

BJORT Paper Analysis and Extension

E/Ea

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Chapter 1

BJORT

In this chapter we carefully go through the paper Directional derivatives and higher order chain rules for abelian functor calculus [?]. Unless stated otherwise, compoition using juxtaposition is done diagrammatically, while composition using \circ follows function notation.

1.1.0 Cross Effects for Functors

Throughout let \mathcal{B} be a category with a basepoint (i.e. an initial and terminal object), and finite coproducts \vee . Let \mathcal{A} denote an abelian category with zero object 0 and biproducts \oplus .

Definition 1.1.1 (Cross Effects) We define the **nth cross effect** of a functor $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ implicitly, and recursively, as the n -variable functor $\text{cr}_n(F) : \mathcal{B}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that:

$$F(X) \cong F(\star) \oplus \text{cr}_1(F)(X)$$

$$\text{cr}_1(F)(X_1 \vee X_2) \cong \text{cr}_1(F)(X_1) \oplus \text{cr}_1(F)(X_2) \oplus \text{cr}_2 F(X_1, X_2)$$

and in general

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_1 \vee X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n) &\cong \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_1, X_3, \dots, X_n) \oplus \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_2, \dots, X_n) \\ &\quad \oplus \text{cr}_n(F)(X_1, \dots, X_n) \end{aligned}$$

We prove that this defines a family of functors which are symmetric through a series of lemmas:

Lemma 1.1.2 For all $X, Y \in \mathcal{B}_0$, the inclusion $X \hookrightarrow X \vee Y$ is a split monomorphism.

Proof. Let ι_X and ι_Y denote the coproduct inclusions. Let $\hat{!} : Y \xrightarrow{!} \star \xrightarrow{!} X$ denote the unique map $\downarrow !$. Then by the unniversal property of the coproduct we obtain a map

$$X \vee Y \xrightarrow{\langle 1_X | \hat{!} \rangle} X$$

such that $\iota_X \langle 1_X | \hat{!} \rangle = 1_X$, so ι_X is a split monomorphism, or in other words a section. ■

Throughout these notes $\hat{!}$ will denote the unique map which factors through the basepoint (note that by the universal property this is independent of the choice of basepoint). Additionally, we let $\langle 1_X | \hat{!} \rangle$ denote the splitting for the inclusion $\iota_X : X \hookrightarrow X \vee Y$ in \mathcal{B} .

Lemma 1.1.3 Let $A, B, C \in \mathcal{A}_0$. Then $A \oplus B \cong A \oplus C$ if and only if $B \cong C$.

Proof. The reverse direction follows by functoriality of $A \oplus -$ in \mathcal{A} . For the forward direction suppose $A \oplus B \cong A \oplus C$ with isomorphism ψ . Then the claim is that the composite map $\iota_B \psi \pi_C$ is an isomorphism with inverse $\iota_C \psi^{-1} \pi_B$. Indeed, from the axioms of a biproduct we have

$$\iota_B \psi \pi_C \iota_C \psi^{-1} \pi_B = 1_B, \quad \iota_C \psi^{-1} \iota_B \iota_B \psi \pi_C = 1_C$$

as desired. ■

We now aim to make explicit this definition of the cross-effect functor, proceeding inductively. We can realize $\text{cr}_1(F)(X)$ as the kernel of $F(!)$ in the following split short exact sequence.

$$\text{cr}_1(F)(X) \xrightarrow{\text{ker}} F(X) \xrightleftharpoons[F(i)]{F(!)} F(\star)$$

We choose a representative kernel for each such $X \in \mathcal{B}_0$. In particular, if $F(\star) = 0$ (i.e. F is reduced), we choose $\text{cr}_1(F)(X) := F(X)$. Note that by $F(i)$ this map splits, with left splitting given by the universal property of the kernel in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{cr}_1(F)(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{ker}} & F(X) & \xrightleftharpoons[F(i)]{F(!)} & F(\star) \\ \uparrow r_{F,1} & \nearrow 1-F(!) & & & \\ F(X) & & & & \end{array}$$

where $1 = 1_{F(X)}$ in the diagram. For simplicity of notation we write 1 for all identities moving forward, with the object of the identity given by context.

Then, given $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \in \mathcal{B}_1$, we obtain a unique map $\text{cr}_1(F)(f)$ making the following

diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{cr}_1(F)(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{ker}} & F(X) & \xrightarrow{F(!)} & F(\star) \\ \text{cr}_1(F)(f) \downarrow & & F(f) \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \text{cr}_1(F)(Y) & \xrightarrow{\text{ker}} & F(Y) & \xrightarrow{F(!)} & F(\star) \end{array}$$

by the universal property of the kernel, where uniqueness ensures that this defines a functor. Additionally, observe that

$$\text{ker} \circ r_{F,1} \circ F(f) \circ \text{ker} = (1 - F(\hat{!})) \circ F(f) \circ \text{ker} = F(f) \circ \text{ker}$$

using the definition of $\hat{!} = \text{id}!$ and the kernel. Uniqueness implies

$$\text{cr}_1(F)(f) = r_{F,1} \circ F(f) \circ s_{F,1} \quad (1.1)$$

where we denote the kernel, which is also the inclusion into F of its first cross-effect, by $s_{F,1}$.

We show functoriality of the remaining $\text{cr}_n(F)$ by induction. Suppose $\text{cr}_{n-1}(F)$ is functorial and symmetric in each component, and we show that so is $\text{cr}_n(F)$. We define $\text{cr}_n(F)(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ for $X_1, \dots, X_n \in \mathcal{B}_0$ as the kernel

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{cr}_n(F)(X_1, \dots, X_n) \\ \downarrow \text{ker} \\ \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_1 \vee X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n) \\ \left\langle \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\iota_{X_1}, 1_{X_3}, \dots, 1_{X_n}) \mid \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\iota_{X_2}, 1_{X_3}, \dots, 1_{X_n}) \right\rangle \uparrow \downarrow \left\langle \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\langle 1_{X_1} | \hat{!} \rangle, 1_{X_3}, \dots, 1_{X_n}), \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\langle \hat{!} | 1_{X_2} \rangle, 1_{X_3}, \dots, 1_{X_n}) \right\rangle \\ \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_1, X_3, \dots, X_n) \oplus \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n) \end{array}$$

Again we choose representatives for the kernel. Let $\iota_i = \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\iota_{X_i}, 1_{X_3}, \dots, 1_{X_n})$ and $\pi_i = \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\langle 1_{X_1} | \hat{!} \rangle, 1_{X_3}, \dots, 1_{X_n})$. This SES is split. It is sufficient to show that $\langle \iota_1 | \iota_2 \rangle \langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = 1$. Using the universal property of the coproduct it is sufficient to show $\iota_L \langle \iota_1 | \iota_2 \rangle \langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = \iota_L$ and $\iota_R \langle \iota_1 | \iota_2 \rangle \langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = \iota_R$ for the left and right inclusions. By symmetry it is sufficient to show this for just the left inclusion. First, using the definition of a map out of a coproduct

$$\iota_L \langle \iota_1 | \iota_2 \rangle \langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = \iota_1 \langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle$$

In order to show that this is equal to ι_L it is sufficient to show that post-composition with π_L yields the identity while post-composition with π_R yields zero by uniqueness of the map into a product and the structure of a biproduct. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_1 \langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle \pi_L &= \iota_1 \pi_1 = \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\iota_{X_1} \langle 1_{X_1} | \hat{!} \rangle, 1_{X_3}, \dots, 1_{X_n}) \\ &= \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(1_{X_1}, 1_{X_3}, \dots, 1_{X_n}) = 1_{\text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_1, X_3, \dots, X_n)} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\iota_1 \langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle \pi_R = \iota_1 \pi_2 = \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\iota_{X_1} \langle \hat{!} | 1_{X_2} \rangle, 1_{X_3}, \dots, 1_{X_n}) = \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\hat{!}, 1_{X_3}, \dots, 1_{X_n})$$

using functoriality of $\text{cr}_{n-1}(F)$ from the inductive hypothesis. To show this second map is zero, it is sufficient to show that $\text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\star, X_3, \dots, X_n) \cong 0$ for all $n \geq 2$.

Lemma 1.1.4 Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $X_2, \dots, X_n \in \mathcal{B}_0$. Then $\text{cr}_n(F)(\star, X_2, \dots, X_n) \cong 0$.

Proof. We proceed by induction on n using the implicit definition. If $n = 1$ then we have

$$F(\star) \cong F(\star) \oplus \text{cr}_1(F)(\star)$$

By Lemma 1.1.3 $\text{cr}_1(F)(\star) \cong 0$.

Now, suppose the claim holds for some $n - 1 \geq 1$. We have the direct sum decomposition:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\star \vee X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n) &\cong \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\star, X_3, \dots, X_n) \oplus \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n) \\ &\oplus \text{cr}_n(F)(\star, X_2, \dots, X_n) \\ &\cong \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n) \oplus \text{cr}_n(F)(\star, X_2, \dots, X_n) \end{aligned}$$

where the last isomorphism follows by the induction hypothesis and the fact that the 0 object is the monoidal unit for the biproduct. Then, since $\text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\star \vee X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n) \cong \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n)$, we are reduced to the base case, so again by Lemma 1.1.3 $\text{cr}_n(F)(\star, X_2, \dots, X_n) \cong 0$. \blacksquare

Using Lemma 1.1.4 we then obtain the desired $\iota_1 \pi_2 = 0$, so by uniqueness $\iota_L \langle \iota_1 | \iota_2 \rangle \langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = \iota_L$, and by a symmetric argument for ι_R we obtain by uniqueness that the composite of the maps is the identity, so the SES splits. Additionally, the left splitting is given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \langle \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\langle 1 | \hat{!}, 1 \rangle, \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\langle \hat{!} | 1, 1 \rangle) \rangle \\ & & \searrow \\ \text{cr}_n(F)(X_1, \dots, X_n) & \xrightarrow{\text{ker}} & \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_1 \vee X_2, \overline{X}) \quad \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_1, \overline{X}) \oplus \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_2, \overline{X}) \\ \uparrow r_{F,n} & \nearrow & \nwarrow \langle \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\iota_{X_1}, 1) | \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\iota_{X_2}, 1) \rangle \\ & & 1 - \Delta(\text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(1 \vee \hat{!}, 1) \oplus \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(\hat{!} \vee 1, 1)) \nabla \\ \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_1 \vee X_2, \overline{X}) & & \end{array}$$

where $\Delta : B \rightarrow B \oplus B$ is the diagonal map, $\nabla : B \oplus B \rightarrow B$ is the codiagonal map, $\overline{X} = (X_3, \dots, X_n)$, and $\langle 1 | \hat{!} \rangle \iota_{X_1} = 1 \vee \hat{!}$ while $\langle \hat{!} | 1 \rangle \iota_{X_2} = \hat{!} \vee 1$.

It remains to show $\text{cr}_n(F)$ is functorial in each component. We define $\text{cr}_n(F)$ on a collection of $f_1, \dots, f_n : X_i \rightarrow Y_i$ maps as the unique map making the diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{cr}_n(F)(X_1, \dots, X_n) & \xrightarrow{\text{ker}} & \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_1 \vee X_2, \overline{X}) & \xleftarrow[\langle \iota_1 | \iota_2 \rangle]{\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle} & \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_1, \overline{X}) \oplus \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_2, \overline{X}) \\ \downarrow \text{cr}_n(F)(f_1, \dots, f_n) & & \downarrow \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(f_1 \vee f_2, \bar{f}) & & \downarrow \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(f_1, \bar{f}) \oplus \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(f_2, \bar{f}) \\ \text{cr}_n(F)(Y_1, \dots, Y_n) & \xrightarrow{\text{ker}} & \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(Y_1 \vee Y_2, \overline{Y}) & \xleftarrow[\langle \iota_1 | \iota_2 \rangle]{\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle} & \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(Y_1, \overline{Y}) \oplus \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(Y_2, \overline{Y}) \end{array}$$

Functoriality follows from the inductive hypothesis and the uniqueness of the map between the kernels, which also implies identities are sent to identities. Additionally, as in the case of $n = 1$, by uniqueness the map is equal to

$$\text{cr}_n(F)(f_1, \dots, f_n) = r_{F,n} \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(f_1 \vee f_2, f_3, \dots, f_n) \circ s_{F,n} \quad (1.2)$$

To show that $\text{cr}_n(F)(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ is symmetric in each argument we proceed by induction. Let $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$ be a permutation on n letters. By the inductive hypothesis and the implicit definition we obtain

$$\text{cr}_n(F)(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \oplus A \cong \text{cr}_n(F)(X_1, \dots, X_n) \oplus A$$

for $A \cong \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_1, X_3, \dots, X_n) \oplus \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)(X_2, \dots, X_n)$. Thus

$$\text{cr}_n(F)(X_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, X_{\sigma(n)}) \cong \text{cr}_n(F)(X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad (1.3)$$

by Lemma 1.1.3. These isomorphisms can be realized as unique maps given by the universal property of kernels. In particular, as we will soon show, these maps are the components of the natural transformation $\alpha : F \circ \sigma \Rightarrow F$ under cr_n .

Definition 1.1.5 We write $\text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A})$ for the category of **strictly multi-reduced** functors from \mathcal{B}^n to \mathcal{A} , i.e. those F such that for $F(X_1, \dots, X_n) \cong 0$ if $X_i \cong \star$ for some i .

We have shown now that the cross-effect gives an object map $\text{cr}_n : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A})$. It remains to show that this assignment is functorial. To this end let $\alpha : F \Rightarrow G$ be a natural transformation. We define $\text{cr}_n(\alpha)$ inductively. For the case of $n = 1$ we let $\text{cr}_1(\alpha)_X$ be the unique map making

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{cr}_1 F(X) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F(X) & \xrightarrow{F(!)} & F(\star) \\ \text{cr}_1(\alpha)_X \downarrow & & \alpha_X \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha_\star \\ \text{cr}_1 G(X) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & G(X) & \xrightarrow{G(!)} & G(\star) \end{array}$$

commute. As in the case of the maps themselves, we observe that by uniqueness we have the formula

$$\text{cr}_1(\alpha)_X = r_{G,1} \circ \alpha_X \circ s_{F,1} \quad (1.4)$$

Hence, to show naturality of $\text{cr}_1(\alpha)$ it is sufficient to show naturality of $r_{G,1}$ and $s_{F,1}$. All of these naturalities follow from a general result on limits.

Lemma 1.1.6 Let \mathcal{C} be a category with J shaped limits. Then given a choice of limit for each diagram, there exists a functor $\lim_{\leftarrow} : \mathcal{C}^J \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$

Proof. Let \lim_{\leftarrow} be defined on objects based on the choice of limit for each diagram. Then, let $\alpha : F \Rightarrow G : J \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a map of diagrams (i.e. a natural transformation) and let $\pi_F : \Delta_{\lim_{\leftarrow}(F)} \Rightarrow F$ and $\pi_G : \Delta_{\lim_{\leftarrow}(G)} \Rightarrow G$ be the limit cones. Then $\alpha \circ \pi_F : \Delta_{\lim_{\leftarrow}(F)} \Rightarrow G$ witnesses $\lim_{\leftarrow}(F)$ as a cone over G , so by the universal property there exists a unique

map $\lim_{\leftarrow}(\alpha) : \lim_{\leftarrow}(F) \rightarrow \lim_{\leftarrow}(G)$ which commutes with the projections. By uniqueness this assignment is functorial, as desired. \blacksquare

Since limits in a functor category are computed componentwise, it follows that the $s_{F,n}$ and $r_{F,n}$ bundle to form natural transformations. Additionally, $\text{cr}_1(\alpha)$ is precisely the map induced by the limit for the map of diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \rightrightarrows & \text{ev}_\star \circ F \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{ev}_\star(\alpha) \\ G & \rightrightarrows & \text{ev}_\star \circ G \end{array}$$

Inductively, suppose cr_{n-1} is functorial. Then by Lemma 1.1.6 and the inductive hypothesis, for $\alpha : F \rightrightarrows G$, $\text{cr}_n(\alpha)$ is the limit map induced by the map of diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\bigvee_{i=1}^2 \times 1) \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}(F) & \rightrightarrows & ((\hat{\pi}_2)^* \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)) \oplus ((\hat{\pi}_1)^* \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}(F)) \\ (\bigvee_{i=1}^2 \times 1) \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}(\alpha) \downarrow & & \downarrow ((\hat{\pi}_2)^* \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}(\alpha)) \oplus ((\hat{\pi}_1)^* \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}(\alpha)) \\ (\bigvee_{i=1}^2 \times 1) \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}(G) & \rightrightarrows & ((\hat{\pi}_2)^* \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}(G)) \oplus ((\hat{\pi}_1)^* \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}(G)) \end{array}$$

where $\hat{\pi}_i : \mathcal{B}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{n-1}$ is the functor which skips the i th argument, and $\bigvee_{i=1}^n$ is the functor given in Lemma below.

Lemma 1.1.7 We have a functor $\bigvee_{i=1}^n : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A})$ given by $\bigvee_{i=1}^n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n) = G(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i)$ and $\bigvee_{i=1}^n(G)(f_1, \dots, f_n) = G(\bigvee_{i=1}^n f_i)$ on objects and by $\bigvee_{i=1}^n(\eta)_{X_1, \dots, X_n} = \eta_{\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i}$ on arrows.

