *all* simplicial horns. Namely, we claim that the hypersaturation of all simplicial horns $\{\Lambda^i[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n] : 0 \leq i \leq n\}$ coincides with the hypersaturation of all vertex inclusion maps $\{\Delta[0] \rightarrow \Delta[n]\}$. Indeed, call the latter hypersaturation S . An easy argument shows that the Segal core inclusions $\{Sc[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]\}$ are in S and thus so are all inner horn inclusions. On the other hand, the skeletal filtration of the left horns $\Lambda^0[n]$ is built exclusively out of left horn inclusions, and thus since $\Delta[0] = \Lambda^0[1] \rightarrow \Delta[1]$ is in S so are all left horn inclusions $\Lambda^0[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]$. The case of right horn inclusions $\Lambda^n[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]$ is dual.

The following is the equivariant generalization of [CM13a, Thm. 3.5].

HYPERSATKAN REM

Proposition 2.38. *Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be a map between G - ∞ -operads. The following are equivalent:*

(a) *for all G -corollas C_A and $H \leq G$ the maps*

$$k(\Omega[C_A], X) \rightarrow k(\Omega[C_A], Y), \quad k(\Omega[G/H \cdot \eta], X) \rightarrow k(\Omega[G/H \cdot \eta], Y)$$

are weak equivalences in \mathbf{sSet} ;

(b) *for all G -trees T the maps*

$$k(\Omega[T], X) \rightarrow k(\Omega[T], Y)$$

are weak equivalences in \mathbf{sSet} ;

(c) *for all normal G -dendroidal sets A , the maps*

$$k(A, X) \rightarrow k(A, Y)$$

are weak equivalences in \mathbf{sSet} ;

(d) *$f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a weak equivalence in \mathbf{dSet}^G .*

Definition 2.39. Let X be a G - ∞ -operad. A G -profile on X is a map

$$\partial\Omega[C] \rightarrow X$$

for some G -corolla $C \in \Sigma_G$.

More explicitly, a G -profile consists of:

- subgroups $H_i \leq G$, $0 \leq i \leq k$ such that $H_0 \geq H_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$;
- objects $x_i \in X(\eta)^{H_i}$ for $0 \leq i \leq k$.

To simplify notation, we will prefer to denote a G -profile as $(x_1, \dots, x_k; x_0)$, and refer to it as a C -profile.

TFAE PROP

Definition 2.40. Given a G - ∞ -operad and a C -profile $(x_1, \dots, x_k; x_0)$ we define the space of maps $X(x_1, \dots, x_k; x_0)$ to be given by the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X(x_1, \dots, x_k; x_0) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(\Omega[C], X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G \cdot \eta & \xrightarrow{(x_1, \dots, x_k; x_0)} & \prod_{0 \leq i \leq k} X(\eta)^{H_i} \end{array}$$

Noting that there are equivalences of categories (the first of which is an isomorphism)

$$(\mathbf{dSet}_G)/G \cdot \eta \simeq \mathbf{sSet}^{B_G} \simeq \mathbf{sSet},$$

one sees that $X(x_1, \dots, x_k; x_0)$ can indeed be regarded as a simplicial set (in fact, this is a Kan complex).

Definition 2.41. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of G - ∞ -operads.

The map f is called *fully faithful* if, for each C -profile $(x_1, \dots, x_k; x_0)$ one has that

$$X(x_1, \dots, x_k; x_0) \rightarrow Y(f(x_1), \dots, f(x_k); f(x_0))$$

is weak equivalence in \mathbf{sSet} .

The map f is called *essentially surjective* if for each subgroup $H \leq G$ the map of categories $\tau(\iota^*(X^H)) \rightarrow \tau(\iota^*(Y^H))$ are essentially surjective.

The following is the equivariant generalization of [4, Thm. 3.11 and Remark 3.12]. CM13a

Theorem 2.42. A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ of G - ∞ -operads is fully faithful iff for all G -corollas $C \in \Sigma_G$ the commutative squares of Kan complexes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} k(\Omega[C], X) & \longrightarrow & k(\Omega[C], Y) \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow q \\ k(\partial\Omega[C], X) & \xrightarrow{f_*} & k(\partial\Omega[C], Y) \end{array} \quad (2.43) \quad \boxed{\text{COMSQ EQ}}$$

are homotopy pullback squares.

Hence, f is a weak equivalence in \mathbf{dSet}^G iff f is both fully faithful and essentially surjective.

Proof. Noting that the 0-simplices of $k(\partial\Omega[C], X)$ are precisely the C -profiles (x_1, \dots, x_k, x_0) , fully faithfulness can be reinterpreted as saying that all fiber maps $p^{-1}(x_1, \dots, x_k, x_0) \rightarrow q^{-1}(f(x_1), \dots, f(x_k), f(x_0))$ are weak equivalences. But since p, q are Kan fibrations, this is equivalent to the condition that (2.43) is a homotopy pullback (see [4, Lemma 3.9]), and the first half follows. CM13a

For the second half, note first that the bottom map in (2.43) can be rewritten as COMSQ EQ

$$\prod_{0 \leq i \leq k} k(G/H_i \cdot \eta, X) \rightarrow \prod_{0 \leq i \leq k} k(G/H_i \cdot \eta, Y).$$

Assume first that f is a weak equivalence. Proposition 2.38 then implies that the horizontal maps in (2.43) are weak equivalences, so that the square is a pull back square, and thus f is fully faithful. That f is essentially surjective follows from the identity $k(G/H \cdot \eta, X) = k(\iota^*(Z^H))$, so that $\tau(\iota^*(X^H)) \rightarrow \tau(\iota^*(Y^H))$ is essentially surjective at the level of maximal groupoids, and this suffices for essential surjectivity. COMSQ EQ

Assume now that f is fully faithful and essentially surjective. Since (2.43), Proposition 2.38 now implies that one needs only check that the maps of Kan complexes TFAE PROP

$$k(G/H \cdot \eta, X) \rightarrow k(G/H \cdot \eta, Y) \quad \text{or} \quad k(\iota^*(X^H)) \rightarrow k(\iota^*(Y^H)) \quad (2.44) \quad \boxed{\text{KANMAP EQ}}$$

are weak equivalences. As before, essential surjectivity is equivalent to the fact that the maps (2.44) induce surjections on connected components. Hence, it now suffices to show that for each 0-simplex $x \in X^H$ the top map of loop spaces in

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega(k(\iota^* X^H), x) & \longrightarrow & \Omega(k(\iota^* Y^H), f(x)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X(x; x) & \longrightarrow & Y(f(x); f(x)) \end{array} \quad (2.45) \quad \text{OMEGASQ EQ}$$

is a weak equivalence. Noting that the bottom map in (2.45) is a weak equivalence since F is fully faithful and that the vertical maps are the inclusion of the connected components corresponding to automorphisms of x in $\tau(\iota^* X^H)$. It thus suffices to check that the top map in (2.45) is an isomorphism on π_0 , and this follows since the map of categories $\tau(\iota^*(X^H)) \rightarrow \tau(\iota^*(Y^H))$ is fully faithful. \square

3 Equivariant simplicial dendroidal sets

The results in [CM13a, §4] concerning the simplicial Reedy model structure all generalized mutatis mutandis.

Proposition 3.1. *Suppose \mathcal{C} admits two model structures (C, W_1, F_1) and (C, W_2, F_2) with the same class of cofibrations, and assume further that both model structures are cofibrantly generated and admit left Bousfield localizations with respect to any set of maps.*

Then there is a smallest common left Bousfield localization (C, W, F) and for any (C, W, F) -local c, d objects one has that $c \rightarrow d$ is in W iff it is in W_1 iff it is in W_2 .

Moreover, an object X is local in the common left Bousfield localization iff it is simultaneously fibrant in both of the two initial model structures.

Proof. The model structure (C, W, F) can be obtained by either localizing (C, W_1, F_1) with regards to the generating trivial cofibrations of (C, W_2, F_2) or vice-versa. That the two processes yield the same model structure follows from the universal property of left Bousfield localizations [6, Prop. 3.4.18]. The claim concerning local c, d follows from the local Whitehead theorem [6, Thm. 3.3.8], stating that the local equivalences between local objects match the initial weak equivalences.

That local objects are fibrant in both model structures follows since $C \cap W$ contains both $C \cap W_1$ and $C \cap W_2$ (in fact, this shows that local fibrations are fibrations in both model structures). The converse claim follows from the observation that fibrant objects in any model structure are local with respect to the weak equivalences in that same model structure. \square

The prototypical example of Proposition 3.1 is given by the category \mathbf{ssSet} of bisimplicial sets together with the two possible Reedy structures (over the Kan model structure on \mathbf{sSet}).

Explicitly, writing the levels of $X \in \mathbf{ssSet}$ as $X_{n,m}$ one can either form a Reedy model structure with respect to the *horizontal index* n or with respect to the *vertical index* m . In either case, the generating cofibrations are then given by the maps

$$(\partial\Delta[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]) \sqcup (\partial\Delta[m] \rightarrow \Delta[m]), \quad n, m \geq 0.$$

Further, in the horizontal Reedy model structure the generating trivial cofibrations are the maps

$$(\partial\Delta[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]) \sqcup (\Lambda^j[m] \rightarrow \Delta[m]), \quad n \geq 0, m \geq j \geq 0.$$

while for the vertical Reedy model structure the generating trivial cofibrations are the maps

$$(\Lambda^i[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]) \sqcup (\partial\Delta[m] \rightarrow \Delta[m]), \quad n \geq i \geq 0, m \geq 0.$$

We caution the reader about a possible hiccup with the terminology: the weak equivalences for the horizontal Reedy structure are the *vertical equivalences*, i.e. maps inducing Kan equivalences of simplicial sets $X_{n,\bullet} \rightarrow Y_{n,\bullet}$ for each $n \geq 0$, and dually for the vertical Reedy structure.

In the next result we refer to the localized model structure given by Proposition 3.1 as the *joint Reedy model structure*. COMBMODSTR PROP

Proposition 3.2. *Suppose that $X, Y \in \mathbf{ssSet}$ are horizontal Reedy fibrant. Then:*

- (i) *for each fixed m all vertex maps $X_{\bullet,m} \rightarrow X_{\bullet,0}$ are trivial Kan fibrations;*
- (ii) *any vertical Reedy fibrant replacement \tilde{X} of X is in fact fibrant in the joint Reedy model structure;*
- (iii) *a map $X \rightarrow Y$ is a horizontal weak equivalence iff it is a joint weak equivalence;*
- (iv) *the canonical map $X_{n,0} \rightarrow X_{n,n}$ is a Kan equivalence.*

Proof. (i) follows since the trivial cofibrations for the horizontal Reedy structure include all the maps of the form $(\partial\Delta[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]) \sqcup (\Delta[0] \rightarrow \Delta[m])$.

(ii) follows since by (i) \tilde{X} is then local (with the vertical Reedy model structure as the initial model structure) with respect to all maps of the form $\Delta[0] \times (\Delta[0] \rightarrow \Delta[m])$, and thus by Remark 2.37 it is fibrant in the joint Reedy model structure (add a remark about this). HYPERSATKAN REM

(iii) follows from (ii) since the localizing maps $X \rightarrow \tilde{X}, Y \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ are horizontal equivalences.