Proof. To prove $\bigvee_{i=1}^n$ is a functor we first show it is well-defined. Let $\eta : F \rightrightarrows G$ be a natural transformation between single variable functors, and let $(f_i)_{i=1}^n : (X_1, \dots, X_n) \rightarrow (Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$ and $(g_i)_{i=1}^n : (Y_1, \dots, Y_n) \rightarrow (Z_1, \dots, Z_n)$ be maps in \mathcal{B}^n .

First, by uniqueness in the definition of $\bigvee_{i=1}^n f_i$ note that $\bigvee_{i=1}^n g_i \circ \bigvee_{i=1}^n f_i = \bigvee_{i=1}^n (g_i \circ f_i)$. Additionally, $\bigvee_{i=1}^n 1_{X_i} = 1_{\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i}$. Combined with functoriality of F , we have that $\bigvee_{i=1}^n(F)$ is indeed a functor.

Next, naturality of $\bigvee_{i=1}^n(\eta)$ equates to the following diagram commuting

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) & \xrightarrow{F(\bigvee_{i=1}^n f_i)} & F(\bigvee_{i=1}^n Y_i) \\ \eta_{\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i} \downarrow & & \downarrow \eta_{\bigvee_{i=1}^n Y_i} \\ G(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) & \xrightarrow{G(\bigvee_{i=1}^n f_i)} & G(\bigvee_{i=1}^n Y_i) \end{array}$$

which follows from the naturality of η . Finally, if $\gamma : G \rightrightarrows H$ is another natural transformation,

$$\bigvee_{i=1}^n(\gamma)_{X_1, \dots, X_n} \circ \bigvee_{i=1}^n(\eta)_{X_1, \dots, X_n} = \gamma(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \circ \eta(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) = (\gamma \circ \eta)(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) = \bigvee_{i=1}^n(\gamma \circ \eta)_{X_1, \dots, X_n}$$

by definition of composition of natural transformations, and

$$\bigvee_{i=1}^n (1_F)_{X_1, \dots, X_n} = 1_F(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) = 1_{F(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i)} = 1_{\bigvee_{i=1}^n (F)(X_1, \dots, X_n)}$$

This finishes the proof that $\bigvee_{i=1}^n$ is a functor. ■

Additionally, as in the previous cases, using the uniqueness of the components of $\text{cr}_n(\alpha)$ we can give the formula

$$\text{cr}_n(\alpha) = r_{G,n} \circ ((\bigvee_{i=1}^2 \times 1)(\text{cr}_{n-1}(\alpha))) \circ s_{F,n} \quad (1.5)$$

Therefore

$$\text{cr}_n : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A}) \quad (1.6)$$

is indeed a functor between functor categories.

Remark:

We can define the cross-effect functors for \mathcal{A} non-abelian, requiring simply that \mathcal{A} has pullbacks and equalizers. To do this let \mathcal{A} be such a category, and let $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. We consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(X \vee Y) & \xrightarrow{F(1_X \vee 1_Y)} & F(X) \\ F(! \vee 1_Y) \downarrow & & \downarrow F(!) \\ F(Y) & \xrightarrow{F(!)} & F(\star) \end{array}$$

We remove the first vertex and take a homotopy limit:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \text{holim}_{P_0(2)} F(\vee) & \xleftarrow{\gamma} & F(X \vee Y) & \xrightarrow{F(1_X \vee 1_Y)} & F(X) \\ & & & & \downarrow F(! \vee 1_Y) & & \downarrow F(!) \\ & & & & F(Y) & \xrightarrow{F(!)} & F(\star) \end{array}$$

We define the second cross effect of F to be

$$\text{cr}_2(F) := \text{hofib} \gamma$$

In the case of $n = 3$ we obtain a cubical diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 F(X_1 \vee X_2 \vee X_3) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F(X_2 \vee X_3) & & \\
 \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow & \searrow & \\
 & F(X_1 \vee X_3) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F(X_3) & \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 F(X_1 \vee X_2) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F(X_2) & & \\
 \searrow & \downarrow & \searrow & & \\
 & F(X_1) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F(\star) & \\
 & & & \downarrow & \\
 & & & F(\star) &
 \end{array}$$

The diagram can be labeled by $\mathcal{P}(\{1, 2, 3\})$, where the subset of $\{1, 2, 3\}$ corresponds to the complement of the indices on a particular node. Let $\chi(S)$ for $S \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, 2, 3\})$ denote the pullback for the subdiagram consisting on nodes labeled by subsets containing S . Then we define

$$\text{cr}_3 F(X_1, X_2, X_3) := \text{hofib} \gamma$$

where fiber indicates the pullback along zero.

Lemma 1.1.8 For any $n \geq 1$ and any $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, $\text{cr}_n(F) \cong \text{cr}_n(\text{cr}_1(F))$.

Proof. The isomorphism $F(\star) \cong F(\star) \oplus \text{cr}_1(F)(\star)$ implies by Lemma 1.1.3 that $\text{cr}_1(F)(\star) \cong 0$. Then

$$\text{cr}_1(F)(X) \cong \text{cr}_1(F)(\star) \oplus \text{cr}_1(\text{cr}_1(F))(X) \cong \text{cr}_1^2(F)(X)$$

By induction we have that $\text{cr}_n(\text{cr}_1(F))(X_1, \dots, X_n) \cong \text{cr}_n(F)(X_1, \dots, X_n)$, using Lemma 1.1.3. Since these are maps which result from the universal property of the biproduct they amalgamate to form natural isomorphisms between the desired functors by Lemma 1.1.6. ■

These properties demonstrate that the inclusion $\text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$ admits a right adjoint, namely the first cross-effect functor cr_1 . In other words, $\text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$ is a coreflective subcategory of $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$. Since the left adjoint is full and faithful (being the inclusion of a full subcategory), the unit of this adjunction is an isomorphism $\eta_F : F \Rightarrow \text{cr}_1 \iota(F)$, which also re-affirms that $\text{cr}_1 F \cong \text{cr}_1^2 F$. In fact, by our choice of kernels, η_F has identities as components.

Proof. To demonstrate the adjunction we show the co-universal property where $\epsilon_F = s_{F,1}$ is the monic inclusion $\text{cr}_1(F)(X) \rightarrow F(X)$. Since the $s_{F,1}$ are natural in X and F by Lemma 1.1.6 we need only show the co-universal property.

To show the co-universal property we take a natural transformation $\alpha : \iota F \rightarrow G$, for F a

strictly reduced functor. This generates a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \text{cr}_1 G(X) & \xrightarrow{(\epsilon_F)_X} & G(X) & \xrightarrow{G(!)} & G(\star) \\
 \hat{\alpha}_X \uparrow & \nearrow \alpha_X & & \nearrow \alpha_\star & \\
 F(X) & \xrightarrow{F(!)} & F(\star) \cong 0 & &
 \end{array}$$

where $\hat{\alpha}_X$ is the unique map from the universal property of the kernel. Thus by Lemma 1.1.6 $\hat{\alpha}$ is natural. If β was another natural transformation making the first diagram commute, then $\beta_X = \hat{\alpha}_X$ for all X , by uniqueness of the map to the kernel. In other words we would have $\beta = \hat{\alpha}$, so that $\hat{\alpha}$ is unique, proving the co-universal property. ■

The counit then is the natural inclusion $\epsilon_F : \iota \text{cr}_1(F) \Rightarrow F$. We can extend this to an adjunction for cr_n . First, consider G , a reduced functor, and $X_1, \dots, X_n \in \mathcal{B}_0$. I claim that $\text{cr}_n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ is a direct summand of $G(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i)$. Indeed, we have the inclusion ι_G given by the composite

$$\text{cr}_n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n) \xrightarrow{\bigvee_{i=1}^n (s_{G,1}) \circ \dots \circ s_{G,n}} G(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i)$$

and the projection π_G given by the composite

$$G(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \xrightarrow{r_{G,n} \circ \dots \circ \bigvee_{i=1}^n (r_{G,1})} \text{cr}_n(G)$$

In particular, from our previous work ι_G and π_G are composites of natural transformations, and hence themselves are natural. In particular, we have the natural transformations

Lemma 1.1.9 The components ι_G defined above constitute a natural transformation $\iota : \text{cr}_n \Rightarrow \bigvee_{i=1}^n$.

and

Lemma 1.1.10 The components π_G defined above constitute a natural transformation $\pi : \bigvee_{i=1}^n \Rightarrow \text{cr}_n$.

Additionally, for $F \in \text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A})$ we will let i denote the composite

$$F(X_1, \dots, X_n) \xrightarrow{F(i_1, \dots, i_n)} \Delta^*(F)(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \xrightarrow{\pi_{\Delta^*(F)}} \text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(F))(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

The map $F(i_1, \dots, i_n)$ is natural in both F and the X_i , so that i is also a natural transformation $1_{\text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A})} \Rightarrow \text{cr}_n \circ \Delta^*$.

Lemma 1.1.11 We have a natural transformation $\bar{i} : 1_{\text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A})} \Rightarrow \bigvee_{i=1}^n \circ \Delta^*$ which restricts to a natural transformations between functors on $\text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A})$

Proof. Let $\alpha : F \rightarrow G$ be a map of functors and let $f_1 : X_1 \rightarrow Y_1, \dots, f_n : X_n \rightarrow Y_n$ be a collection of maps in \mathcal{B} . Naturality of \bar{i}_F in the X_i is given by the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(X_1, \dots, X_n) & \xrightarrow{F(i_1, \dots, i_n)} & \Delta^*(F)(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \\ \downarrow F(f_1, \dots, f_n) & & \downarrow \Delta^*(F)(\bigvee_{i=1}^n f_i) \\ F(Y_1, \dots, Y_n) & \xrightarrow{F(i_1, \dots, i_n)} & \Delta^*(F)(\bigvee_{i=1}^n Y_i) \end{array}$$

which commutes by definition of $\bigvee_{i=1}^n f_i$ and the functoriality of F . On the other hand, naturality of \bar{i} itself is given by the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(X_1, \dots, X_n) & \xrightarrow{F(i_1, \dots, i_n)} & \Delta^*(F)(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \\ \downarrow \alpha_{X_1, \dots, X_n} & & \downarrow \Delta^*(\alpha)_{\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i} \\ G(X_1, \dots, X_n) & \xrightarrow{G(i_1, \dots, i_n)} & \Delta^*(G)(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \end{array}$$

which commutes by naturality of α . ■

Another important natural transformation we require is given by the $+$ operation on disjoint unions which gives the unique map sending a disjoint union of a single object to itself with all inclusions the identity.

Lemma 1.1.12 We have a natural transformation $+: \bigvee_{i=1}^n \Rightarrow 1_{\mathcal{B}}$.

Proof. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map in \mathcal{B} . Then naturality equates to the commutivity of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigvee_{i=1}^n X & \xrightarrow{\bigvee_{i=1}^n f} & \bigvee_{i=1}^n Y \\ \downarrow + & & \downarrow + \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

However, the lower composite is precisely the unique map for each inclusion into Y given by f , while the upper composite has as inclusions the composite $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \hookrightarrow \bigvee_{i=1}^n Y \xrightarrow{+} Y$ which by definition also equals f . Thus the diagram commutes by uniqueness of the map out of a coproduct. ■

Next we argue that the isomorphisms in Definition 1.1.1 can be upgraded to natural isomorphisms.

Lemma 1.1.13 We have natural isomorphisms

$$1_{\text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})} \cong \text{ev}_* \oplus \text{cr}_1 \tag{1.7}$$

$$\vee_{i=1}^2 \circ \text{cr}_1 \cong ((\pi_1)^* \circ \text{cr}_1) \oplus ((\pi_2)^* \circ \text{cr}_1) \oplus \text{cr}_2 \quad (1.8)$$

and in general

$$(\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}}) \circ \text{cr}_{n-1} \cong ((\hat{\pi}_2)^* \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}) \oplus ((\hat{\pi}_1)^* \circ \text{cr}_{n-1}) \oplus \text{cr}_n \quad (1.9)$$

Indeed, these natural isomorphisms follow from the fact that the inclusion and retractions formed natural transformations, and hence the sequence of functors defining the cross-effect split.

We can apply these natural isomorphisms inductively to obtain the following isomorphism of functors given in [?].

Theorem 1.1.14 For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have a natural isomorphism

$$\vee_{i=1}^n \cong \text{ev}_* \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{m=1}^n \left(\bigoplus_{j_1 < \dots < j_m =: \bar{j}} \pi_{\bar{j}}^* \circ \text{cr}_m \right) \right)$$

where $\pi_{\bar{j}} : \mathcal{B}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^m$ projects onto the components $j_1 < \dots < j_m =: \bar{j}$.

Proof. If $n = 1$ this isomorphism is precisely Equation (1.7). Inductively suppose this isomorphism exists for some $n - 1$, $n \geq 2$. Let φ_{n-1} denote this isomorphism. Recall the functor $(\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}}) : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}^{n-1}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A})$, and observe that $\vee_{i=1}^n \cong (\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-1}}) \circ \vee_{i=1}^{n-1}$ by the universal property of the coproduct. Then applying φ_{n-1} , the isomorphisms in Lemma 1.1.13, as well as isomorphisms associated with re-ordering the direct sum we obtain the desired natural isomorphism. ■

To help with future computations we describe the composite $\iota_G \circ \pi_G$ for a functor G a bit more explicitly. For this remark we emphasize the order of the projection and inclusion by writing $\iota_{G,n}$ and $\pi_{G,n}$.

Remark:

Projection Formulas We construct a formula for the composite $\iota_{G,n} \circ \pi_{G,n}$ by induction on n . In the case of $n = 1$ $\iota_{G,1} = s_{G,1}$ and $\pi_{G,1} = r_{G,1}$, so by construction of the retraction

$$\iota_{G,1} \circ \pi_{G,1} = 1 - G(\hat{!}) \quad (1.10)$$

In the case of $n = 2$, $\iota_{G,2} = \vee_{i=1}^2(s_{G,1}) \circ s_{G,2}$ and $\pi_{G,2} = r_{G,2} \circ \vee_{i=1}^2(r_{G,1})$. Then using Equation 1.1 the composite is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{G,2} \circ \pi_{G,2} &= \vee_{i=1}^2(s_{G,1}) \circ s_{G,2} \circ r_{G,2} \circ \vee_{i=1}^2(r_{G,1}) \\ &= \vee_{i=1}^2(s_{G,1}) \circ (1 - (\text{cr}_1(G)(1 \vee \hat{!}) + \text{cr}_1(G)(\hat{!} \vee 1))) \circ \vee_{i=1}^2(r_{G,1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \vee_{i=1}^2(1 - G(\hat{!})) - \vee_{i=1}^2(1 - G(\hat{!})) \circ G(1 \vee \hat{!}) \circ \vee_{i=1}^2(1 - G(\hat{!})) \\
&\quad - \vee_{i=1}^2(1 - G(\hat{!})) \circ G(\hat{!} \vee 1) \circ \vee_{i=1}^2(1 - G(\hat{!})) \\
&= \vee_{i=1}^2(1 - G(\hat{!})) - (G(1 \vee \hat{!}) - G(\hat{!} \vee \hat{!})) \circ \vee_{i=1}^2(1 - G(\hat{!})) \\
&\quad - (G(\hat{!} \vee 1) - G(\hat{!} \vee \hat{!})) \circ \vee_{i=1}^2(1 - G(\hat{!})) \\
&= \vee_{i=1}^2(1 - G(\hat{!})) - (G(1 \vee \hat{!}) - G(\hat{!} \vee \hat{!})) - (G(\hat{!} \vee 1) - G(\hat{!} \vee \hat{!})) \\
&= 1 - G(1 \vee \hat{!}) - G(\hat{!} \vee 1) + G(\hat{!} \vee \hat{!})
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, our formula for $n = 2$ becomes

$$\iota_{G,2} \circ \pi_{G,2} = 1 - G(1 \vee \hat{!}) - G(\hat{!} \vee 1) + G(\hat{!} \vee \hat{!}) \quad (1.11)$$

Now, suppose that for some $n \geq 2$ we have the formula

$$\iota_{G,n} \circ \pi_{G,n} = 1 + \sum_{\vec{i}} k_{\vec{i}} G(\vee_{\vec{i}} \hat{!})$$

where the sum is over sequences of distinct integers from 1 to n of lengths ≥ 1 , the $k_{\vec{i}}$ are integers, and where $\vee_{\vec{i}} \hat{!}$ has $\hat{!}$ in each entry i_j , and identities in all other entries. Then our formula for $\iota_{G,n+1}$ for the $n+1$ case can be written as $(\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}})(\iota_{G,n}) \circ s_{G,n+1}$, while $\pi_{G,n+1} = r_{G,n+1} \circ (\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}})(\pi_{G,n})$. Note by Equation 1.2 applied inductively, $\text{cr}_n(G)(f_1, \dots, f_n) = \pi_{G,n} \circ G(\vee_{i=1}^n f_i) \circ \iota_{G,n}$. Then by our inductive hypothesis we can compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\iota_{G,n+1} \circ \pi_{G,n+1} &= (\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}})(\iota_{G,n}) \circ s_{G,n+1} \circ r_{G,n+1} \circ (\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}})(\pi_{G,n}) \\
&= (\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}})(\iota_{G,n}) \circ (1 - (\text{cr}_{n+1}(G)(1 \vee \hat{!}, 1) + \text{cr}_{n+1}(G)(\hat{!} \vee 1, 1))) \\
&\quad \circ (\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}})(\pi_{G,n}) \\
&= (\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}}) \left(1 + \sum_{\vec{i}} k_{\vec{i}} G(\vee_{\vec{i}} \hat{!}) \right) \\
&\quad - (\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}})(\iota_{G,n} \circ \pi_{G,n}) \circ G(1 \vee \hat{!} \vee 1_{n-1}) \circ (\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}})(\iota_{G,n} \circ \pi_{G,n}) \\
&\quad - (\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}})(\iota_{G,n} \circ \pi_{G,n}) \circ G(\hat{!} \vee 1 \vee 1_{n-1}) \circ (\vee_{i=1}^2 \times 1_{\mathcal{B}^{n-2}})(\iota_{G,n} \circ \pi_{G,n}) \\
&= \left(1 + \sum_{\vec{i}} k_{\vec{i}} G(\vee_{\vec{i}} \hat{!}) \right) \\
&\quad - \left(1 + \sum_{\vec{i}} k_{\vec{i}} G(\vee_{\vec{i}} \hat{!}) \right) \circ G(1 \vee \hat{!} \vee 1_{n-1}) \circ \left(1 + \sum_{\vec{i}} k_{\vec{i}} G(\vee_{\vec{i}} \hat{!}) \right) \\
&\quad - \left(1 + \sum_{\vec{i}} k_{\vec{i}} G(\vee_{\vec{i}} \hat{!}) \right) \circ G(\hat{!} \vee 1 \vee 1_{n-1}) \circ \left(1 + \sum_{\vec{i}} k_{\vec{i}} G(\vee_{\vec{i}} \hat{!}) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

where \bar{i}' is obtained from \bar{i} by either shifting up all degrees by 1 if $1 \notin \bar{i}$, or by shifting up all degrees by 1 and adding 1 to \bar{i} if it does contain 1. Observe that the second composites will consist of integer combinations of maps of the form $G(\vee_{\bar{i}} \hat{!})$ where \bar{i} is non-empty. Thus, $\iota_{G,n+1} \circ \pi_{G,n+1}$ is of the desired form.