For (iv), note first that the diagonal functor $\Delta: \mathbf{ssSet} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}$ is left Quillen for either the horizontal or vertical Reedy structures (and thus also for the joint Reedy structure). But noting that all objects are cofibrant, and regarding $X_{n,0}$ as a bisimplicial set that is vertically constant, the claim follows by noting that by (i) the map $X_{n,0} \rightarrow X$ is a horizontal weak equivalence in \mathbf{ssSet} . □

Corollary 3.3. *A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ in \mathbf{ssSet} is a joint equivalence iff it induces a Kan equivalence on diagonals $\Delta(X) \rightarrow \Delta(Y)$ in \mathbf{sSet} .*

Proof. Since horizontal Reedy fibrant replacement maps $X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ are diagonal equivalences, one reduces to the case of X, Y horizontal Reedy fibrant.

But Proposition 3.2 (i) and (iii) then combine to say that $X \rightarrow Y$ is a joint equivalence iff $X_{\bullet,0} \rightarrow Y_{\bullet,0}$ is a Kan equivalence, so that the result follows from Proposition 3.2 (iv). □ SSSETJREE PROP

We now turn to our main application of Proposition 3.1, the category $\mathbf{sdSet}^G = \mathbf{Set}^{\Delta^{op} \times \Omega^{op} \times G}$ of G -equivariant simplicial dendroidal sets. COMBMODSTR PROP

Using the fact that Δ is a (usual) Reedy category and the model structure on \mathbf{dSet}^G given by [9, Thm. 2.1] yields a model structure on \mathbf{sdSet}^G that we will refer to as the *simplicial Reedy model structure*. PELIT

On the other hand, in the context of Definition A.2, $\Omega^{op} \times G$ is a generalized Reedy category such that the families $\{\mathcal{F}_U^\Gamma\}_{U \in \Omega}$ of G -graph subgroups are Reedy-admissible (see Example A.6), and hence using the underlying Kan model structure on \mathbf{sSet} , Theorem A.8 yields a model structure on \mathbf{sdSet}^G that we will refer to as the *equivariant dendroidal Reedy model structure*, or simply as *dendroidal Reedy model structure* for the sake of brevity. GENRED_DEF GGGRAPHREEDY EX REEDYADM THM

Proposition 3.4. *Both the simplicial and dendroidal Reedy model structures on \mathbf{sdSet}^G have generating cofibrations given by the maps*

$$(\partial\Delta[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]) \sqcup (\partial\Omega[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T]), \quad n \geq 0, T \in \Omega_G.$$

Further, the dendroidal Reedy structure has generating trivial cofibrations the maps

$$(\Lambda^i[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]) \sqcup (\partial\Omega[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T]), \quad n \geq i \geq 0, T \in \Omega_G. \quad (3.5) \quad \text{DENDTRIVCOF EQ}$$

while the simplicial Reedy structure has generating trivial cofibrations the maps

$$(\partial\Delta[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]) \sqcup (A \rightarrow B), \quad n \geq 0 \quad (3.6) \quad \text{SIMPTRIVCOF EQ}$$

for $\{A \rightarrow B\}$ a set of generating trivial cofibrations of \mathbf{dSet}^G .

Proof. For the claims concerning the dendroidal Reedy structure, note that the presheaves $\Omega[T] \in \mathbf{dSet}^G$ are precisely the quotients $(G \cdot \Omega[U])/K$ for $U \in \Omega$ and $K \leq G \times \Sigma_U$ a G -graph subgroup, so that $\partial\Omega[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T]$ represents the maps $X_U^K \rightarrow (M_U X)^K$ for $X \in \mathbf{dSet}^G$.

The claims concerning the simplicial Reedy structure are immediate. \square

Corollary 3.7. *The joint fibrant objects $X \in \mathbf{sdSet}^G$ have the following equivalent characterizations:*

- (i) X is both simplicial Reedy fibrant and dendroidal Reedy fibrant;
- (ii) X is simplicial Reedy fibrant and all maps $X_0 \rightarrow X_n$ are equivalences in \mathbf{dSet}^G ;
- (iii) X is dendroidal Reedy fibrant and all maps

$$X^{\Omega[T]} \rightarrow X^{Sc[T]} \quad \text{and} \quad X^{\Omega[T]} \rightarrow X^{\Omega[T] \otimes J_d}$$

for $T \in \Omega_G$ are Kan equivalences in \mathbf{sSet} .

Proof. (i) simply repeats the last part of Proposition 3.1. In the remainder we write $K \rightarrow L$ for a generic monomorphism in \mathbf{sSet} and $A \rightarrow B$ a generic normal monomorphism in \mathbf{dSet}^G .

For (ii), note first that X is simplicial fibrant iff $X^L \rightarrow X^K$ is always a fibration in \mathbf{dSet}^G . Hence, such X will have the right lifting property against all maps in (3.5) iff $X^L \rightarrow X^K$ is a trivial fibration whenever $K \rightarrow L$ is anodyne. But Remark 2.37 implies that it suffices to verify this for the vertex inclusions $\Delta[0] \rightarrow \Delta[n]$.

For (iii), note first that X is dendroidal fibrant iff $X^B \rightarrow X^A$ is always a Kan fibration in \mathbf{sSet} . Therefore, X will have the right lifting property against all maps (3.6) iff $X^B \rightarrow X^A$ is a trivial Kan fibration whenever $A \rightarrow B$ is a generating trivial of \mathbf{dSet}^G . By adjunction, this is equivalent to showing that $X^L \rightarrow X^K$ is a fibration in \mathbf{dSet}^G for any monomorphism $K \rightarrow L$ in \mathbf{sSet} . Moreover, by the fibration between fibrant objects part of [9, Prop. 8.8] (see also the beginning of [9, §8.1]) it suffices to verify that the maps $X^L \rightarrow X^K$ have the right lifting property against the maps

$$\Lambda^{Ge}\Omega[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T], \quad T \in \Omega_G, e \in \text{Inn}(T) \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega[T] \otimes (\{i\} \rightarrow J_d), \quad T \in \Omega_G, i = \{0, 1\}$$

and it thus suffices to check that $X^B \rightarrow X^A$ is a trivial Kan fibration whenever $A \rightarrow B$ is one of these maps. Proposition 2.35 now finishes the proof. \square

We now obtain the following partial analogue of Proposition 3.2. Note that the equivalences in the simplicial Reedy model structure are the dendroidal equivalences and vice versa.