These natural isomorphisms will prove valuable for proving that cr_n is the right adjoint in an adjunction between categories of reduced functors.

Proposition 1.1.15 The n -th cross effect is a right adjoint to the diagonal functor $\Delta^* : \text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$.

Proof. We demonstrate the adjunction by showing the co-universal property. Pictorially this can be represented by:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{cr}_n(G) & & \Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(G)) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_G} G \\ \uparrow \hat{\alpha} & & \uparrow \alpha \\ F & & \Delta^*(F) \end{array}$$

Here $\epsilon_G = G(+) \circ \iota_G$. Given such an α , we let $\hat{\alpha}$ be given by the composite

$$F(X_1, \dots, X_n) \xrightarrow{i} \text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(F))(X_1, \dots, X_n) \xrightarrow{\text{cr}_n(\alpha)_{X_1, \dots, X_n}} \text{cr}_n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

First we show the components of this proposed map make the diagram commute. Using naturality of ι we can re-write this composite as

$$F(X, \dots, X) \xrightarrow{i} \text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(F))(X, \dots, X) \xrightarrow{\iota_{\Delta^*(F)}} \Delta^*(F)(\vee_{i=1}^n X) \xrightarrow{\alpha_{\vee_{i=1}^n X}} G(\vee_{i=1}^n X) \xrightarrow{G(+)} G(X)$$

Then using naturality of α we obtain

$$F(X, \dots, X) \xrightarrow{i} \text{cr}_n \Delta^*(F)(X, \dots, X) \xrightarrow{\iota_{\Delta^*(F)}} \Delta^*(F)(\vee_{i=1}^n X) \xrightarrow{\Delta^*(F)(+)} \Delta^*(F)(X) \xrightarrow{\alpha_X} G(X)$$

It remains to show $\Delta^*(F)(+) \circ \iota_{\Delta^*(F)} \circ i = 1_{\Delta^*(F)(X)}$. However, $i = \pi_{\Delta^*(F)} \circ F(i_1, \dots, i_n)$, and from our previous remark $\iota_{\Delta^*(F)} \circ \pi_{\Delta^*(F)}$ is equal to $1_{\Delta^*(F)(\vee_{i=1}^n X)}$ plus terms which involve at least one $\hat{!}$. Composing any term which involves $\hat{!}$ with $\Delta^*(F)(+)$ will result in the zero map since F is reduced. Thus, the composite becomes

$$\Delta^*(F)(+) \circ F(i_1, \dots, i_n) = 1_{\Delta^*(F)(X)}$$

Next we show that $\hat{\alpha}$ is natural. However, this follows immediately from Lemma 1.1.10 and Lemma 1.1.11, so $\hat{\alpha}$ is a composite of natural transformations.

Finally, it remains to show uniqueness of $\hat{\alpha}$. It is sufficient to show that if $\beta : F \Rightarrow \text{cr}_n(G)$, then $\epsilon_G \circ \widehat{\Delta^*(\beta)} = \beta$, or in other words the composite

$$F(X_1, \dots, X_n) \xrightarrow{i} \text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(F))(X_1, \dots, X_n) \xrightarrow{\text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(\beta))} \text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(G)))(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(\iota_G))} \text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(\bigvee_{i=1}^n(G)))(X_1, \dots, X_n) \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{cr}_n(G(+))} \text{cr}_n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n) \end{aligned}$$

equals β . Using naturality of the projection and the inclusions into $\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i$, this composite can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} F(X_1, \dots, X_n) & \xrightarrow{\beta} \text{cr}_n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n) \xrightarrow{\text{cr}_n(G)(i_1, \dots, i_n)} \Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(G))(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \\ & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(G))}} \text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(G)))(X_1, \dots, X_n) \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(\iota_G))} \text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(\bigvee_{i=1}^n(G)))(X_1, \dots, X_n) \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{cr}_n(G(+))} \text{cr}_n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n) \end{aligned}$$

It remains to show that the composite after β is the identity. By naturality of the projection twice this composite becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cr}_n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n) & \xrightarrow{\text{cr}_n(G)(i_1, \dots, i_n)} \Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(G))(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \xrightarrow{\Delta^*(\iota_G)} \Delta^*(\bigvee_{i=1}^n(G))(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \\ & \xrightarrow{G(+)} G(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \\ & \xrightarrow{\pi_G} \text{cr}_n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n) \end{aligned}$$

Next, using the naturality of ι we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cr}_n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n) & \xrightarrow{\iota_G} \bigvee_{i=1}^n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n) \xrightarrow{\bigvee_{i=1}^n(G)(i_1, \dots, i_n)} \Delta^*(\bigvee_{i=1}^n(G))(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \\ & \xrightarrow{G(+)} G(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i) \\ & \xrightarrow{\pi_G} \text{cr}_n(G)(X_1, \dots, X_n) \end{aligned}$$

Now, the middle two arrows compose to give the identity, while we also have that $\pi_G \circ \iota_G$ is the identity, completing the proof. ■

Composing with the adjunction $\text{inc} \dashv \text{cr}_1$ and using Lemma 1.1.8 we obtain an adjunction

$$\text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \xleftarrow[\text{cr}_n]{\Delta^*} \text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A})$$

We use this adjunction to define a family of comonads.

Definition 1.1.16 For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have a comonad $C_n : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$ given by $C_n := \Delta^* \circ \text{cr}_n$. The counit of the comonad is given by the composite

$$C_n(G)(X) \cong \Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(\text{cr}_1(G)))(X) \xrightarrow{\Delta^*(\iota_{\text{cr}_1(G)})} \text{cr}_1(G)(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X) \xrightarrow{\text{cr}_1(G)(+)} \text{cr}_1(G)(X) \xrightarrow{\text{ker}} G(X)$$

while the comultiplication is given by the composite

$$\Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(G))(X) \xrightarrow{\text{cr}_n(G)(i_1, \dots, i_n)} \Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(G))(\bigvee_{i=1}^n X) \xrightarrow{\pi_{\Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(G))}} \Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(\Delta^*(\text{cr}_n(G))))(X)$$

1.1.0.1 Contracting Homotopies

In this section we aim to show that the contracting homotopy in the following lemma is natural in A .

Lemma 1.1.17 Let $\mathcal{A} \xrightleftharpoons[\text{R}]{\text{L}} \mathcal{B}$ define an adjunction between abelian categories inducing a comonad $C = LR$ on \mathcal{A} with counit $\epsilon : LR \Rightarrow \text{id}$. Then for each $A \in \mathcal{A}_0$ the chain complex in \mathcal{B} with differentials defined to be the alternating sums $\sum_{i \geq 0}^k (-1)^i R(LR)^i \epsilon$ admits a contracting homotopy.

Contracting Homotopy Proof. Define $s_k = \eta_{R(LR)^k A}$ using the unit $\eta : \text{id} \Rightarrow RL$ of the adjunction.

We first show that the described data defines a chain complex. Observe for $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{i \geq 0}^n (-1)^i R(LR)^i \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-i} A} \right) \circ \left(\sum_{i \geq 0}^{n+1} (-1)^i R(LR)^i \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-i} A} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+j} R(LR)^i \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-i} A} \circ R(LR)^j \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-j} A} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i < j}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+j} R(LR)^i \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-i} A} \circ R(LR)^j \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-j} A} \\ &+ \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \leq i} (-1)^{i+j} R(LR)^i \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-i} A} \circ R(LR)^j \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-j} A} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i < j}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+j} R(LR)^i (\epsilon_{(LR)^{n-i} A} \circ (LR)^{j-i} \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-j} A}) \\ &+ \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \leq i} (-1)^{i+j} R(LR)^j ((LR)^{i-j} \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-i} A} \circ \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-j} A}) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i \leq k}^n (-1)^{i+k+1} R(LR)^i (\epsilon_{(LR)^{n-i} A} \circ (LR)^{k+1-i} \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-k} A}) \quad (\text{substituting } k = j - 1) \\ &+ \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \leq i} (-1)^{i+j} R(LR)^j ((LR)^{i-j} \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-i} A} \circ \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-j} A}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i \leq k}^n (-1)^{i+k+1} R(LR)^i ((LR)^{k-i} \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-k}A} \circ \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-i}A}) \quad (\text{by naturality of } \epsilon) \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \leq i}^n (-1)^{i+j} R(LR)^j ((LR)^{i-j} \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-i}A} \circ \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-j}A}) \\
&= - \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i \leq k}^n (-1)^{i+k} R(LR)^i ((LR)^{k-i} \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-k}A} \circ \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-i}A}) \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \leq i}^n (-1)^{i+j} R(LR)^j ((LR)^{i-j} \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-i}A} \circ \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-j}A}) \\
&= - \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{i \leq k}^n (-1)^{i+k} R(LR)^i ((LR)^{k-i} \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-k}A} \circ \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-i}A}) \\
&\quad (\text{switching the order of summation}) \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \leq i}^n (-1)^{i+j} R(LR)^j ((LR)^{i-j} \epsilon_{(LR)^{n-i}A} \circ \epsilon_{(LR)^{n+1-j}A}) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

so the maps are differentials of a complex.

Next we show that s_k , as defined, is a contracting homotopy for our chain complex. This is equivalent to saying that $s_{k-1} \circ \partial_{k-1} + \partial_k \circ s_k = 1_{R(LR)^k A}$, where $\partial_k : R(LR)^{k+1} A \rightarrow R(LR)^k A$ is our differential defined above. Then observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
s_{k-1} \circ \partial_{k-1} + \partial_k \circ s_k &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i \eta_{R(LR)^{k-1}A} \circ R(LR)^i \epsilon_{(LR)^{k-1-i}A} \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i R(LR)^i \epsilon_{(LR)^{k-i}A} \circ \eta_{R(LR)^k A} \\
&= 1_{R(LR)^k A} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i \eta_{R(LR)^{k-1}A} \circ R(LR)^i \epsilon_{(LR)^{k-1-i}A} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^i R(LR)^i \epsilon_{(LR)^{k-i}A} \circ \eta_{R(LR)^k A} \quad (\text{using the triangle identities})
\end{aligned}$$

It remains to show the extra sum is zero. After re-indexing the first sum it becomes:

$$- \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^i \eta_{R(LR)^{k-1}A} \circ R(LR)^{i-1} \epsilon_{(LR)^{k-i}A} + \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^i R(LR)^i \epsilon_{(LR)^{k-i}A} \circ \eta_{R(LR)^k A}$$

which is zero by naturality of η . ■

Additional to the result of this lemma, we claim that the contracting chain homotopy yields a natural transformation $s_k : R(LR)^k \Rightarrow R(LR)^{k+1}$, as $\eta_{R(LR)^k}$ is natural.

Finally, we have the following proposition.

Proposition 1.1.18 For each $n \geq 1$, the functors $\mathrm{cr}_n : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}^n, \mathcal{A})$ and $C_n : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$ are exact.

Proof. Since the functor categories are abelian, showing exactness is equivalent to showing that the functors preserve short exact sequences. The proof for cr_n follows by the 3×3 lemma and induction on n . After the proof for cr_n the result for C_n follows immediately. ■

1.2.0 A categorical context for abelian functor calculus

Classically, abelian functor calculus deals with functors to abelian categories. In order to discuss universal properties “up to homotopy” we replace abelian categories by some type of homotopical categories where weak universal properties replace strict ones.

We denote the category of chain complexes of an abelian category \mathcal{A} concentrated in non-negative degrees by $\mathbf{Ch}\mathcal{A}$. In this section we will construct a category which has as arrows maps from abelian categories to categories of chains. An important theorem for this construction is the Dold-Kan Equivalence, which is reviewed in Appendix 1.A.2.

1.2.1 Pointwise versus Natural Equivalences

Remark:

If we choose pointwise isomorphisms for the functors in the definition of \mathbf{AbCat} , then composition in $\mathbf{AbCat}_{\mathbf{Ch}}$ will not be well-defined since we require that for any equivalent functors, G and H , and any simplicial object \hat{A} with codomain equal to the domain of G and H , $G \circ \hat{A} \cong H \circ \hat{A}$ as simplicial objects.

Since the polynomial and linearization functors of [?] are only defined up to quasi-isomorphism in certain viewpoints, in order for them to be well-defined we must pass to the homotopy category $\mathbf{HoAbCat}_{\mathbf{Ch}}$. First, in this section we let composition in $\mathbf{AbCat}_{\mathbf{Ch}}$ be defined for $G : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{C})$ and $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{B})$ by

$$G \triangleleft F := N_{\mathcal{C}} \Delta_{\mathcal{C}} \Gamma_* G_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} F$$

where $\Delta_{\mathcal{C}} : (\mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$ is the diagonal functor. It remains to show that this does define a categorical structure on $\mathbf{AbCat}_{\mathbf{Ch}}$, which we check through the following list of conditions:

1. Let $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{B})$ be a functor. The identity is given by \deg_0 . Indeed observe that

$$[\deg_0^{\mathcal{B}} \triangleleft F] = [N_{\mathcal{B}} \Delta_{\mathcal{B}} \Gamma_* (\deg_0^{\mathcal{B}})_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} F]$$

However, by Lemma 1.A.13 $\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} \circ \deg_0^{\mathcal{B}} = \iota_{\mathcal{B}} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ is the constant functor. It follows that $\Delta_{\mathcal{B}}(\Gamma \circ \deg_0^{\mathcal{B}} \circ \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} F) = \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} F$, so

$$[\deg_0^{\mathcal{B}} \triangleleft F] = [N_{\mathcal{B}} \Delta_{\mathcal{B}} \Gamma_* (\deg_0^{\mathcal{B}})_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} F] = [N_{\mathcal{B}} \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} F] = [F]$$

On the other hand,

$$[F \triangleleft \deg_0^{\mathcal{A}}] = [N_{\mathcal{B}} \Delta_{\mathcal{B}} \Gamma_* F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{A}} \deg_0^{\mathcal{A}}] = [N_{\mathcal{B}} \Delta_{\mathcal{B}} \Gamma_* F_* \iota_{\mathcal{A}}]$$

Observe that $F_*\iota_{\mathcal{A}} = \iota_{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{B})} \circ F$. Similarly, $\Gamma_*\iota_{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{B})} = \iota_{\mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}} \circ \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}}$. Finally,

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{B}}(\iota_{\mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}} \circ \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} \circ F) = \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} \circ F$$

so

$$[F \triangleleft \deg_0^{\mathcal{A}}] = [N_{\mathcal{B}}\Delta_{\mathcal{B}}\Gamma_*F_*\Gamma_{\mathcal{A}}\deg_0^{\mathcal{A}}] = [N_{\mathcal{B}}\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}}F] = [F]$$

2. It remains to show composition is associative, so consider $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{B}), H : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{C}), G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{D})$. Then we compute:

$$\begin{aligned} [(G \triangleleft H) \triangleleft F] &= [N_{\mathcal{D}}\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}\Gamma_*(G \triangleleft H)_*\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}}F] \\ &= [N_{\mathcal{D}}\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}\Gamma_*(N_{\mathcal{D}}\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}\Gamma_*G_*\Gamma_{\mathcal{C}}H)_*\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}}F] \\ &= [N_{\mathcal{D}}\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}(\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}\Gamma_*G_*)_*\Gamma_*H_*\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}}F] \end{aligned}$$

while

$$\begin{aligned} [G \triangleleft (H \triangleleft F)] &= [G \triangleleft (N_{\mathcal{C}}\Delta_{\mathcal{C}}\Gamma_*H_*\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}}F)] \\ &= [N_{\mathcal{D}}\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}\Gamma_*G_*\Gamma_{\mathcal{C}}(N_{\mathcal{C}}\Delta_{\mathcal{C}}\Gamma_*H_*\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}}F)] \\ &= [N_{\mathcal{D}}\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}\Gamma_*G_*\Delta_{\mathcal{C}}\Gamma_*H_*\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}}F] \end{aligned}$$

Hence, it is sufficient to show that $[\Gamma_*G_*\Delta_{\mathcal{C}}] = [(\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}\Gamma_*G_*)_*]$. Recall that $\Gamma_*G_* : \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{D})^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$ and $(\Gamma_*G_*)_* : (\mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow ((\mathcal{D}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$. Additionally, $(\Delta_{\mathcal{D}})_* = (-)^{\Delta^{op}}\Delta_{\mathcal{D}} = \Delta_{\mathcal{D}^{\Delta^{op}}}$, so this equality is exactly naturality of $\Delta_{(-)}$, which is shown in Section 1.A.1.