Corollary 3.8. *Suppose that $X, Y \in \mathbf{sdSet}^G$ are dendroidal Reedy fibrant. Then:*

- (i) for each fixed m all vertex maps $X_{\bullet, m} \rightarrow X_{\bullet, 0}$ are trivial fibrations in \mathbf{dSet}^G ;
- (ii) any simplicial Reedy fibrant replacement \tilde{X} of X is in fact fibrant in the joint Reedy model structure;
- (iii) a map $X \rightarrow Y$ is a dendroidal weak equivalence iff it is a joint weak equivalence;
- (iv) regarding X_0 as a simplicially constant object in \mathbf{sdSet}^G , the map $X_0 \rightarrow X$ is a dendroidal equivalence, and thus a joint equivalence. (iv) follows from (i).

Proof. The proof adapts that of Proposition 3.2. (i) follows since X then has the right lifting property with respect to all maps $(\Delta[0] \rightarrow \Delta[m]) \hookrightarrow (\partial\Omega[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T])$. (ii) follows from (i) and the characterization in Corollary 3.7 (ii). (iii) follows from (ii) since the simplicial fibrant replacement maps $X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ are dendroidal equivalences. \square

Theorem 3.9. *The inclusion/0-th level adjunction*

$$\iota: \mathbf{dSet}^G \rightleftarrows \mathbf{sdSet}^G: (-)_0,$$

where \mathbf{sdSet}^G is given the joint Reedy model structure, is a Quillen equivalence.

Proof. It is clear that the inclusion preserves both normal monomorphisms and all weak equivalences, hence the adjunction is Quillen. Consider any map $\iota(A) \rightarrow X$ with X joint fibrant and perform a trivial cofibration followed by fibration factorization on the left

$$\iota(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \widetilde{\iota(A)} \rightarrow X \quad A \xrightarrow{\sim} \widetilde{\iota(A)}_0 \rightarrow X_0$$

for the simplicial Reedy model structure. Corollary ^{JOINTFIBCHAR COR} 3.7 (ii) now implies that $\widetilde{\iota(A)}$ is in fact joint fibrant and thus that the leftmost composite above is a joint equivalence iff $\widetilde{\iota(A)} \rightarrow X$ is a dendroidal equivalence in \mathbf{sdSet}^G iff $\widetilde{\iota(A)}_0 \rightarrow X_0$ is an equivalence in \mathbf{dSet}^G iff the rightmost composite is an equivalence in \mathbf{dSet}^G . \square

4 Pre-operads

Recall that the category \mathbf{PreOp} of *pre-operads* is the full subcategory $\mathbf{PreOp} \subset \mathbf{sdSet}$ of those X such that $X(\eta)$ is a discrete simplicial set. Writing γ^* for the inclusion one has left and right adjoints $\gamma_!$ and γ_*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xleftarrow{\gamma_!} & \\ \mathbf{PreOp}^G & \xrightarrow{\gamma^*} & \mathbf{sdSet}^G \\ & \xleftarrow{\gamma_*} & \end{array} \quad (4.1)$$

described as follows ^{CM13a} [4, §7]: $\gamma_! X(T) = X(T)$ if $T \notin \Delta$ while $\gamma_! X([n])$ for $[n] \in \Delta$ is given by the pushout on the left below; $\gamma_* X(T)$ is given by the pullback on the right below.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X(\eta) & \xrightarrow{r} & \pi_0 X(\eta) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X([n]) & \longrightarrow & \gamma_! X([n]) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \gamma_* X(T) & \longrightarrow & X(T) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \coprod_{\text{Edges}(T)} X(\eta)_0 & \longrightarrow & \prod_{\text{Edges}(T)} X(\eta) \end{array}$$

Remark 4.2. Let $A \rightarrow B$ denote a monomorphism in \mathbf{sdSet}^G of the form

$$(\partial\Delta[n] \rightarrow \Delta[n]) \sqcup (\partial\Omega[T] \rightarrow \Omega[T]), \quad n \geq 0, T \in \Omega_G, T \neq G/H \cdot \eta. \quad (4.3)$$

BOUNDED EQ

Then one has an isomorphism $A(\eta) \simeq B(\eta)$ so that the square below is a pushout square.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{r} & \gamma_! A \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \longrightarrow & \gamma_! B \end{array} \quad (4.4)$$

GAMMASH EQ

In the next results we write I' for the set of maps in ^{BOUNDED EQ} (4.3).

GENSET LEM

Lemma 4.5. *The normal monomorphisms of \mathbf{PreOp}^G are the saturation of the set of maps $\{\emptyset \rightarrow G/H \cdot \eta \mid H \leq G\} \cup \gamma_!(I')$.*

Proof. Using the cellular filtration in \mathbf{sdSet}^G , any monomorphism $A \rightarrow B$ in \mathbf{PreOp}^G can be written as a transfinite composition of pushouts of maps in $\{\emptyset \rightarrow G/H \cdot \eta\} \cup I'$. But, since the squares ^{GAMMASH EQ} (4.4) are pushouts, the same also holds for the maps $\{\emptyset \rightarrow G/H \cdot \eta\} \cup \gamma_!(I')$. \square

TRIVFIB LEM

Lemma 4.6. *Any map in \mathbf{PreOp}^G which has the right lifting property against all normal monomorphisms in \mathbf{PreOp}^G is a joint equivalence in \mathbf{sdSet}^G .*

Proof. We need simply adapt the proof of ^{CM13a} [4, Lemma 8.12] mutatis mutandis.