Therefore, this composition provides the structure of a 1-category for AbCat_{Ch} .

Definition 1.2.1 Two functors $H, G : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ are said to be **pointwise chain homotopy equivalent** if the chain complexes $H(X)$ and $G(X)$ are chain homotopy equivalent in $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ for each $X \in \mathcal{B}_0$, and **naturally chain homotopy equivalent** if the chain homotopies are natural in X .

Explicitly, naturally chain homotopy equivalent means that for each $X \in \mathcal{B}_0$ we have natural transformations $h : H \Rightarrow G, g : G \Rightarrow H$, together with homotopies $s_X : h_X \circ g_X \simeq 1_{G(X)}$ and $r_X : g_X \circ h_X \simeq 1_{H(X)}$ which are natural in the sense that for each n , $s_n : (-)_n \circ G \Rightarrow (-)_{n+1} \circ G$ and $r_n : (-)_n \circ H \Rightarrow (-)_{n+1} \circ H$ are natural transformations.

Both of these notions define equivalence relations on the category AbCat_{Ch} . Indeed, any functor is naturally chain homotopy equivalent to itself through identity natural transformations and zero homotopies, and a natural chain homotopy equivalence from H to G is precisely the same as a natural chain homotopy equivalence from G to H . It remains to show

that if $H \simeq_{ChN} G \simeq_{ChN} F$, then $H \simeq_{ChN} F$. Let (h, g, s, r) and (g', f, s', r') be the quadruples witnessing the natural chain homotopy equivalence. Then we define a new quadruple by $(g' \circ h, g \circ f, g' \circ s \circ f + s', g \circ r' \circ h + r)$ which has all natural components since the composition of natural transformations is natural, and $+$ is functorial in an abelian category. To see that this does indeed define a chain homotopy equivalence observe that denoting the chain maps by ∂ , and suppressing subscripts, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial(g' \circ s \circ f + s') + (g' \circ s \circ f + s')\partial &= \partial g' s f + \partial s' + g' s f \partial + s' \partial \\
&= g' \partial s f + g' s \partial f + \partial s' + s' \partial \\
&= g'(\partial s + s \partial) f + \partial s' + s' \partial \\
&\quad (\text{using the fact } g' \text{ and } f \text{ are chain maps}) \\
&= g'(h g - 1_G) f + (g' f - 1_F) \\
&\quad (\text{by definition of the homotopies } s \text{ and } s') \\
&= g' h g f - 1_F
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, it remains to show that this equivalence relation is well-defined for isomorphism classes of functors. It is sufficient to show that if $[H] = [H']$ and H is (naturally) chain homotopy equivalent to G , then so is H' . Let (h, g, s, r) witness the (natural) chain homotopy, and let $\alpha : H \rightarrow H'$ be a natural isomorphism witnessing the equivalence. Then I claim that the quadruple $(h\alpha^{-1}, \alpha g, s, \alpha[+1]r\alpha^{-1})$ is a (natural) chain homotopy, where $\alpha[+1]$ is the induced natural isomorphism between $H[+1]$ and $H'[+1]$.

First, observe that this definition preserves naturality, since α is natural, so it is sufficient in both cases to demonstrate that the components define a chain homotopy. Then for $X \in \mathcal{B}_0$ we can compute

$$\partial s_X + s_X \partial = h_X g_X - 1_{G(X)} = (h_X \alpha_X^{-1})(\alpha_X g_X) - 1_{G(X)}$$

while for a given n (to make the computation more tractable)

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_{n+1}((\alpha_X[+1])_n(r_X)_n(\alpha_X^{-1})_n) &+ ((\alpha_X[+1])_{n-1}(r_X)_{n-1}(\alpha_X^{-1})_{n-1})\partial_n \\
&= \partial_{n+1}((\alpha_X)_{n+1}(r_X)_n(\alpha_X^{-1})_n) + ((\alpha_X)_n(r_X)_{n-1}(\alpha_X^{-1})_{n-1})\partial_n \\
&= (\alpha_X)_n \partial_{n+1}(r_X)_n(\alpha_X^{-1})_n + (\alpha_X)_n(r_X)_{n-1} \partial_n(\alpha_X^{-1})_n \\
&= (\alpha_X)_n(\partial_{n+1}(r_X)_n + (r_X)_{n-1} \partial_n)(\alpha_X^{-1})_n \\
&= (\alpha_X)_n((g_X)_n(h_X)_n - (1_{H(X)})_n)(\alpha_X^{-1})_n \\
&= (\alpha_X)_n(g_X)_n(h_X)_n(\alpha_X^{-1})_n - (1_{H(X)})_n
\end{aligned}$$

so that the homotopies indeed hold. Note that these proofs thus far are independent of the composition we have chosen for \mathbf{AbCat}_{Ch} . In order to define a homotopy category from these equivalence relations we must now show that they are in fact congruence relations. We begin by following [?] in showing this for the original definition of composition on \mathbf{AbCat}_{Ch} .

Lemma 1.2.2 (Lemma 3.4 [?]) If $G, H : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{B})$ are (naturally) chain homotopy equivalent functors, then for any pair of functors $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ and $K : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{C})$, the composites

$$F \circ G \circ K, F \circ H \circ K : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$$

are (naturally) chain homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Let G, H be (naturally) chain homotopy equivalent, and let F and K be functors as in the question. We begin by showing that $G \circ K$ is (naturally) chain homotopy equivalent to $H \circ K$, where composition is in the “Kleisli” category.

Let $(h, g, s, r) : H \cong_{\mathbf{Ch}} G$ be a (natural) chain homotopy between our original functors. We prove preservation under pre-composition and post-composition separately

[$- \circ K$] We recall the compositions $G \circ K$ and $H \circ K$ in $\mathbf{AbCat}_{\mathbf{Ch}}$ are given by

$$G \circ K = \mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{B}} N_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{B})} G_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{C}} K \quad H \circ K = \mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{B}} N_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{B})} H_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{C}} K$$

NOT DONE

[$F \circ -$] The compositions $F \circ G$ and $F \circ H$ in $\mathbf{AbCat}_{\mathbf{Ch}}$ are given by

$$F \circ G = \mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}} N_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G \quad F \circ H = \mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}} N_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H$$

Using the fact that $\mathrm{Tot}_{\mathbf{Ch}}$ preserves chain homotopy equivalences [?, Remark 12.18.6] and the results in Sections 2.1.2.1 and 1.A.2 we obtain the following chain of equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned} H \simeq_{\mathbf{Ch}} G &\implies \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H \simeq_{H_*} \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G \\ &\implies F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H \simeq_{H_*} F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G \\ &\implies N_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H \simeq_{\mathbf{Ch}} N_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G \\ &\implies \mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}} N_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H \simeq_{\mathbf{Ch}} \mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}} N_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G \end{aligned}$$

where each implication preserves naturality as well. ■

Next we will show the equivalent result for our new composition, \triangleleft .

Lemma 1.2.3 If $G, H : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{B})$ are (naturally) chain homotopy equivalent functors, then for any pair of functors $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ and $K : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{C})$, the composites

$$F \triangleleft G \triangleleft K, F \triangleleft H \triangleleft K : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$$

are (naturally) chain homotopy equivalent.

Proof. As in the previous proof we separate this proof into two parts. Let G, H be (naturally) chain homotopy equivalent, and let F and K be functors as in the question. Let $(h, g, s, r) : H \simeq_{\text{Ch}} G$ be a (natural) chain homotopy between our original functors. We begin the construction in the case of pre-composition by K :

[$- \triangleleft K$] From the definition of \triangleleft , the composites $H \triangleleft K$ and $G \triangleleft K$ are given by

$$H \triangleleft K = N_{\mathcal{B}} \Delta_{\mathcal{B}} \Gamma_* H_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{C}} K \quad \text{and} \quad G \triangleleft K = N_{\mathcal{B}} \Delta_{\mathcal{B}} \Gamma_* G_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{C}} K$$

First, note that if the homotopy is natural $H \triangleleft K \simeq G \triangleleft K$ by the results in Sections 2.1.2.1 and 1.A.2. Otherwise, if the homotopy is pointwise, showing $H \triangleleft K \simeq_{\text{Ch}} G \triangleleft K$ for K arbitrary is equivalent to showing $N_{\mathcal{B}} \Delta_{\mathcal{B}} (\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H)_* \simeq_{\text{Ch}} N_{\mathcal{B}} \Delta_{\mathcal{B}} (\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G)_*$. Additionally, since $N_{\mathcal{B}}$ both reflects and preserves homotopies, this is equivalent to showing $\Delta_{\mathcal{B}} (\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H)_* \simeq_{H_o} \Delta_{\mathcal{B}} (\Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G)_*$. Since Γ also preserves homotopies, it is sufficient to prove Lemma 2.1.11 **YET TO BE SHOWN FOR POINTWISE**.

[$F \triangleleft -$] The composites $F \triangleleft H$ and $F \triangleleft G$ are given by

$$F \triangleleft H = N_{\mathcal{A}} \Delta_{\mathcal{A}} \Gamma_* F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H \quad \text{and} \quad F \triangleleft G = N_{\mathcal{A}} \Delta_{\mathcal{A}} \Gamma_* F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G$$

Using the results in Sections 1.A.2 and 2.1.2.1 we have the chain of implications

$$\begin{aligned} H \simeq_{\text{Ch}} G &\implies \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H \simeq_{H_o} \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G \\ &\implies F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H \simeq_{H_o} F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G \\ &\implies \Gamma_* F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H \simeq_{H_o} \Gamma_* F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G \\ &\implies \Delta_{\mathcal{A}} \Gamma_* F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H \simeq_{H_o} \Delta_{\mathcal{A}} \Gamma_* F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G \\ &\implies N_{\mathcal{A}} \Delta_{\mathcal{A}} \Gamma_* F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} H \simeq_{\text{Ch}} N_{\mathcal{A}} \Delta_{\mathcal{A}} \Gamma_* F_* \Gamma_{\mathcal{B}} G \end{aligned}$$

where each implication preserves naturality as well. ■

We now seek to upgrade the category $\text{HoAbCat}_{\text{Ch}}$ in [?] to natural chain homotopy equivalences.

Definition 1.2.4 There exists a (large) category $\text{HoAbCat}_{\text{Ch}}$ consisting of the following data:

- Objects are abelian categories
- Morphisms $\mathcal{B} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A}$ are natural chain homotopy equivalence classes of functors $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$
- Composition of maps $\mathcal{C} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{B} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A}$, corresponding to functors $G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{B})$ and $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ is defined by the equivalence class of the composite

$$F \triangleleft G$$

This definition exists since the natural chain homotopy equivalences form a congruence relation on $\mathbf{AbCat}_{\text{Ch}}$.

1.3.0 The Taylor tower in abelian functor calculus

With the appropriate categorical language built up, we can begin constructing Taylor towers, as in [?]. This process involves defining certain polynomial functors of **degree** n with natural transformations which go down by one in degree. In [?] many definitions are given in terms of pointwise chain homotopies. In order to introduce two-dimensional structures on the cat $\mathbf{HoAbCat}_{\text{Ch}}$ we aim to upgrade these to natural homotopies. We distinguish where these changes are made by changing the text color to red for occurrences of natural which aren't originally in the text.

Definition 1.3.1 A functor $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ is **degree** n if $\text{cr}_{n+1}(F) : \mathcal{B}^{n+1} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ is **contractible**, i.e., **natural** chain homotopy equivalent to zero.

Note that $\text{cr}_k(F) \simeq_{\text{Ch}} 0$ implies $\text{cr}_\ell(F) \simeq_{\text{Ch}} 0$ for any $\ell > k$. Indeed, since $G \oplus F \simeq_{\text{Ch}} 0$ implies $F \simeq_{\text{Ch}} 0$, this follows from the inductive definition. Consequently, functors of degree k are also of degree ℓ for $\ell > k$.

From [? , Defn 2.4], chain complexes can be constructed from a pair of a comonad and an object in the category on which the comonad acts.

Lemma 1.3.2 Let $C : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$ be a comonad on a functor category where \mathcal{A} is an abelian category (so in particular $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$ is abelian). Then C induces a functor

$$C^{\text{Ch}} : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}))$$

Proof. Let $\epsilon : C \rightarrow 1$ be the counit of the comonad. Then for $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, define $C^{\text{Ch}}(F)$ to be the chain

$$\dots \rightarrow C^3(F) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_{C^2(F)} - C\epsilon_{C(F)} + C^2\epsilon_F} C^2(F) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_{C(F)} - C\epsilon_F} C(F) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_F} F$$

where the k th differential is defined by the alternating sum $\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i C^i \epsilon_{C^{k-i}(F)}$. Note these differentials are indeed natural, and hence this defines a sequence of functors and natural transformations. To see that this sequence forms a chain complex observe that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i C^i \epsilon_{C^{n-i}(F)} \right) \circ \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} (-1)^i C^i \epsilon_{C^{n+1-i}(F)} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+j} C^i \epsilon_{C^{n-i}(F)} \circ C^j \epsilon_{C^{n+1-j}(F)} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i < j}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+j} C^i \epsilon_{C^{n-i}(F)} \circ C^j \epsilon_{C^{n+1-j}(F)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i \geq j} (-1)^{i+j} C^i \epsilon_{C^{n-i}(F)} \circ C^j \epsilon_{C^{n+1-j}(F)} \\
& = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i < j}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+j} C^i (\epsilon_{C^{n-i}(F)} \circ C^{j-i} \epsilon_{C^{n+1-j}(F)}) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i \geq j} (-1)^{i+j} C^j (C^{i-j} \epsilon_{C^{n-i}(F)} \circ \epsilon_{C^{n+1-j}(F)}) \\
& = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i \leq k}^n (-1)^{i+k+1} C^i (\epsilon_{C^{n-i}(F)} \circ C^{k+1-i} \epsilon_{C^{n-k}(F)}) \\
& \hspace{15em} \text{(Substituting } k = j - 1) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i \geq j} (-1)^{i+j} C^j (C^{i-j} \epsilon_{C^{n-i}(F)} \circ \epsilon_{C^{n+1-j}(F)}) \\
& = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i \leq k}^n (-1)^{i+k+1} C^i (C^{k-i} \epsilon_{C^{n-k}(F)} \circ \epsilon_{C^{n+1-i}(F)}) \quad \text{(Naturality of } \epsilon) \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i \geq j} (-1)^{i+j} C^j (C^{i-j} \epsilon_{C^{n-i}(F)} \circ \epsilon_{C^{n+1-j}(F)}) \\
& = - \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{k \geq i}^n (-1)^{i+k} C^i (C^{k-i} \epsilon_{C^{n-k}(F)} \circ \epsilon_{C^{n+1-i}(F)}) \\
& \hspace{15em} \text{(Re-ordering the sum)} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{i \geq j} (-1)^{i+j} C^j (C^{i-j} \epsilon_{C^{n-i}(F)} \circ \epsilon_{C^{n+1-j}(F)}) \\
& = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Next, let $\alpha : F \Rightarrow G$ be a natural transformation. Then $C^{\text{Ch}}(\alpha) : C^{\text{Ch}}(F) \rightarrow C^{\text{Ch}}(G)$ is defined by $C^{\text{Ch}}(\alpha)_n := C^n \alpha : C^n F \rightarrow C^n G$. To see that this is a chain map observe that for $0 \leq i \leq n$ we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
C^{n+1}(F) & \xrightarrow{C^i \epsilon_{C^{n-i}(F)}} & C^n(F) \\
C^{n+1}(\alpha) \downarrow & & \downarrow C^n(\alpha) \\
C^{n+1}(G) & \xrightarrow{C^i \epsilon_{C^{n-i}(G)}} & C^n(G)
\end{array}$$

which commutes by naturality of ϵ . Since composition is bilinear with respect to the group operation on hom sets in an abelian category we have that the $C^n(\alpha)$ form a chain map in $\text{Ch}(\text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}))$. Further, since C is a functor so is C^{Ch} , completing the proof. \blacksquare

Note that we can realize this functor as going to $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}))$. Indeed, $\text{Ch}(\text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})) \cong \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}))$, as we show in Lemma 1.3.3

Lemma 1.3.3 For \mathcal{A} an abelian category, we have an isomorphism of categories

$$\mathbf{Ch}(\mathbf{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})) \cong \mathbf{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})) \quad (1.12)$$

Proof. Define a functor $\gamma : \mathbf{Ch}(\mathbf{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})) \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A}))$ given on a chain complex of functors F_\bullet by

$$\gamma(F_\bullet)(B)_n := F_n(B), \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{B}$$

where the differentials are given by the natural transformation differentials in F_\bullet evaluated at B . Given a map of chain complexes $\alpha_\bullet : F_\bullet \rightarrow G_\bullet$ we set

$$(\gamma(\alpha_\bullet)_B)_n := (\alpha_n)_B$$

This defines a chain map $\gamma(F_\bullet)(B) \rightarrow \gamma(G_\bullet)(B)$ since α_\bullet is a chain map of natural transformations, so all squares with differentials commute. Further, $\gamma(\alpha_\bullet)$ is natural in B since if $f : B \rightarrow B'$ is a map in \mathcal{B} , then in

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & F_{n+1}(B') & \xrightarrow{\partial_{n+1}} & F_n(B') \\
 & \nearrow F_{n+1}(f) & \downarrow & & \nearrow F_n(f) \\
 F_{n+1}(B) & \xrightarrow{(\alpha_{n+1})_{B'}} & F_n(B) & & \\
 \downarrow (\alpha_{n+1})_B & & \downarrow (\alpha_n)_B & & \downarrow (\alpha_n)_{B'} \\
 & \nearrow G_{n+1}(f) & G_{n+1}(B') & \xrightarrow{\partial_{n+1}} & G_n(B') \\
 G_{n+1}(B) & \xrightarrow{\partial_{n+1}} & G_n(B) & & \nearrow G_n(f)
 \end{array}$$

the front and back faces commute since α_\bullet is a chain map, the top and bottom faces commute by naturality of the boundary maps, and the side faces commute by naturality of the α_n . Since this definition is in terms of the components of α_\bullet it is inherently functorial.