Choose a normalization E_∞ of $*$ in \mathbf{sdSet}^G , i.e. a normal object such that $E_\infty \rightarrow X$ is a trivial fibration. Regarding E_∞ as a simplicially constant object in \mathbf{sdSet}^G , a map $X \rightarrow Y$ in \mathbf{PreOp}^G will have the right lifting property against all monomorphisms iff so does $E_\infty \times (X \rightarrow Y)$, so that one is free to assume X, Y are normal.

One is thus free to pick a section $s: Y \rightarrow X$ of $p: X \rightarrow Y$ and regarding $J_d \in \mathbf{dSet}^G$ as a simplicially constant object of \mathbf{sdSet}^G our assumption yields the lift below, so that p is a homotopy equivalence.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \amalg X & \xrightarrow{(id_X, sp)} & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow p \\ X \otimes J_d & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array} \quad (4.7)$$

□

Theorem 4.8. *The category \mathbf{PreOp}^G of G -preoperads has a model structure such that*

- *the cofibrations are the normal monomorphisms;*
- *the weak equivalences are the maps that become joint equivalences when regarded as maps on \mathbf{sdSet}^G .*

Proof. One repeats the proof of the non-equivariant analogue [CM13a, Thm. 8.13], applying J. Smith's theorem [Pe00, Thm. 1.7] with the required set of generating cofibrations the set $\{\emptyset \rightarrow G/H \cdot \eta \mid H \leq G\} \cup \gamma_!(I')$ given by Lemma 4.5. Indeed, conditions c0 and c2 in [1] are inherited from \mathbf{sdSet}^G and c1 follows from Lemma 4.6. The technical “solution set” condition c3 follows from [1, Prop. 1.15] since weak equivalences are accessible, being the preimage by γ^* of the weak equivalences in \mathbf{sdSet}^G (see [Lu09, Cor. A.2.6.5] and [Lu09, Cor. A.2.6.6]). □

Theorem 4.9. *The adjunction*

$$\gamma^*: \mathbf{PreOp}^G \rightleftarrows \mathbf{sdSet}^G: \gamma_*$$

is a Quillen equivalence.

Proof. It is tautological that the left adjoint γ^* preserves and detects cofibrations and weak equivalences, so it suffices to show that for all fibrant $X \in \mathbf{sdSet}^G$ there exists $Y \in \mathbf{PreOp}^G$ and a weak equivalence $\gamma^* Y \rightarrow X$. But by Corollary 3.8 it suffices to take $Y = X_0$, regarded as a simplicially trivial object. □

5 Scratchwork (to be folded into previous sections eventually)

Lemma 5.1. *One can always form the completion of a dendroidal Segal space X while preserving $X(\eta)_0$.*

HERE

Proposition 5.2. *A map of $X \rightarrow Y$ of dendroidal Segal spaces is a joint equivalence iff it is fully faithful and essentially surjective.*

Corollary 5.3. *A pre-operad $X \in \mathbf{PreOp}^G$ is fibrant iff $\gamma^*(X)$ is fibrant in the Segal space model structure on \mathbf{sdSet}^G .*

Proof. k

□

A Equivariant Reedy model structures

In [2] Berger and Moerdijk extend the notion of Reedy category so as to allow for categories \mathbb{R} with non-trivial automorphism groups $\text{Aut}(r)$ for $r \in \mathbb{R}$. For such \mathbb{R} and suitable model category \mathcal{C} they then show that there is a *Reedy model structure* on $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{R}}$ that is defined by modifying the usual characterizations of Reedy cofibrations, weak equivalences and fibrations (see [2, Thm. 1.6] or Theorem A.8 below) to be determined by the $\text{Aut}(r)$ -projective model structures on $\mathcal{C}^{\text{Aut}(r)}$ for each $r \in \mathbb{R}$. REEDYADM THM

The purpose of this appendix is to show that, under suitable conditions, this can also be done by replacing the $\text{Aut}(r)$ -projective model structures on $\mathcal{C}^{\text{Aut}(r)}$ with the more general $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}_r}^{\text{Aut}(r)}$ model structures for $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}_{r \in \mathbb{R}}$ a nice collection of families of subgroups of each $\text{Aut}(r)$. GENRED DEF

To do so, we first need some essential notation. For each map $r \rightarrow r'$ in a category \mathbb{R} we will write $\text{Aut}(r \rightarrow r')$ for its automorphism group in the arrow category and write

$$\text{Aut}(r) \xleftarrow{\pi_r} \text{Aut}(r \rightarrow r') \xrightarrow{\pi_{r'}} \text{Aut}(r') \quad (\text{A.1}) \quad \text{PIDEFR EQ}$$

for the obvious projections. We now introduce our equivariant generalization of the “generalized Reedy categories” of [2, Def. 1.1]. BM08

Definition A.2. A *generalized Reedy category structure* on a small category \mathbb{R} consists of wide subcategories \mathbb{R}^+ , \mathbb{R}^- and a degree function $|\cdot|: \text{ob}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that:

- (i) non-invertible maps in \mathbb{R}^+ (resp. \mathbb{R}^-) raise (lower) degree; isomorphisms preserve degree;
- (ii) $\mathbb{R}^+ \cap \mathbb{R}^- = \text{Iso}(\mathbb{R})$;
- (iii) every map f in \mathbb{R} factors as $f = f^+ \circ f^-$ with $f^+ \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $f^- \in \mathbb{R}^-$, and this factorization is unique up to isomorphism.

Let $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}_{r \in \mathbb{R}}$ be a collection of families of subgroups of the groups $\text{Aut}(r)$. The collection $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}$ is called *Reedy-admissible* if:

- (iv) for all maps $r \twoheadrightarrow r'$ in \mathbb{R}^- one has $\pi_{r'}(\pi_r^{-1}(H)) \in \mathcal{F}_{r'}$ for all $H \in \mathcal{F}_r$.