Next we must witness an inverse $\rho : \mathbf{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathbf{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}))$ functor. Given $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ we set $\rho(F)$ to have n th component $(-)_n \circ F$ and differential ∂_n given by components the n th differential of F evaluated at $B \in \mathcal{B}$. Naturality of the differential equates to the commutivity of

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F(B)_n & \xrightarrow{\partial_n(B)} & F(B)_{n-1} \\
 F(f)_n \downarrow & & \downarrow F(f)_{n-1} \\
 F(B')_n & \xrightarrow{\partial_n(B')} & F(B')_{n-1}
 \end{array}$$

for any $f : B \rightarrow B'$, which follows since $F(f)$ is a chain map. Next, if $\alpha : F \rightarrow G$ is a natural transformation between two such functors we set $\rho(\alpha)$ such that $\rho(\alpha)_n$ is the natural transformation defined by $(\rho(\alpha)_n)_B := (\alpha_B)_n$. Naturality and the chain condition follow by

the commutivity of

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & F(B')_{n+1} & \xrightarrow{\partial_{n+1}(B')} & F(B')_n \\
 & \nearrow F(f)_{n+1} & \downarrow \partial_{n+1}(B) & \nearrow F(f)_n & \downarrow (\alpha_{B'})_n \\
 F(B)_{n+1} & \xrightarrow{(\alpha_{B'})_{n+1}} & F(B)_n & & \\
 \downarrow (\alpha_B)_{n+1} & & \downarrow (\alpha_B)_n & & \\
 & \nearrow G(f)_{n+1} & G(B')_{n+1} & \xrightarrow{\partial_{n+1}(B')} & G(B')_n \\
 G(B)_{n+1} & \xrightarrow{\partial_{n+1}(B)} & G(B)_n & \nearrow G(f)_n & \\
 & & & &
 \end{array}$$

where the bottom and top faces are the fact $G(f)$ and $F(f)$ are chain maps, the front and back faces are the fact α_B is a chain map, and finally the side faces are naturality of α . Once again, since $\rho(\alpha)$ is defined in terms of the components of α the assignment is inherently functorial. Further, these operations are exactly inverse of each other as they correspond to swapping the element and natural number indices (in particular, on the other side of the Dold-Kan Equivalence this is simply the swap natural isomorphism on functors of two variables). ■

Moving forward we write Fun^{Ch} for the isomorphism γ in the proof. We can use this technique to define the polynomial approximations in the Taylor tower for a functor.

Definition 1.3.4 The n th polynomial approximation is the composite functor $P_n := (\text{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}})_* \circ \text{Fun}^{\text{Ch}} \circ C_{n+1}^{\text{Ch}} : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}))$.

Recall by Lemma 1.1.8 if $n = 0$, $C_1(F) = \text{cr}_1(\text{cr}_1(F)) = \text{cr}_1(F)$ (by our choice in defining cr_1), and so $C_1^{\times k}(F) = \text{cr}_1(F)$ for each $k \geq 1$. Further, the co-unit $\epsilon : \Delta^*(\text{cr}_1(\text{cr}_1(F)))(X) = \text{cr}_1(F)(X) \rightarrow F(X)$ is the kernel map in $\text{cr}_1(F) \rightarrow F(X) \rightarrow F(\star)$. In the case of ϵ_{C_1} the kernel map is the identity from our definition of cr_1 , while by the definition of cr_1 on maps we have

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \text{cr}_1(F)(X) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \text{cr}_1(F)(X) & \xrightarrow{\quad ! \quad} & 0 \\
 \text{cr}_1(\epsilon) \downarrow & & \epsilon \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \text{cr}_1(F)(X) & \xrightarrow{\quad \epsilon \quad} & F(X) & \longrightarrow & F(\star)
 \end{array}$$

so $C_1(\epsilon)$ is the identity as well since ϵ is monic. Hence, we obtain the chain complex of functors

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{0} \text{cr}_1(F) \xrightarrow{\text{Id}} \text{cr}_1(F) \xrightarrow{0} \text{cr}_1(F) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} F$$

Since $F \cong \text{cr}_1(F) \oplus F(\star)$, the chain complex defining $P_0(F)$ can be written as a direct sum of the two chain complexes

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{0} \text{cr}_1(F) \xrightarrow{\text{Id}} \text{cr}_1(F) \xrightarrow{0} \text{cr}_1(F) \xrightarrow{\text{Id}} \text{cr}_1(F)$$

and

$$\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow F(\star)$$

Note that the chain complex in the top line is contractible. Recall the totalization commutes with direct sums. The totalization of the second complex is isomorphic to $F(\star)$ itself. On the other hand, the totalization of the first complex, C_\bullet , has $C_0 = \text{cr}_1(F)_0$, $C_1 = \text{cr}_1(F)_1 \oplus \text{cr}_1(F)_0$, and in general

$$C_n = \bigoplus_{i=0}^n \text{cr}_1(F)_i$$

with differential $\partial_n : C_n \rightarrow C_{n-1}$ given by

$$\partial_n = (\delta_{n-i, \text{even}} \pi_{C_{i-1}} - \partial_i^{\text{cr}_1(F)} \circ \pi_{C_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}$$

where $\delta_{n-i, \text{even}}$ is 1 when $2 \mid n-i$ and 0 else. Then $P_0(F)$ is the direct sum of these two sequences. However, since the first complex before totalization is contractible, we can model $P_0(F)(X) \cong F(\star)$.

Remark:

We test the above computation, and the results to follow, using the example of $\text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$

Example 1.3.1 () :

First, note that the chain complex $\text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}}(0)$ is the zero complex. Since $\text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}}$ is reduced we also have that $\text{cr}_1(\text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}}) = \text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}}$. It follows that $P_0(\text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}})_n = 1_{\mathcal{A}}$ for each $n \geq 0$, and $\partial_n = \delta_{n-1, \text{even}} 1_{\mathcal{A}}$, or in other words

$$P_0(\text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}}) := \cdots \xrightarrow{1_{\mathcal{A}}} 1_{\mathcal{A}} \xrightarrow{0} 1_{\mathcal{A}} \xrightarrow{1_{\mathcal{A}}} 1_{\mathcal{A}}$$

Note that this complex is contractible.

We now prove a preliminary result on exactness of totalization.

Lemma 1.3.5 The totalization functor $\text{Tot} : \text{Ch}^2(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ is exact.

Proof. Let

$$0 \rightarrow A_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} A_2 \xrightarrow{f_2} A_3 \rightarrow 0$$

be a short exact sequence of bicomplexes in \mathcal{A} . This becomes a sequence of complexes

$$\text{Tot}(A_1) \xrightarrow{\text{Tot}(f_1)} \text{Tot}(A_2) \xrightarrow{\text{Tot}(f_2)} \text{Tot}(A_3)$$

where at a given n ,

$$\mathrm{Tot}(A_i)_n = \bigoplus_{j=0}^n (A_i)_{j,n-j}$$

and

$$\mathrm{Tot}(f_i)_n = \bigoplus_{j=0}^n (f_i)_{j,n-j}$$

Note that the sequence of bicomplexes being exact means that each component sequence in \mathcal{A} is exact. Then the component sequence of the totalization at n is a finite direct sum of exact sequences, and hence exact. ■

Lemma 1.3.6 Let $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be an exact functor between abelian categories. Then for a category \mathcal{A} , $F_* : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$ is exact.

Proof. Let $0 \rightarrow G_1 \xrightarrow{\eta_1} G_2 \xrightarrow{\eta_2} G_3 \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of functors from \mathcal{A} to \mathcal{B} . Since abelian categories are finitely complete and cocomplete, finite limits and colimits in $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ and $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$ are computed pointwise, so it is sufficient to prove the lemma at a given $A \in \mathcal{A}$. This follows by exactness of F . ■

Due to Proposition 1.1.18 we obtain nice properties for the functors $P_n : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$.

Proposition 1.3.7 For any $n \geq 0$,

- (i) $P_n : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A})) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A}))$ is exact
- (ii) P_n preserves chain homotopies, chain homotopy equivalences, and contractibility.
(only pointwise or also natural?)

Proof. It is sufficient to prove (i) for short exact sequences. Let $0 \rightarrow F \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow 0$ be a SES of functors in $\mathbf{AbCat}_{\mathrm{Ch}}$. By Proposition 1.1.18 we obtain a SES of bicomplexes in the definition of the n th polynomial approximation. Since totalization is exact we obtain a SES $0 \rightarrow P_n(F) \rightarrow P_n(G) \rightarrow P_n(H) \rightarrow 0$. (ii) follows from (i) since exact functors preserve chain homotopies and zero chain complexes. ■

For each $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$, the functor $P_n(F)$ comes equipped with a natural transformation $p_n : F \rightarrow P_n(F)$ defined by inclusion into the degree zero part of the chain complex $P_n(F)$. Explicitly, can define $p_n : \mathbb{1} \Rightarrow P_n$ as done by Jason Parker:

Remark:

First we define a natural transformation $i : (\mathrm{deg}^{\mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A})})_* \Rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}^{\mathrm{Ch}} \circ C_{n+1}^{\mathrm{Ch}} : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A})) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathrm{Ch}^2(\mathcal{A}))$, and then we define $p_n := (\mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}})_* \circ i$ along with

Lemma 1.3.8.

For $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ we define $i_F : \deg^{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} \circ F \Rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{Ch}} \circ C_{n+1}^{\mathbf{Ch}}(F) : \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}^2(\mathcal{A})$ where for each $B \in \mathcal{B}_0$, we define $i_{F,B} : \deg^{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}(FB) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{Ch}}(C_{n+1}^{\mathbf{Ch}}(F)))B$ in $\mathbf{Ch}^2(\mathcal{A})$ by saying for all $m \geq 0$,

$$(i_{F,B})_m = \begin{cases} 0 & m > 0 \\ 1_{FB} : FB \rightarrow FB & m = 0 \end{cases}$$

since $\mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{Ch}}(C_{n+1}^{\mathbf{Ch}}(F))(B)_0 = C_{n+1}^0(F)(B) = F(B)$. These form appropriate chain maps which are natural in B and F (**Maybe expand on this when have time?**). Then explicitly

Lemma 1.3.8 We have a natural isomorphism

$$(\mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}})_* \circ \deg^{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} \cong \mathbb{1}_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}$$

Proof. Let $A \in \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$. Then for $n \geq 0$

$$(\mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}})_* \circ \deg^{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}(A)_n = \bigoplus_{i+j=n} \deg^{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}(A)_i \cong A_n$$

since all other terms are zero. This isomorphism is given uniquely by the universal property of the biproduct and zero map, so induces the desired isomorphism in the statement of the Lemma. ■

In order to show some basic properties of the approximation functor we first prove the following Lemma related to the behaviour of the cross effect functor.

Lemma 1.3.9 Let \mathcal{B} be a pointed category and let \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C} be abelian categories. Then if $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is an exact functor we have a natural isomorphism

$$\mathrm{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}} \circ F_* \cong F_* \circ \mathrm{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}}$$

where $\mathrm{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, -} : \mathbf{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, -) \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}_*(\mathcal{B}^n, -)$ specifies the codomain category.

Actually, this statement is true whenever F preserves direct sums. However we will only use it for exact functors.

Proof. We will prove this by induction. For the base case on objects let $G : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be a functor. Then (by the definition of the cross-effect) $G(X) \cong G(*) \oplus \mathrm{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(X)$ for every object X of \mathcal{B} . Applying F to this equality and using that F preserves direct sums, we obtain that

$$F \circ G(X) \cong F(G(X) \cong G(*) \oplus \mathrm{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(X)) \cong F(G(*)) \oplus F(\mathrm{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(X))$$

Applying the definition of the cross-effect to this we obtain that

$$\text{cr}_n(F \circ G)(X) \cong F(\text{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(X)).$$

As $\text{cr}_n(F \circ G)$ send a morphisms f of \mathcal{B} to the unique induced map into the limit that is the cross-effect and $F(\text{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(f))$ gives one such map, $\text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}} \circ F_*(G) \cong F_* \circ \text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}}(G)$ as functors $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$.

For the base case on morphisms, let $\varphi : G \Rightarrow G'$ be a natural transformation between functors $G, G' : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Then the component φ_X corresponds to $\varphi_* \oplus \text{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} \varphi_X$ in the sense that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G(X) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_X} & G'(X) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\ G(*) \oplus \text{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(X) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_* \oplus (\text{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} \varphi)_X} & G'(*) \oplus \text{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G'(X) \end{array}$$

commutes (this is how the cross-effect is defined on morphisms). Applying F to this we can read off that $F(\varphi)_X$ corresponds to $F(\varphi_*) \oplus F(\text{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}}(\varphi)_X)$, so by the definition of the cross-effect $\text{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}}(F \circ \varphi) \cong F(\text{cr}_1^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}}(\varphi))$.

For the inductive step, let the statement be true for $\text{cr}_n - 1$ (as it will be analogous to the base case we will only sketch this part). Then the definition of the cross-effect tells us

$$\text{cr}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(X_1 \vee X_2, X_3, \dots) = \text{cr}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(X_1, X_3, \dots) \oplus \text{cr}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(X_1, X_3, \dots) \oplus \text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots).$$

Applying F and the inductive hypothesis, we obtain

$$\text{cr}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}}(F \circ G)(X_1 \vee X_2, X_3, \dots) = \text{cr}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}}(F \circ G)(X_1, X_3, \dots) \oplus \text{cr}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}}(F \circ G)(X_1, X_3, \dots) \oplus F(\text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots))$$

from which we can see (by the definition of the cross-effect) that

$$\text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}}(F \circ G)(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots) = F(\text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots))$$

Again the uniqueness of the induced map into a limit gives us that $\text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}}(F \circ G) = F \circ \text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} G$. In order to do the induction step on morphisms, let $\varphi : G \rightarrow G'$ be a natural transformation. Then, by the definition of the cross-effect on morphisms, $(\text{cr}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} \varphi)_{X_1 \vee X_2, \dots}$ corresponds to $(\text{cr}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} \varphi)_{X_1, X_3, \dots} \oplus (\text{cr}_{n-1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} \varphi)_{X_2, X_3, \dots} \oplus (\text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} \varphi)_{X_1, X_2, \dots}$. Applying F and using the inductive hypothesis, we can read off that

$$(\text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} F(\varphi))_{X_1, X_2, \dots} = F(\text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} \varphi)_{X_1, X_2, \dots}$$

which proves the inductive step for morphisms. ■

The basic properties of this approximation are given in the following proposition.

Proposition 1.3.10 For $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$,

- (i) The functor $P_n(F)$ is degree n

- (ii) If F is degree n , then the map $p_n : F \rightarrow P_n(F)$ is a chain homotopy equivalence (**natural**)
- (iii) The pair $(P_n(F), p_n : F \rightarrow P_n(F))$ is universal up to chain homotopy equivalence with respect to degree n functors receiving natural transformations from F .

In order to prove part (i) of Proposition 1.3.10 we require a certain compatibility of $\text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}$ with Fun^{Ch} . First we need to upgrade functors to functors on chains in a naive manner.

Lemma 1.3.11 Let $\text{Fun}_{\text{Add}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$ be the category of additive functors between abelian categories with all natural transformations. Then we have a functor

$$\text{Ch} : \text{Fun}_{\text{Add}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}_{\text{Add}}(\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}), \text{Ch}(\mathcal{C}))$$

given by sending functors to their action componentwise.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Fun}_{\text{Add}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$. Since \mathcal{F} is additive it preserves 0's and hence sends chain complexes to chain complexes. Then let $f_\bullet : A_\bullet \rightarrow A'_\bullet$ be a map of chain complexes. Then $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{F})(f_\bullet)_n := \mathcal{F}(f_n)$, and since \mathcal{F} is additive

$$\mathcal{F}(f_n)\mathcal{F}(\partial_{n+1}^A) - \mathcal{F}(\partial_n^{A'})\mathcal{F}(f_{n+1}) = \mathcal{F}(f_n\partial_{n+1}^A - \partial_n^{A'}f_{n+1}) = \mathcal{F}(0) = 0$$

so $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{F})(f_\bullet)$ is a chain map. Further, since $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{F})$ is defined componentwise and \mathcal{F} is a functor and additive, $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{F})$ is a functor and additive.