We note that condition (iv) above should be thought as of a constraint on the pair $(\mathbb{R}, \{\mathcal{F}_r\})$. The original setup of [2] then deals with the case where $\{\mathcal{F}_r\} = \{\{e\}\}$ is the collection of trivial families. Indeed, our setup recovers the setup in [2], as follows. BM08

Example A.3. When $\{\mathcal{F}_r\} = \{\{e\}\}$, Reedy-admissibility coincides with axiom (iv) in [2, Def. 1.1], stating that if $\theta \circ f^- = f^-$ for some $f^- \in \mathbb{R}^-$ and $\theta \in \text{Iso}(\mathbb{R})$ then θ is an identity.

Example A.4. For any generalized Reedy category \mathbb{R} , the collection $\{\mathcal{F}_{\text{all}}\}$ of the families of all subgroups of $\text{Aut}(r)$ is Reedy-admissible.

Example A.5. Let G be a group and set $\mathbb{R} = G \times (0 \rightarrow 1)$ with $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^+$. Then any pair $\{\mathcal{F}_0, \mathcal{F}_1\}$ of families of subgroups of G is Reddy-admissible.

Similarly, set $\mathbb{S} = G \times (0 \leftarrow 1)$ with $\mathbb{S} = \mathbb{S}^-$. Then a pair $\{\mathcal{F}_0, \mathcal{F}_1\}$ of families of subgroups of G is Reddy-admissible iff $\mathcal{F}_0 \supset \mathcal{F}_1$.

Example A.6. Letting \mathbb{S} denote any generalized Reedy category in the sense of [2, Def. 1.1] and G a group, we set $\mathbb{R} = G \times \mathbb{S}$ with $\mathbb{R}^+ = G \times \mathbb{S}^+$ and $\mathbb{R}^- = G \times \mathbb{S}^-$. Further, for each $s \in \mathbb{S}$ we write \mathcal{F}_s^Γ for the family of G -graph subgroups of $G \times \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{S}}(s)$, i.e., those subgroups $K \leq G \times \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{S}}(s)$ such that $K \cap \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{S}}(s) = \{e\}$. GGRAPHREEDY EX

Reedy admissibility of $\{\mathcal{F}_s^\Gamma\}$ follows since for every degeneracy map $s \twoheadrightarrow s'$ in \mathbb{S}^- one has that the homomorphism $\pi_s: \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{S}}(s \twoheadrightarrow s') \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{S}}(s)$ is injective (we note that this is equivalent to axiom (iv) in [2, Def. 1.1] for \mathbb{S}). BM08

Our primary example of interest will come by setting $\mathbb{S} = \Omega^{op}$ in the previous example. In fact, in this case we will also be interested in certain subfamilies $\{\mathcal{F}_U\}_{U \in \Omega} \subset \{\mathcal{F}_U^\Gamma\}_{U \in \Omega}$.

Example A.7. Let $\mathbb{R} = G \times \Omega^{op}$ and let $\{\mathcal{F}_U\}_{U \in \Omega}$ be the family of graph subgroups determined by a weak indexing system \mathcal{F} . Then $\{\mathcal{F}_U\}$ is Reedy-admissible. To see this, recall first that each $K \in \mathcal{F}_U$ encodes an H -action on $U \in \Omega$ for some $H \leq G$ so that $G \cdot_H U$ is a \mathcal{F} -tree. Given a face map $f: U' \hookrightarrow U$, the subgroup $\pi_U^{-1}(K)$ is then determined by the largest subgroup $\bar{H} \leq H$ such that U' inherits the \bar{H} -action from U along f (so that f becomes a \bar{H} -map), so that $\pi_{U'}(\pi_U^{-1}(K))$ encodes the \bar{H} -action on U' . Thus, we see that Reedy-admissibility is simply the sieve condition for the induced map of G -trees $G \cdot_{\bar{H}} U' \rightarrow G \cdot_H U$.

We now state the main result. We will assume throughout that \mathcal{C} is a model category such that for any group G and family of subgroups \mathcal{F} , the category \mathcal{C}^G admits the \mathcal{F} -model structure (for example, this is the case whenever \mathcal{C} is a cofibrantly generated cellular model category in the sense of [10]).

REEDYADM THM

Theorem A.8. Let \mathbb{R} be generalized Reedy and $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}_{r \in \mathbb{R}}$ a Reedy-admissible collection of families. Then there is a $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}$ -**Reedy model structure** on $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{R}}$ such that a map $A \rightarrow B$ is

- a (trivial) cofibration if $A_r \coprod_{L_r A} L_r B \rightarrow B_r$ is a (trivial) \mathcal{F}_r -cofibration in $\mathcal{C}^{\text{Aut}(r)}$, $\forall r \in \mathbb{R}$;
- a weak equivalence if $A_r \rightarrow B_r$ is a \mathcal{F}_r -weak equivalence in $\mathcal{C}^{\text{Aut}(r)}$, $\forall r \in \mathbb{R}$;
- a (trivial) fibration if $A_r \rightarrow B_r \times_{M_r B} M_r A$ is a (trivial) \mathcal{F}_r -fibration in $\mathcal{C}^{\text{Aut}(r)}$, $\forall r \in \mathbb{R}$.

The proof of this result is given at the end of the section after establishing some routine generalizations of the key lemmas in [2] (indeed, the true novelty in this appendix is the Reedy-admissibility condition in part (iy) of Definition A.2).

We first recall the following, cf. [3, Props. 6.5 and 6.6] (we note that [3, Prop. 6.6] can be proven in terms of fibrations, and thus does not depend on special assumptions on \mathcal{C}).