Next, let $\eta : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be a natural transformation between additive functors. Then define $\text{Ch}(\eta)_{A_\bullet} : \text{Ch}(\mathcal{F})(A_\bullet) \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{G})(A_\bullet)$ by $(\text{Ch}(\eta)_{A_\bullet})_n := \eta_{A_n}$. Then $\text{Ch}(\eta)_{A_\bullet}$ is a chain map by naturality of η . Further, $\text{Ch}(\eta)$ is natural again by naturality of η , which makes the following diagram commute for $f_\bullet : A_\bullet \rightarrow A'_\bullet$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(A_n) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}(f_n)} & \mathcal{F}(B_n) \\ \eta_{A_n} \downarrow & & \downarrow \eta_{B_n} \\ \mathcal{G}(A_n) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}(f_n)} & \mathcal{G}(B_n) \end{array}$$

Since $\text{Ch}(\eta)$ is defined componentwise it preserves composites and identities. ■

Next we show compatibility of this functor with the isomorphism Fun^{Ch} .

Lemma 1.3.12 For any pointed category \mathcal{B} and abelian category \mathcal{A} , we have a natural isomorphism

$$\text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} \circ \text{Fun}^{\text{Ch}} \cong \text{Fun}^{\text{Ch}} \circ \text{Ch}(\text{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}})$$

Proof. Since the cross effect is additive we can apply \mathbf{Ch} , so the claim is well-posed. Let $F \in \mathbf{Ch}(\mathbf{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}))$ be a chain complex of functors. Since finite limits in functor categories between abelian categories are computed pointwise, up to natural isomorphism, we have that

$$\mathrm{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} \circ \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{Ch}} \cong \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{Ch}} \circ \mathbf{Ch}(\mathrm{cr}_n^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}})$$

■

Finally, one last result we will require that is used in the proof of (iii) is the following computation for a functor $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$.

Remark:

By construction $p_{n, P_n(F)}$ is the inclusion of $P_n(F)$ into $P_n(P_n(F))$ via the totalization after inclusion into the degree zero part of the bicomplex defining $P_n(P_n(F))$. On the other hand, applying P_n to $p_{n, F}$ **TBC**

Proof of Proposition 1.3.10. Let $F_k : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be the k th degree component of $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ (under the isomorphism $\mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{Ch}}$). To prove (i) we show $\mathrm{cr}_{n+1}(P_n(F))$ is contractible (i.e. **naturally** contractible). By Lemma 1.3.9

$$\mathrm{cr}_{n+1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} \circ (\mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}})_* \circ \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{Ch}} \circ C_{n+1}^{\mathbf{Ch}} \cong (\mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}})_* \circ \mathrm{cr}_{n+1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Ch}^2(\mathcal{A})} \circ \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{Ch}} \circ C_{n+1}^{\mathbf{Ch}}$$

Since Tot preserves natural homotopies it is sufficient to show that the cross effect for the bicomplex $\mathrm{cr}_{n+1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Ch}^2(\mathcal{A})} \circ \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{Ch}} \circ C_{n+1}^{\mathbf{Ch}}(F)$ defining $P_n(F)$ is contractible. By Lemma 1.3.12 this is equivalent to showing $\mathbf{Fun}^{\mathbf{Ch}} \circ \mathbf{Ch}(\mathrm{cr}_{n+1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}) \circ C_{n+1}^{\mathbf{Ch}}(F)$ is contractible. Then the k th row of this bicomplex is given by

$$\cdots \rightarrow \mathrm{cr}_{n+1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} C_{n+1}^{\times 2}(F_k) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{cr}_{n+1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}}(\epsilon_{C_{n+1}} - C_{n+1}\epsilon)} \mathrm{cr}_{n+1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}} C_{n+1}(F_k) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{cr}_{n+1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}}\epsilon} \mathrm{cr}_{n+1}^{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}}(F_k)$$

By Lemma 1.1.17 we have a family of horizontal contractions for each row after applying cr_{n+1} , denoted $s^{k, h}$. Setting the vertical contractions, s^v , to be zero, we obtain a natural contraction for the bicomplex, so under the totalization we obtain a natural contraction for the chain complex $\mathrm{cr}_{n+1}(P_n(F))$, as desired.

For (ii) let F be of degree n , so $\mathrm{cr}_{n+1}(F)$ is naturally contractible. Recall the k th column of the bicomplex defining $P_n(F)$ is $C_{n+1}^{\times k}(F) = (\Delta^* \mathrm{cr}_{n+1})^k(F)$. The map $p_n : F \rightarrow P_n(F)$ is the natural inclusion of the 0th column into the totalization. Note that $C_{n+1}^{\times k}(F)$ is contractible for each k since C_{n+1} is exact and F is of degree n . Then by Corollary A.7 in [?] the map p_n is a **natural** chain homotopy equivalence. (**DETAILS TO BE ADDED IN SEPARATE SECTION**)

To show (iii) let $\tau : F \rightarrow G$ be a natural transformation transformation where G is a functor

of degree n . By naturality of p_n in the functor F we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\tau} & G \\ p_{n,F} \downarrow & & \downarrow p_{n,G} \\ P_n(F) & \xrightarrow{P_n(\tau)} & P_n(G) \end{array}$$

where the right hand $p_{n,G}$ is a natural chain homotopy equivalence by (ii). Let $s_{n,G}$ denote a natural chain homotopy inverse of $p_{n,G}$. Setting $\tau^\# = s_{n,G} \circ P_n(\tau)$ we have that

$$\tau^\# \circ p_{n,F} = s_{n,G} \circ P_n(\tau) \circ p_{n,F} = s_{n,G} \circ p_{n,G} \circ \tau \simeq_{\text{Ch}, \text{Nat}} \tau$$

This shows τ factors through $p_n : F \rightarrow P_n(F)$ up to **natural** chain homotopy equivalence. To show uniqueness suppose $\sigma : P_n(F) \rightarrow G$ is another map such that τ is naturally chain homotopy equivalent to $\sigma \circ p_{n,F}$. Then by naturality of the p_n , we have a commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} F & \xrightarrow{p_{n,F}} & P_n(F) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & G \\ p_{n,F} \downarrow & & \downarrow p_{n,P_n(F)} & & \downarrow p_{n,G} \\ P_n(F) & \xrightarrow{P_n p_{n,F}} & P_n(P_n(F)) & \xrightarrow{P_n(\sigma)} & P_n(G) \end{array}$$

The above factorization applied to p_n and σ give factorizations $P_n((p_n)_F) \circ (p_n)_F = (p_n)_F \circ (p_n)_{P_n(F)}$ and $P_n(\sigma) \circ (p_n)_{P_n(F)} = (p_n)_G \circ \sigma$, where $(p_n)_{P_n(F)}$ and $(p_n)_G$ are natural chain homotopy equivalences. ■

Note that the universal property in bullet (iii) of Proposition 1.3.10, along with the fact that degrees of a functor are characterized by their minimal value, we obtain a factorization (up to homotopy in general)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & F & & & & \\ & \swarrow p_{n+1} & \downarrow p_n & \searrow p_{n-1} & & \searrow p_0 & \\ \cdots & \xleftarrow{\quad} & P_{n+1}(F) & \xrightarrow{q_{n+1}} & P_n(F) & \xrightarrow{q_n} & P_{n-1}(F) \longrightarrow \cdots \xrightarrow{q_1} P_0(F) \end{array}$$

which is known as the **algebraic Taylor tower** of the functor F , where the q_n are determined uniquely by the universal property of the $P_n(F)$. We can also realize the $q_n : P_n(F) \rightarrow P_{n-1}(F)$ as being induced by a natural transformation $\rho_n : C_{n+1} \Rightarrow C_n : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$, with components given by

$$C_{n+1}(F)(X) = \text{cr}_{n+1}(\Delta^* F)(X) \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{cr}_n(F)(X \oplus X, X, \dots, X) \xrightarrow{\text{cr}_n(F)(+, 1_X, \dots, 1_X)} \text{cr}_n(\Delta^* F)(X) = C_n(F)(X)$$

Proof of construction of q_n . Let $\rho_n : C_{n+1} \Rightarrow C_n$ be the natural transformation described above. Then we have natural transformations $\rho_n([k]) : C_{n+1}^{\times(k+1)} \Rightarrow C_n^{\times(k+1)}$ given by

$$\rho_n([k]) = C_n^{\times k} \rho_n \circ C_n^{\times(k-1)}(\rho_n)_{C_{n+1}} \circ \cdots \circ C_n(\rho_n)_{C_{n+1}^{\times(k-1)}} \circ (\rho_n)_{C_{n+1}^{\times k}}$$

These natural transformations define a natural map of the bicomplexes defining P_n and P_{n-1} .

Applying totalization we obtain the natural transformation $q_n : P_n \Rightarrow P_{n-1}$ described. Since the map of bicomplexes defining q_n is the identity on the zeroth column given by the identity, it follows that the desired triangle commutes. ■

Example 1.3.2 () :

Note that for \deg_0^A , since $\text{cr}_1(\deg_0^A) = \deg_0^A$ is the identity concentrated in degree zero, by the inductive definition $\text{cr}_n(\deg_0^A) \cong 0$ for $n \geq 2$. Then the bicomplex defining $P_n(\deg_0^A)$ has \deg_0^A as the 0th column, with all other columns zero. This implies that $P_n(\deg_0^A) = \deg_0^A$ for $n \geq 1$.

The map $q_n(\deg_0^A) : P_n(\deg_0^A) \rightarrow P_{n-1}(\deg_0^A)$ for $n \geq 2$ is the identity. For $n = 1$ the ρ_1 defining q_1 has 0th component the identity and k th component the zero map for $k \geq 1$. It follows that $q_1(\deg_0^A) : P_1(\deg_0^A) \rightarrow P_0(\deg_0^A)$ is the natural inclusion.

1.4.0 Linear Approximations

In this section we define the linear approximation of a functor $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ as a functor $D_1(F)$ in $\mathbf{AbCat}_{\mathbf{Ch}}$. This construction will coincide, up to homotopy, with the homotopy fiber of the map $q_1 : P_1(F) \rightarrow P_0(F)$. All of the properties we will describe for $D_1(F)$ are developed only up to **natural** chain homotopy equivalence.

Definition 1.4.1 The **linearization** of $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ is the functor $D_1(F) : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ given as the totalization of the explicit chain complex of chain complexes $(D_1(F)_\bullet, \partial_\bullet)$ where:

$$D_1(F)_k := \begin{cases} C_2^{\times k}(F) & k \geq 1 \\ \mathrm{cr}_1(F) & k = 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

and the differential $\partial_1 : D_1(F)_1 \rightarrow D_1(F)_0$ is given by ρ_1 , while for $k \geq 2$, $\partial_k : D_1(F)_k \rightarrow D_1(F)_{k-1}$ is given by the alternating sum $\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i C_2^{\times i} \epsilon_{C_2^{\times (k-1-i)}}$. Note $\rho_1 = \epsilon$ since $C_2(F) \cong C_2(\mathrm{cr}_1(F))$.

Recall that $P_0(F)$ is naturally chain homotopy equivalent to $F(0)$. Using this model the induced map $q_0 : P_1(F) \rightarrow P_0(F) \rightarrow F(0)$ is surjective.

Proof. Proof of Surjectivity ■

This implies that the kernel of q_1 is a model of the homotopy fiber (**WILL ADD SECTION ON HOMOTOPY FIBERS**). Note that our definition of $D_1(F)$ coincides with $P_1(\mathrm{cr}_1(F))$ due to Lemma 1.1.8.

To start understanding the linear approximation we consider an example:

Example 1.4.1 (W) :

we consider the affine functor $F(X) = A \oplus X$. Recall $\mathrm{cr}_2(F) \cong 0$ and $\mathrm{cr}_1(F) \cong \mathrm{Id}$. This implies that $D_1(F)$ is chain homotopy equivalent to Id .

We begin by inspecting properties of D_1 . First we obtain immediate results since $D_1 \cong P_1 \circ \mathrm{cr}_1$.

Proposition 1.4.2

- (i) $D_1 : \mathbf{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$ is exact
- (ii) D_1 preserves (natural) chain homotopies, chain homotopy equivalences, and contractibility.

1.5.0 A General Bicomplex Retraction

In order to construct certain explicit chain homotopy equivalences in the text we require a criteria for when total complexes of certain bicomplexes are chain homotopy equivalent. Throughout we consider $A_{\bullet,\bullet}$ to denote a first-quadrant bicomplex. This is sufficient for our case since all our bicomplexes are constructed from chain complexes concentrated in non-negative degrees. As in [?] we proceed with bicomplexes having anti-commuting squares. To apply this to the work elsewhere all that must be done is the replacement of $d_h : A_{p,q} \rightarrow A_{p,q-1}$ by $(-1)^p d_h$.

Definition 1.5.1 We say a morphism $\iota : A_{\bullet,\bullet} \rightarrow B_{\bullet,\bullet}$ admits a **row-wise strong deformation retraction** if for all $p \geq 0$ there exists a map $f_{p,\bullet} : B_{p,\bullet} \rightarrow A_{p,\bullet}$ such that

- (i) $f_{p,\bullet} \circ \iota_{p,\bullet} = 1_{A_{p,\bullet}}$
- (ii) there exist morphisms $s_h : B_{p,q} \rightarrow B_{p,q+1}$ such that $d_h s + s d_h = 1 - \iota_{p,q} f_{p,q}$ and $s_h \circ \iota_{p,q} = 0$ (i.e. we have a strong chain homotopy equivalence between $A_{p,\bullet}$ and $B_{p,\bullet}$)

Throughout this section we will denote the horizontal differentials of a bicomplex by $d_h : A_{p,q} \rightarrow A_{p,q-1}$ and the vertical differentials by $d_v : B_{p,q} \rightarrow B_{p-1,q}$. Although our maps in definition 1.5.1 are given only for $p, q \geq 0$, they can easily be extended to all p, q by setting ones with negative indices equal to zero. We record some commutativity equalities for use in the proofs to follow

$$\begin{aligned} d_h^2 &= 0 & d_v^2 &= 0 & d_h d_v + d_v d_h &= 0 & d_h s_h + s_h d_h &= 1 - \iota \circ f & s_h \circ \iota &= 0 \\ f \circ \iota &= 1 & f \circ d_h &= d_h \circ f & \iota \circ d_h &= d_h \circ \iota & \iota \circ d_v &= d_v \circ \iota \end{aligned}$$

We begin with the following lemma. (**Note:** Juxtaposition in the following lemma still denotes functional compositional ordering for the sake of preserving space).

Lemma 1.5.2 For any $k \geq 0$ we have the following equalities:

- (i) $d_v f (-d_v s_h)^k + d_h f (-d_v s_h)^{k+1} = f (-d_v s_h)^k d_v + f (-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_h$
- (ii) $d_v s_h (-d_v s_h)^k + d_h s_h (-d_v s_h)^{k+1} = -\iota f (-d_v s_h)^{k+1} - s_h d_h (-d_v s_h)^{k+1}$
- (iii) $s_h (-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_h + s_h (-d_v s_h)^k d_v = -(-s_h d_v)^{k+1} d_h s_h$
- (iv) $s_h d_h (-d_v s_h)^{k+1} = -(-s_h d_v)^{k+1} d_h s_h$

Proof. We will prove each formula by induction.