Proposition A.9. Let $\phi: G \rightarrow \bar{G}$ be a homomorphism and $\mathcal{F}, \bar{\mathcal{F}}$ families of subgroups of G, \bar{G} . Then the leftmost (resp. rightmost) adjunction below is a Quillen adjunction

$$\bar{G} \cdot_G (-): \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}}^G \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}^{\bar{G}} : \text{res}_{\bar{G}}^{\bar{G}} \quad \text{res}_{\bar{G}}^{\bar{G}}: \mathcal{C}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}^{\bar{G}} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}}^G : \text{Hom}_G(\bar{G}, -)$$

provided that for $H \in \mathcal{F}$ it is $\phi(H) \in \bar{\mathcal{F}}$ (resp. for $\bar{H} \in \bar{\mathcal{F}}$ it is $\phi^{-1}(\bar{H}) \in \mathcal{F}$).

RESGEN COR

Corollary A.10. For any homomorphism $\phi: G \rightarrow \bar{G}$, the functor $\text{res}_{\bar{G}}^{\bar{G}}: \mathcal{C}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}^{\bar{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{F}}^G$ preserves all four classes of genuine cofibrations, trivial cofibrations, fibrations and trivial fibrations.

The following formalizes an argument implicit in the proof of [2, Lemma 5.2].

Definition A.11. Consider a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ B & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

(A.12) BLA EQ

in $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{R}}$. A collection of maps $f_s: B_s \rightarrow X_s$ for $|s| \leq n$ that induce a lift of the restriction of (A.12) to $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{R}_{\leq n}}$ will be called a n -partial lift.

BLALIFT LEM

Lemma A.13. Let \mathcal{C} be any bicomplete category, and consider a commutative diagram as in (A.12). Then any $(n-1)$ -partial lift uniquely induces commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_r \sqcup_{L_r A} L_r B & \longrightarrow & X_r \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ B_r & \longrightarrow & Y_r \times_{M_r Y} M_r X \end{array}$$

(A.14) BLALIFT EQ

in $\mathcal{C}^{\text{Aut}(r)}$ for each r such that $|r| = n$. Furthermore, extensions of the $(n-1)$ -partial lift to a n -partial lift are in bijection with choices of $\text{Aut}(r)$ -equivariant lifts of the diagrams (A.14) for r ranging over representatives of the isomorphism classes of r with $|r| = n$.

In the next result, by $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}$ -cofibration/trivial cofibration/fibration/trivial fibration we mean a map as described in Theorem A.8, regardless of whether such a model structure exists.

BLALIFT COR

Corollary A.15. *Let \mathbb{R} be generalized Reedy and $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}$ an arbitrary family of subgroups of $\text{Aut}(r)$, $r \in \mathbb{R}$. Then a map in $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{R}}$ is a $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}$ -cofibration (resp. trivial cofibration) iff it has the left lifting property with respect to all $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}$ -trivial fibrations (resp. fibrations), and vice-versa for the right lifting property.*

GINJ LEM

Lemma A.16. *Let \mathbb{S} be a generalized Reedy with $\mathbb{S} = \mathbb{S}^+$, K a group, and $\pi: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow K$ a functor. Then if a map $A \rightarrow B$ in $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{S}}$ is such that for all $s \in \mathbb{S}$ the maps $A_s \sqcup_{L_s A} L_s B \rightarrow B_s$ are (resp. trivial) $\text{Aut}(s)$ -cofibrations one has that $\text{Lan}_{\pi: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow K}(A \rightarrow B)$ is a (trivial) K -cofibration.*

Proof. By adjunction, one needs only show that for any K -fibration $X \rightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{C}^K , the map $\pi^*(X \rightarrow Y)$ has the right lifting property against all maps $A \rightarrow B$ in $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{S}}$ as in the statement. By Corollary A.15, it thus suffices to check that the maps

$$(\pi^* X)_s \rightarrow (\pi^* Y)_s \times_{M_s \pi^* Y} M_s \pi^* X$$

are $\text{Aut}(s)$ -fibrations. But since $M_s Z = *$ (recall $\mathbb{S} = \mathbb{S}^+$) this map is just $X \rightarrow Y$ with the $\text{Aut}(s)$ -action induced by $\pi: \text{Aut}(s) \rightarrow K$, hence Corollary A.10 finishes the proof. \square

GINJMIN LEM

Lemma A.17. *Let \mathbb{S} be a generalized Reedy with $\mathbb{S} = \mathbb{S}^-$, K a group, and $\pi: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow K$ a functor. Then if a map $X \rightarrow Y$ in $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{S}}$ is such that for all $s \in \mathbb{S}$ the maps $X_s \rightarrow Y_s \times_{M_s Y} M_s X$ are (resp. trivial) $\text{Aut}(s)$ -fibrations one has that $\text{Ran}_{\pi: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow K}(A \rightarrow B)$ is a (trivial) K -fibration.*

Proof. This follows dually to the previous proof. \square

Remark A.18. Lemmas A.16 and A.17 generalize key parts of the proofs of [2] Lemmas 5.3 and 5.5]. The duality of their proofs reflects the duality in Corollary A.10.

Remark A.19. Lemma A.16 will be applied when $K \leq \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{R}}(r)$, and $\mathbb{S} = K \ltimes \mathbb{R}^+(r)$ for \mathbb{R} a given generalized Reedy category and $r \in \mathbb{R}$. Similarly, Lemma A.17 will be applied when $\mathbb{S} = K \ltimes \mathbb{R}^-(r)$. It is straightforward to check that in the \mathbb{R}^+ (resp. \mathbb{R}^-) case maps in \mathbb{S} can be identified with squares as on the left (right)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} r' & \xrightarrow{+} & r \\ + \downarrow & & \downarrow \simeq \\ r'' & \xrightarrow{+} & r \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} r & \xrightarrow{-} & r' \\ \simeq \downarrow & & \downarrow - \\ r & \xrightarrow{-} & r'' \end{array} \quad (\text{A.20})$$

such that the maps labelled $+$ are in \mathbb{R}^+ , maps labelled $-$ are in \mathbb{R}^- , the horizontal maps are non-invertible, and the maps labeled \simeq are automorphisms in K .

In particular, there is thus a *domain* (resp. *target*) functor $d: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($t: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$), and our interest is in maps $d^* A \rightarrow d^* B$ ($t^* A \rightarrow t^* B$) in $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{S}}$ induced from maps $A \rightarrow B$ in $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbb{R}}$ so that

$$\text{Lan}_{\pi} d^*(A \rightarrow B) = (L_r A \rightarrow L_r B) \quad \text{Ran}_{\pi} t^*(A \rightarrow B) = (M_r A \rightarrow M_r B)$$

We are now in a position to prove the following, which are the essence of Theorem A.8.

Lemma A.21. *Let \mathbb{R} be generalized Reedy and $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}_{r \in \mathbb{R}}$ a Reedy-admissible family.*

Suppose $A \rightarrow B$ be a $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}$ -Reedy cofibration. Then the maps $A_r \rightarrow B_r$ are all $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}$ -weak equivalences iff so are the maps $A_r \sqcup_{L_r A} L_r B \rightarrow B_r$.

Proof. It suffices to check by induction on n that the analogous claim with the restriction $|r| \leq n$ also holds. The $n = 0$ case is obvious. Otherwise, letting r range over representatives of the isomorphism classes of r with $|r| = n$, it suffices to check that for each $H \in \mathcal{F}_r$ the map $A_r \rightarrow B_r$ is a H -genuine weak equivalence iff so is $A_r \sqcup_{L_r A} L_r B \rightarrow B_r$.

One now applies Lemma A.16 with $K = H$ and $\mathbb{S} = H \ltimes \mathbb{R}^+(r)$ to the map $d^* A \rightarrow d^* B$. Note that \mathcal{F} -trivial cofibrations are always genuine trivial cofibrations, for any family, so

that the trivial cofibrancy requirements are immediate from Corollary A.10. It thus follows that the maps labelled \sim

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L_r A & \xrightarrow{\sim} & L_r B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A_r & \xrightarrow{\sim} & L_T B \sqcup_{L_T A} A_T \longrightarrow B_r \end{array}$$

are H -genuine trivial cofibrations, finishing the proof. \square

Lemma A.22. *Let \mathbb{R} be generalized Reedy and $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}_{r \in \mathbb{R}}$ a Reedy-admissible family.*

Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be a $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}$ -Reedy fibration. Then the maps $X_r \rightarrow Y_r$ are all $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}$ -weak equivalences iff so are the maps $X_r \rightarrow Y_r \times_{M_r Y} M_r X$.

Proof. One repeats the same induction argument on $|r|$. In the induction step, it suffices to verify that, for each r with $|r| = n$ and $H \in \mathcal{F}_r$, the map $X_r \rightarrow Y_r$ is a H -genuine weak equivalence iff so is $X_r \rightarrow Y_r \times_{M_r Y} M_r X$.

One now applies Lemma A.17 with $K = H$ and $\mathbb{S} = H \rtimes \mathbb{R}^-(r)$ to the map $t^* A \xrightarrow{t^*} t^* B$. Note that for each $(r \twoheadrightarrow r') \in \mathbb{S}$ one has $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{S}}(r \twoheadrightarrow r') = \pi_r^{-1}(H)$ (where π_r is as in (A.1)), so that the trivial fibrancy requirement in Lemma A.17 follows from $\{\mathcal{F}_r\}$ being Reedy-admissible. It follows that the maps labelled \sim

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_r & \longrightarrow & Y_r \times_{M_r Y} M_r X \xrightarrow{\sim} Y_r \\ & & \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ & & M_r X \xrightarrow{\sim} M_r Y \end{array}$$

are H -genuine trivial fibrations, finishing the proof. \square

Remark A.23. The proofs of Lemmas A.21 and A.22 are similar, but not dual, since Lemma A.22 uses Reedy-admissibility while Lemma A.21 does not. This reflects the difference in the proofs of [2, Lemmas 5.3 and 5.5] as discussed in [2, Remark 5.6], albeit with a caveat.

Setting $K = \{e\}$ in Lemma A.16 yields that $\lim_{\mathbb{S}}(A \rightarrow B)$ is a cofibration provided that $A \rightarrow B$ is a genuine Reedy cofibration, i.e. a Reedy cofibration for $\{\mathcal{F}_{\text{all}}\}$ the families of all subgroups. On the other hand, the proof of [2, Lemma 5.3] argues that $\lim_{\mathbb{S}}(A \rightarrow B)$ is a cofibration provided that $A \rightarrow B$ is a projective Reedy cofibration, i.e. a Reedy cofibration for $\{\{e\}\}$ the trivial families (note that all projective cofibrations are genuine cofibrations, so that our claim is more general). Since the cofibration half of the projective analogue of Corollary A.10 only holds if ϕ is a monomorphism, the argument in the proof of [2, Lemma 5.3] also includes an injectivity check that is not needed for our proof of Lemma A.21.

proof of Theorem A.8. Lemmas A.21 and A.22 say that the characterizations of trivial cofibrations (resp. trivial fibrations) in the statement of Theorem A.8 are correct, i.e. that they describe the maps that are both cofibrations (resp. fibrations) and weak equivalences.

We refer to the model category axioms in [7, Def. 1.1.3]. Both 2-out-of-3 and the retract axioms are immediate (recall that retracts commute with limits/colimits). The lifting axiom follows from Corollary A.15 while the task of building factorizations $X \rightarrow A \rightarrow Y$ of a given map $X \rightarrow Y$ follows by a similar standard argument by iteratively factorizing the maps

$$X_r \sqcup_{L_r X} L_r A \rightarrow Y_r \times_{M_r Y} M_r A$$

in $\mathcal{C}^{\text{Aut}(r)}$, thus building both A and the factorization inductively (see, e.g., the proof of [2, Thm. 1.6]). \square

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