(i) If $k = 0$ we want to show

$$d_v f + d_h f(-d_v s_h) = f d_v + f(-d_v s_h) d_h$$

Using our relations

$$\begin{aligned} d_v f + d_h f(-d_v s_h) &= d_v f - f d_h d_v s_h \\ &= d_v f + f d_v d_h s_h \\ &= d_v f + f d_v (1 - \iota f - s_h d_h) \\ &= d_v f + f d_v - f d_v \iota f - f d_v s_h d_h \\ &= d_v f + f d_v - d_v f + f(-d_v s_h) d_h \\ &= f d_v + f(-d_v s_h) d_h \end{aligned}$$

as desired. Suppose now that the claim holds for some $k \geq 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} d_v f(-d_v s_h)^{k+1} + d_h f(-d_v s_h)^{k+2} &= [f(-d_v s_h)^k d_v + f(-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_h](-d_v s_h) \\ &= f(-d_v s_h)^k d_v (-d_v s_h) + f(-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_h (-d_v s_h) \\ &= f(-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_v (1 - s_h d_h - \iota f) \\ &= f(-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_v - f(-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_v s_h d_h - f(-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_v \iota f \\ &= f(-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_v - f(-d_v s_h)^{k+2} d_h - f(-d_v s_h)^{k+1} \iota d_v f \\ &= f(-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_v - f(-d_v s_h)^{k+2} d_h \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

(ii) We can immediately compute

$$\begin{aligned} d_v s_h (-d_v s_h)^k + d_h s_h (-d_v s_h)^{k+1} &= [d_v s_h + d_h s_h (-d_v s_h)](-d_v s_h)^k \\ &= [d_v s_h + (1 - s_h d_h - \iota f)(-d_v s_h)](-d_v s_h)^k \\ &= [-\iota f(-d_v s_h) - s_h d_h (-d_v s_h)](-d_v s_h)^k \\ &= -\iota f(-d_v s_h)^{k+1} - s_h d_h (-d_v s_h)^{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

(iii) If $k = 0$ we compute

$$\begin{aligned} s_h (-d_v s_h) d_h + s_h d_v &= -s_h d_v (1 - d_h s_h - \iota f) + s_h d_v \\ &= s_h d_v d_h s_h + s_h d_v \iota f \\ &= -(-s_h d_v) d_h s_h + s_h \iota d_v f \\ &= -(-s_h d_v) d_h s_h \end{aligned}$$

Now if the claim holds for $k \geq 0$ we can compute

$$\begin{aligned} -(-s_h d_v)^{k+2} d_h s_h &= (-s_h d_v) [s_h (-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_h + s_h (-d_v s_h)^k d_v] \\ &= s_h (-d_v s_h)^{k+2} d_h + s_h (-d_v s_h)^{k+1} d_v \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

(iv) If $k = 0$ we observe that

$$s_h d_h(-d_v s_h) = s_h d_v d_h s_h = -(-s_h d_v) d_h s_h$$

If the claim holds for some $k \geq 0$, then we can compute

$$\begin{aligned} s_h d_h(-d_v s_h)^{k+2} &= -(-s_h d_v)^{k+1} d_h s_h(-d_v s_h) \\ &= (-s_h d_v)^{k+1} (1 - s_h d_h - \iota f) d_v s_h \\ &= (-s_h d_v)^{k+1} d_v s_h - (-s_h d_v)^{k+1} s_h d_h d_v s_h - (-s_h d_v)^{k+1} \iota f d_v s_h \\ &= -(-s_h d_v)^{k+2} d_h s_h \end{aligned}$$

as desired since $d_v^2 = 0$, $d_v \iota = \iota d_v$, and $s_h \iota = 0$. ■

We recall that for first-quadrant bicomplexes the totalization at each degree is a finite direct sum, so its differentials can be described by finite matrices. Explicitly the n th differential $\text{Tot}(A_{\bullet,\bullet})_n \rightarrow \text{Tot}(A_{\bullet,\bullet})_{n-1}$ is given by the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_v & d_h & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & d_v & d_h & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & d_v & d_h & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & d_v & d_h \end{pmatrix}$$

Proposition 1.5.3 Let $\iota : A_{\bullet,\bullet} \rightarrow B_{\bullet,\bullet}$ be a map of bicomplexes that admits a row-wise strong deformation retraction. Then the induced morphism of total complexes $\text{Tot}(\iota) : \text{Tot}(A_{\bullet,\bullet})_{\bullet} \rightarrow \text{Tot}(B_{\bullet,\bullet})_{\bullet}$ admits a retraction $\rho : \text{Tot}(B_{\bullet,\bullet})_{\bullet} \rightarrow \text{Tot}(A_{\bullet,\bullet})_{\bullet}$ defined in degree n by the $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} f & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ f(-d_v s_h) & f & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ f(-d_v s_h)^2 & f(-d_v s_h) & f & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ f(-d_v s_h)^n & f(-d_v s_h)^{n-1} & \cdots & \cdots & f(-d_v s_h) & f \end{pmatrix}$$

Proof. First, to see that ρ is a chain map **TBC** ■

1.A.0 Appendices

1.A.1 Simplicial Object 2-Monad

In this section we attempt to construct a (pseudo)monad on $2\mathbf{Ab}$ corresponding to simplicial objects. The goal is that this (pseudo)monad is easier to construct than the chain complex pseudomonad, and that via conjugation by the Dold-Kan equivalence, we can obtain the chain complex pseudomonad, at least up to a suitable equivalence.

We define $(-)^{\Delta^{op}} : 2\mathbf{Ab} \rightarrow 2\mathbf{Ab}$ as a pseudofunctor as follows:

1. On 0-cells, $(-)^{\Delta^{op}}$ sends an abelian category \mathcal{A} to its category of simplicial objects $\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}$
2. Given abelian categories \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} , we have a functor $(-)^{\Delta^{op}} : [\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}] \rightarrow [\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}, \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}]$ given as follows:
 - (a) A functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is sent to its push-forward $F_* : \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ defined by post-composition
 - (b) A natural transformation $\gamma : F \Rightarrow G : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is sent to a natural transformation $\gamma^{\Delta^{op}} : F_* \Rightarrow G_*$ such that for $X \in \mathcal{A}_0^{\Delta^{op}}$,

$$\gamma_X^{\Delta^{op}} : F \circ X \Rightarrow G \circ X := \gamma_X$$

3. We observe $m(F, G) := 1_{(G \circ F)_*} : G_* \circ F_* \Rightarrow (G \circ F)_*$ is our comparison 2-cell
4. For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , an invertible 2-cell $i := 1_{1_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}} : 1_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}} \Rightarrow (1_{\mathcal{A}})_*$ which is an identity.

The psuedofunctor comes with the following monad data:

1. A pseudonatural transformation $\eta : 1_{2\mathbf{Ab}} \Rightarrow (-)^{\Delta^{op}}$ given by the following data:
 - (a) For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , a functor $\eta_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}$ given by the diagonal functor, sending an object A to the constant functor for A with identities on arrows.
 - (b) For each functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ a natural transformation $\eta_F : \eta_{\mathcal{B}} \circ F \Rightarrow F_* \circ \eta_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{B} \\ \eta_{\mathcal{A}} \downarrow & \swarrow \eta_F & \downarrow \eta_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}} & \xrightarrow{F_*} & \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}} \end{array}$$

which is the identity, since the square commutes

2. A pseudonatural transformation $m : (-)^{\Delta^{op}} \circ (-)^{\Delta^{op}} \Rightarrow (-)^{\Delta^{op}}$ given by the following data:

(a) For every abelian category \mathcal{A} , a functor $m_{\mathcal{A}} : (\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}$. For $A \in (\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(A)([n]) := A([n])([n])$$

and for $\alpha : [n] \rightarrow [m]$ we set

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(A)(\alpha) : A([m])([m]) \rightarrow A([n])([n]) := A([n])(\alpha) \circ A(\alpha)_{[m]} = A(\alpha)_{[n]} \circ A([m])(\alpha)$$

by naturality of $A(\alpha)$. Given a map of simplicial objects $\beta : A \Rightarrow B$ in $(\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$, we set

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta) : m_{\mathcal{A}}(A) \rightarrow m_{\mathcal{A}}(B)$$

with $[n]$ th component given by

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta)_{[n]} : A([n])([n]) \rightarrow B([n])([n]) := (\beta_{[n]})_{[n]}$$

(b) For each functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ between abelian categories, a natural transformation $m_F : m_{\mathcal{B}} \circ (F_*)_* \Rightarrow F_* \circ m_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}} & \xrightarrow{(F_*)_*} & (\mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}} \\ m_{\mathcal{A}} \downarrow & \swarrow m_F & \downarrow m_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}} & \xrightarrow{F_*} & \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}} \end{array}$$

which is the identity since the square commutes. Indeed, for each $A \in (\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$, and each $[n] \in \mathbf{Ob}(\Delta)$

$$m_{\mathcal{B}} \circ (F_*)_*(A)([n]) = m_{\mathcal{B}}(F_* \circ A)([n]) = F(A([n])([n])) = F_* \circ m_{\mathcal{A}}(A)([n])$$

while for $\alpha : [m] \rightarrow [n]$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\mathcal{B}} \circ (F_*)_*(A)(\alpha) &= m_{\mathcal{B}}(F_* \circ A)(\alpha) \\ &= F(A([n])(\alpha) \circ A(\alpha)_{[m]}) \\ &= F_* \circ m_{\mathcal{A}}(A)(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

Further, for $\alpha : A \rightarrow A'$ in $(\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$, and $[n] \in \mathbf{Ob}(\Delta)$,

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\mathcal{B}} \circ (F_*)_*(\alpha)_{[n]} &= m_{\mathcal{B}}(F_* \alpha)_{[n]} \\ &= F(\alpha_{[n]})_{[n]} \\ &= F(m_{\mathcal{A}}(\alpha)_{[n]}) \\ &= F_* \circ m_{\mathcal{A}}(\alpha)_{[n]} \end{aligned}$$

Thus the functors along each edge are equal, so the comparison cell is the identity.

3. An invertible modification $\mu : m \circ (-)^{\Delta^{op}} m \Rightarrow m \circ m_{(-)^{\Delta^{op}}}$ given by the following data:

- (a) For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , a natural transformation $\mu_{\mathcal{A}} : m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ (-)^{\Delta^{op}} m_{\mathcal{A}} \Rightarrow m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}^{\Delta^{op}}$ which has identity components since for a simplicial object $A \in ((\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\mathcal{A}}((m_{\mathcal{A}})_* A)([n]) &= (m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)([n])([n]) \\ &= m_{\mathcal{A}}(A([n]))([n]) \\ &= A([n])([n])([n]) \\ &= m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)([n])([n]) \\ &= (m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A))([n]) \end{aligned}$$

and for $\alpha : [m] \rightarrow [n]$,

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\mathcal{A}}((m_{\mathcal{A}})_* A)(\alpha) &= (m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)([n])(\alpha) \circ (m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)(\alpha)_{[m]} \\ &= m_{\mathcal{A}}(A([n]))(\alpha) \circ m_{\mathcal{A}}(A(\alpha))_{[m]} \\ &= A([n])([n])(\alpha) \circ A([n])(\alpha)_{[m]} \circ (A(\alpha)_{[m]})_{[m]} \\ &= A([n])([n])(\alpha) \circ (A([n])(\alpha) \circ A(\alpha)_{[m]})_{[m]} \\ &= m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)([n])(\alpha) \circ m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)(\alpha)_{[m]} \\ &= (m_{\mathcal{A}}(m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)))(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

4. An invertible modification $\lambda : m \circ \eta_{(-)^{\Delta^{op}}} \Rightarrow 1_{(-)^{\Delta^{op}}}$ given by the following data:

- (a) For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , a natural transformation $\lambda_{\mathcal{A}} : m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}} \Rightarrow 1_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}$ which is given by identities since for a simplicial object A

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(\eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A))([n]) = \eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)([n])([n]) = A([n])$$

and for $\alpha : [m] \rightarrow [n]$,

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(\eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A))(\alpha) = \eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)([n])(\alpha) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)(\alpha)_{[m]} = A(\alpha) \circ (1_A)_{[m]} = A(\alpha)$$

5. An invertible modification $\rho : m \circ (-)^{\Delta^{op}} \eta \Rightarrow 1_{(-)^{\Delta^{op}}}$ given by the following data:

- (a) For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , a natural transformation $\rho_{\mathcal{A}} : m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ (-)^{\Delta^{op}} \eta_{\mathcal{A}} \Rightarrow 1_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}$ which is also given by identities since for a simplicial object A

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}((-)^{\Delta^{op}} \eta_{\mathcal{A}}(A))([n]) = (\eta_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)([n])([n]) = \eta_{\mathcal{A}}(A([n]))([n]) = A([n])$$

and for $\alpha : [m] \rightarrow [n]$,

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}((-)^{\Delta^{op}} \eta_{\mathcal{A}}(A))(\alpha) = (\eta_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)([n])(\alpha) \circ (\eta_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)(\alpha)_{[m]} = 1_{A([n])} \circ \eta_{\mathcal{A}}(A(\alpha))_{[m]} = A(\alpha)$$

Since all the higher comparison cells are identities, it follows that all coherence diagrams commute automatically, and in particular, the simplicial objects functor is a strict 2-monad on the (large) 2-category of abelian categories, $2\mathbf{Ab}$.

1.A.1.1 Simplicial Homotopies

Homotopies in categories $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$ will be important in our analysis with the Dold-Kan Equivalence. This requires the consideration how to form products with simplicial sets in $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$, which we can obtain from [? , Defn 14.13.1].

Definition 1.A.1 Let \mathcal{C} be a category with finite coproducts and let $X \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$. If $U \in \mathbf{Set}^{\Delta^{op}}$ is a finite, non-empty, simplicial set, we define the product $X \times U$ to be the simplicial object with n th component

$$(x \times U)_n := \coprod_{u \in U_n} X_n$$

such that for any map $\varphi : [m] \rightarrow [n]$, $(X \times U)(\varphi) : \coprod_{u \in U_n} X_n \rightarrow \coprod_{u' \in U_m} X_m$ is defined by

$$(X \times U)(\varphi) \circ \iota_u = \iota_{U(\varphi)(u)} \circ X(\varphi)$$

Given maps $f : X \Rightarrow Y$ and $g : U \Rightarrow V$ of simplicial objects and simplicial sets, respectively, we obtain a map of simplicial objects $f \times g : X \times U \rightarrow Y \times V$ given on components by

$$(f \times g)_n : \coprod_{u \in U_n} X_n \rightarrow \coprod_{v \in V_n} Y_n, \quad (f \times g)_n \circ \iota_u = \iota_{g_n(u)} \circ f_n$$

We can now define simplicial homotopies. Let $\Delta^n := \text{Hom}_{\Delta}(-, [n])$ be the standard n -simplex as a simplicial set. Recall that Δ^0 is a singleton in each component, while

$$(\Delta^1)_n = \{\alpha_0^n, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}^n\}, \quad \alpha_i^n(j) = \begin{cases} 0 & j < i \\ 1 & j \geq i \end{cases}$$

By Yoneda we can identify these maps with natural isomorphisms, so in particular we have $\alpha_0^0 : \Delta^0 \Rightarrow \Delta^1$ and $\alpha_1^0 : \Delta^0 \Rightarrow \Delta^1$ corresponding to sending 0 to 1 and sending 0 to 0, respectively (note the flip). We will write $e_0 := \alpha_1^0$ and $e_1 := \alpha_0^0$. Noting that for any simplicial object $U \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$ $U \times \Delta^0 \cong U$, we obtain $e_0, e_1 : U \Rightarrow U \times \Delta^1$. This is sufficient to define simplicial homotopies [? , Defn 14.26.1].

Definition 1.A.2 Let $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be simplicial objects in a category with finite coproducts, and let $f, g : X \Rightarrow Y$ be simplicial maps. Then a **simplicial homotopy** between f and g is a simplicial map $h : X \times \Delta^1 \Rightarrow Y$ making the following diagram

commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & & \\
 e_0 \downarrow & \searrow f & \\
 X \times \Delta^1 & \xrightarrow{h} & Y \\
 e_1 \uparrow & \nearrow g & \\
 X & &
 \end{array}$$

When \mathcal{C} is an abelian category this defines an additive equivalence relation on the simplicial maps $X \Rightarrow Y$ [?]. Otherwise, we say f and g are simplicially homotopic if there is a sequence $f = f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n = g$ of maps such that there is a simplicial homotopy from f_i to f_{i+1} or from f_{i+1} to f_i for each $i < n$.

We can extend this definition to functors valued in simplicial objects.

Definition 1.A.3 Let $F, G : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be functors valued in simplicial objects. We say F and G are **pointwise homotopy equivalent** if for each $B \in \mathcal{B}$, we have a simplicial homotopy equivalence $(f_B : F(B) \rightarrow G(B), g_B : G(B) \rightarrow F(B), h_B : F(B) \times \Delta^1 \rightarrow F(B), h'_B : G(B) \times \Delta^1 \rightarrow G(B))$. We say F and G are **naturally homotopy equivalent** if we have natural transformations $(f : F \Rightarrow G, g : G \Rightarrow F, h : F \times \Delta^1 \Rightarrow F, h' : G \times \Delta^1 \Rightarrow G)$ which comprise homotopy equivalences at each $B \in \mathcal{B}$.

We now show how these equivalences behave under composition.

Lemma 1.A.4 Let $F, G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent. If $H : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is any other functor into an abelian category, then $H_* \circ F$ and $H_* \circ G$ are (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Let (f, g, h, h') be a (natural) simplicial homotopy equivalence between F and G . We define maps $(H_*f, H_*g, H_*h, H_*h')$. This definition evidently preserves naturality, so it is sufficient to show that it gives a simplicial homotopy. However this follows by functoriality of H . ■

Lemma 1.A.5 Let $F, G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent. If $H : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is any other functor into an abelian category, then $F \circ H$ and $G \circ H$ are (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Is immediate from restriction of maps. ■

Lemma 1.A.6 Let $F, G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow (\mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$ be (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent. Then $\Delta_{\mathcal{B}} \circ F$ and $\Delta_{\mathcal{B}} \circ G$ are (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Let (f, g, h, h') be the maps witnessing the (natural) simplicial homotopy equivalence between F and G . Consider the collection of maps obtained by whiskering $(\Delta_{\mathcal{B}}f, \Delta_{\mathcal{B}}g, \Delta_{\mathcal{B}}h, \Delta_{\mathcal{B}}h')$. Again naturality is automatically preserved, so it is sufficient to show that this defines a pointwise simplicial homotopy between the functors. But this is simply restriction to the diagonal of the bicomplex, so the commutivity of the defining commutative triangles is preserved. ■

Lemma 1.A.7 Let $F, G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be naturally simplicially homotopy equivalent. Then $\Delta^{op}(F), \Delta^{op}(G) : \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$ are naturally simplicially homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Let (f, g, h, h') be a (natural) simplicial homotopy equivalence between F and G . If the equivalence is natural, we can define $(\Delta^{op}(f), \Delta^{op}(g), \Delta^{op}(h), \Delta^{op}(h'))$ which is again a (natural) simplicial homotopy equivalence since Δ^{op} is a strict 2-functor, and so preserves composition. ■

Lemma 1.A.8 Let $F, G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be naturally simplicially homotopy equivalent. Then $\Delta_{\mathcal{B}}F_*, \Delta_{\mathcal{B}}G_* : \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ are naturally simplicially homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Since the homotopy equivalences are natural this follows from Lemmas 2.1.10 and 2.1.9. ■

Can we show this result holds for pointwise simplicial homotopy equivalences?

1.A.2 Properties of Dold-Kan and Simplicial Homotopies

In this section we collect properties related to the Dold-Kan equivalence, and unify notation for use in the remainder of the notes. We first recall the statement of the general Dold-Kan equivalence from [?, Thm 14.24.3].

Theorem 1.A.9 For \mathcal{A} an abelian category, there is an equivalence of categories $N : \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}} \simeq \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}) : \Gamma$ [?]. Let $\eta : 1_{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} \Rightarrow N \circ \Gamma$ and $\varepsilon : \Gamma \circ N \Rightarrow 1_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}$ be the unit and counit for the equivalence, which can be chosen to satisfy the triangle identities.

N is given explicitly on a simplicial object X by

$$N(X)_n := \begin{cases} \bigcap_{i=0}^{n-1} \ker(d_n^i) & n \geq 1 \\ X_0 & n = 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

with differential given by $(-1)^n d_n^n : N(X)_n \rightarrow N(X)_{n-1}$. N is given on arrows by restriction. On the other hand, for a chain complex A_\bullet , with boundary maps $d_{A,n}$, $\Gamma(A_\bullet)$ is given on objects by

$$\Gamma(A_\bullet)_n = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I_n} A_{k(\alpha)}$$

where $I_n = \{\alpha : [n] \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \mid \text{Im}(\alpha) = [k(\alpha)]\}$ where $k(\alpha)$ is the maximum element in the image. For a monotonic map $\varphi : [m] \rightarrow [n]$, we define Γ using the universal property of the biproduct by

$$\pi_\beta \circ \Gamma(A_\bullet)(\varphi) \circ \iota_\alpha := \begin{cases} 0 & \alpha \circ \varphi \notin I_m \\ 0 & \alpha \circ \varphi \in I_m, k(\alpha \circ \varphi) \neq k(\alpha), k(\alpha) - 1 \\ 0 & k(\alpha \circ \varphi) \neq \beta \\ 1_{A_{k(\alpha)}} & \alpha \circ \varphi \in I_m, k(\alpha \circ \varphi) = k(\alpha) \\ (-1)^{k(\alpha)} d_{A,k(\alpha)} & \alpha \circ \varphi \in I_m, k(\alpha \circ \varphi) = k(\alpha) - 1 \end{cases}$$

Occasionally we will denote the Dold-Kan equivalence functors for a category \mathcal{A} by $N_{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathcal{A}}$ if multiple categories are involved, or if the category isn't clear from the context. We begin by reciting certain properties that the functors in the Dold-Kan equivalence satisfy [?, Section 14.24].

Lemma 1.A.10 The functor N reflects isomorphisms, injections, and surjections.

Recall since N and Γ are equivalences, in particular this means that they are full, faithful, and essentially surjective. They also satisfy a number of other properties.

Lemma 1.A.11 For any abelian category \mathcal{A} , the Dold-Kan functors satisfy the following properties:

- N is exact
- N sends simplicial homotopies to chain homotopies, and hence sends simplicially homotopic maps to chain homotopic maps
- N reflects chain homotopies
- Γ sends chain homotopies to simplicial homotopies

The majority of our results will involve the interaction of N and Γ with standard functors and natural transformations, which we collect the definitions of here for simplicity:

Definition 1.A.12 Let $(-)^{\Delta^{op}} : 2\mathbf{Ab} \rightarrow 2\mathbf{Ab}$ denote the pseudomonad constructed in Section 1.A.1 which sends an abelian category to its category of simplicial objects, a functor to its post composition, and natural transformation to its post composition through whiskering with simplicial objects.

From Section 1.A.1 we also have a natural transformation, $\Delta_{(-)} : (-)^{\Delta^{op}} \circ (-)^{\Delta^{op}} \Rightarrow (-)^{\Delta^{op}}$, which gives the multiplication of the pseudomonad, and on objects sends a bisimplicial complex to its diagonal.

Another important pseudonatural transformation is given by $\iota_{(-)} : 1_{2\mathbf{Ab}} \rightarrow (-)^{\Delta^{op}}$, which on an abelian category \mathcal{A} has component $\iota_{\mathcal{A}}$ which sends objects to the constant simplicial object for them.

The first result we give is used in Section 1.2.1 during the proof that \triangleleft gives a well-defined composition on $\mathbf{AbCat}_{\mathbf{Ch}}$.

Lemma 1.A.13 For any abelian category \mathcal{A} , $\Gamma_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \deg_0^{\mathcal{A}} = \iota_{\mathcal{A}}$.

Proof. Let $A \in \mathcal{A}$. Then $\Gamma_{\mathcal{A}}(\deg_0^{\mathcal{A}}(A))([n]) = A$ for all n , since $\deg_0^{\mathcal{A}}(A)$ contains A concentrated in degree 0 and there is a unique $\alpha : [n] \rightarrow [0]$ for each n . Next, for each $\alpha : [m] \rightarrow [n]$, $\Gamma(\deg_0^{\mathcal{A}}(A))(\alpha) = 1_A$ from the piecewise definition of Γ on arrows. Next, let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a map in \mathcal{A} . Then $\deg_0^{\mathcal{A}}(f)$ is the map concentrated in degree 0. Then $\Gamma(\deg_0^{\mathcal{A}}(f))([n]) = f$ for each n . It follows that $\Gamma_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \deg_0^{\mathcal{A}} = \iota_{\mathcal{A}}$, as claimed. ■

Chapter 2

Side Work

2.1.0 Pseudo-monad Attempts

2.1.1 Pseudomonad (attempt)

Let $2\mathbf{Ab}$ denote the (large) 2-category of abelian categories, arbitrary functors between them, and natural transformations. We can consider $2\mathbf{Ab}$ as an object in the **Gray**-category \mathbf{Bicat} of bicategories, pseudofunctors, pseudonatural transformations, and modifications. Then $\mathbf{Ch}(-)$ is a pseudomonad on this 2-category. Explicitly, $\mathbf{Ch}(-)$ is a pseudofunctor in $\mathbf{Bicat}(2\mathbf{Ab}, 2\mathbf{Ab})$ defined as follows:

1. On 0-cells, $\mathbf{Ch}(-)$ sends an abelian category \mathcal{A} to the category $\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ of chain complexes in \mathcal{A} , concentrated in non-negative degree.
2. Given abelian categories \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} , we have a functor $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}} : \mathcal{B}^{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{B})^{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}$ given as follows:
 - (a) On 0-cells (1-cells of the underlying bicategory) $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}}$ sends a functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ to its prolongation $\mathbf{Ch}(F) : \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{B})$. The prolongation is defined in terms of the Dold-Kan equivalence 1.A.9 as follows

$$\mathbf{Ch}(F) : \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\Gamma} \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}} \xrightarrow{F_*} \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}} \xrightarrow{N} \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{B})$$

- (b) On 1-cells (2-cells of the underlying bicategory), $\mathbf{Ch}_{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}}$ sends a natural transformation $\gamma : F \Rightarrow G$ to a natural transformation $\mathbf{Ch}(\gamma)$ such that for $A_{\bullet} \in \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})_0$,

$$\mathbf{Ch}(\gamma)_{A_{\bullet}} : \mathbf{Ch}(F)(A_{\bullet}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(G)(A_{\bullet}) := N(\gamma_{\Gamma(A_{\bullet})})$$

3. We define $m(F, G) := NG_*\eta_{F*\Gamma} : \text{Ch}(G) \circ \text{Ch}(F) \Rightarrow \text{Ch}(G \circ F)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & \text{Ch}(\mathcal{B}) & & & \\
 & & N \nearrow & \parallel \eta_{\mathcal{B}} & \searrow \Gamma & & \\
 \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{\Gamma} & \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}} & \xrightarrow{F_*} & \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}} & \xrightarrow{G_*} & \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}} \xrightarrow{N} \text{Ch}(\mathcal{C}) \\
 & & & \text{---} & & & \\
 & & & \text{---} & & &
 \end{array} \tag{2.1}$$

4. For each $\mathcal{A} \in 2\text{Ab}$ an invertible 2-cell $i := \varepsilon : 1_{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} \Rightarrow \text{Ch}(1_{\mathcal{A}})$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{1_{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}} & \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}) \\
 \Gamma \searrow & \parallel \varepsilon & \nearrow N \\
 & \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}} &
 \end{array} \tag{2.2}$$

together with the following monad data

1. A 2-cell (i.e. pseudonatural transformation) $\eta : 1_{2\text{Ab}} \Rightarrow \text{Ch}$ given by the following data:

(a) For each abelian cat \mathcal{A} , a functor $\eta_{\mathcal{A}} := \text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ sending an object to the chain complex

$$\text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}}(A)_n := \begin{cases} A & n = 0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

and a map to its action on degree zero.

(b) For each functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ a natural transformation $\eta_F = \text{deg}_0^F : \text{deg}_{\mathcal{B}} \circ F \Rightarrow \text{Ch}(F) \circ \text{deg}_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{B} \\
 \text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}} \downarrow & \swarrow \text{deg}_0^F & \downarrow \text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{B}} \\
 \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Ch}(F)} & \text{Ch}(\mathcal{B})
 \end{array}$$

with components given by identities since $\text{Ch}(F)(\text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}}(A)) = \text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}} F(A)$.

2. A 2-cell $m : \text{Ch} \circ \text{Ch} \Rightarrow \text{Ch}$ given by the following data:

(a) For every abelian category \mathcal{A} a functor $m_{\mathcal{A}} := \text{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}} : \text{ChCh}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ given by the totalization. Explicitly, for $A_{\bullet, \bullet} \in \text{ChCh}(\mathcal{A})$, we set

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(A_{\bullet, \bullet})_n := \bigoplus_{i+j=n} A_{i,j}$$

with differential given by the components:

$$(d_n)_{r,s} := (-1)^s d_{r+1,s}^h + (-1)^{s+1} d_{r,s+1}^v$$

For a map $F : A_{\bullet,\bullet} \rightarrow B_{\bullet,\bullet}$, we set

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(F) : \text{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}}(A_{\bullet,\bullet}) \rightarrow \text{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}}(B_{\bullet,\bullet})$$

with n th component given by $\bigoplus_{i+j=n} F_{i,j}$

- (b) For each functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ between abelian categories, a natural transformation $m_F : m_{\mathcal{B}} \circ \text{Ch}^2(F) \Rightarrow \text{Ch}(F) \circ m_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ch}^2(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Ch}^2(F)} & \text{Ch}^2(\mathcal{B}) \\ m_{\mathcal{A}} \downarrow & & \downarrow m_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Ch}(F)} & \text{Ch}(\mathcal{B}) \end{array}$$

given by **TBD**

3. An invertible 3-cell (i.e. modification) $\mu : m \circ \text{Ch}m \Rightarrow m \circ m_{\text{Ch}}$ given by the following data:

- (a) For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , a natural transformation $\mu_{\mathcal{A}} : m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \text{Ch}m_{\mathcal{A}} \Rightarrow m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ m_{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}$

4. An invertible 3-cell $\lambda : m \circ \text{deg}_0^{\text{Ch}} \Rightarrow 1_{\text{Ch}}$ given by:

- (a) For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , a natural transformation $\lambda_{\mathcal{A}} : m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \text{deg}_0^{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} \Rightarrow 1_{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}$ with components given by identities.

5. And an invertible 3-cell $\rho : 1_{\text{Ch}} \Rightarrow m \circ \text{Chdeg}_0$ given by:

- (a) For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , a natural transformation $\rho_{\mathcal{A}} : 1_{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} \Rightarrow m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \text{Ch}(\text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}})$. First, we observe that the following diagram commutes up to a unique natural isomorphism specified by the universal property of the kernel

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}} & \xrightarrow{(\text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}})^{\Delta^{op}}} & \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})^{\Delta^{op}} \\ N_{\mathcal{A}} \downarrow & \swarrow \simeq & \downarrow N_{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} \\ \text{Ch}(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{\text{deg}_0^{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}} & \text{Ch}^2(\mathcal{A}) \end{array}$$

Additionally, from the previous 3-cell we have that $m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \text{deg}_0^{\mathcal{A}}(N\Gamma(A_{\bullet})) = N\Gamma(A_{\bullet})$, so the components of ρ are given by the $\eta : 1_{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{A})} \Rightarrow N_{\mathcal{A}}\Gamma_{\mathcal{A}}$ from the Dold-Kan equivalence composed with the above natural isomorphism. **Need to make more explicit and show coherence diagram**

It remains to show that this data satisfies the necessary coherence diagrams. We shall show these in a sequences of lemmas.

2.1.2 Quotient Monad

Although we have yet to show that $\mathbf{Ch}(-)$ defines a pseudomonad on $2\mathbf{Ab}$, we claim that it does define a monad on the 1-category \mathbf{AbCat} consisting of abelian categories and natural isomorphism classes of functors. Since horizontal composition of natural transformations is functorial, the partition given by natural isomorphism classes of functors is associated with a congruence relation, and hence \mathbf{AbCat} is a well-defined 1-category. We will denote the isomorphism class of a functor F by $[F]$ throughout.

We show in a sequence of lemmas that $\mathbf{Ch}(-)$ is a well-defined monad on \mathbf{AbCat} , define on objects as before and defined on natural isomorphism classes of functors by $\mathbf{Ch}([F]) := [\mathbf{Ch}(F)]$. In order to show that this is well-defined we first demonstrate \mathbf{Ch} is strictly functorial on isomorphism classes:

Lemma 2.1.1 Let $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ and $G : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be functors. Then $[\mathbf{Ch}(G) \circ \mathbf{Ch}(F)] = [\mathbf{Ch}(G \circ F)]$.

Proof. Using $NG_*\eta_{F*\Gamma}$, as in Equation (2.1), we have that $\mathbf{Ch}(G) \circ \mathbf{Ch}(F)$ and $\mathbf{Ch}(G \circ F)$ are naturally isomorphic. ■

With this functoriality result we can show that \mathbf{Ch} is a well-defined functor on the quotient category.

Lemma 2.1.2 \mathbf{Ch} defines a functor on \mathbf{AbCat} .

Proof. It remains to show that \mathbf{Ch} is well-defined on arrows, and sends identities to identities, since Lemma 2.1.1 provides functoriality. Let $\alpha : F \Rightarrow G : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be a natural isomorphism. Then $\mathbf{Ch}(\alpha) = N\alpha_\Gamma : \mathbf{Ch}(F) \Rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}(G)$ is a natural transformation, and further, for any $A_\bullet \in \mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})_0$,

$$N(\alpha_{\Gamma(A_\bullet)}) \circ N(\alpha_{\Gamma(A_\bullet)}^{-1}) = N(\alpha_{\Gamma(A_\bullet)}) \circ \alpha_{\Gamma(A_\bullet)}^{-1} = N(1_{G(\Gamma(A_\bullet))}) = 1_{\mathbf{Ch}(G)(A_\bullet)}$$

using functoriality of N . The other composition is identical, so $\mathbf{Ch}(\alpha)$ is a natural isomorphism, implying $[\mathbf{Ch}(F)] = [\mathbf{Ch}(G)]$.

Finally, consider an identity functor $1_{\mathcal{A}}$. Then using the invertible 2-cell ε in Equation (2.2) we witness that $[1_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}] = [\mathbf{Ch}(1_{\mathcal{A}})]$, so $\mathbf{Ch}(-)$ is a well-defined functor on \mathbf{AbCat} . ■

It remains to show that the functor $\mathbf{Ch}(-)$ has the structure of a monad. We take the unit and multiplication 2-cells to be defined as in our description of the possible 2-monad $\mathbf{Ch}(-)$ on $2\mathbf{Ab}$. As \deg_0 is already natural, we need only show that m is natural in \mathbf{AbCat} , and that the appropriate monad laws hold.

Lemma 2.1.3 Viewed as a map in \mathbf{AbCat} , $m : \mathbf{Ch}^2 \Rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}$ is a natural transformation.

Proof. Explicitly, for each abelian category \mathcal{A} , $m_{\mathcal{A}} = [\mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}}]$ is an isomorphism class of functors. Showing naturality is then equivalent to showing the following equation for any $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$

$$[\mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{B}} \circ \mathbf{Ch}^2(F)] = [\mathbf{Ch}(F) \circ \mathrm{Tot}_{\mathcal{A}}]$$

Recall $[\mathbf{Ch}(F)] = [N_{\mathcal{B}} \circ F_* \circ \Gamma_{\mathcal{A}}]$ and $[\mathbf{Ch}^2(F)] = [N_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{B})} \circ (N_{\mathcal{B}})_* \circ (F_*)_* \circ (\Gamma_{\mathcal{A}})_* \circ \Gamma_{\mathbf{Ch}(\mathcal{A})}]$.

TBD ■

In this section we attempt to construct a (pseudo)monad on $2\mathbf{Ab}$ corresponding to simplicial objects. The goal is that this (pseudo)monad is easier to construct than the chain complex pseudomonad, and that via conjugation by the Dold-Kan equivalence, we can obtain the chain complex pseudomonad, at least up to a suitable equivalence.

We define $(-)^{\Delta^{op}} : 2\mathbf{Ab} \rightarrow 2\mathbf{Ab}$ as a pseudofunctor as follows:

1. On 0-cells, $(-)^{\Delta^{op}}$ sends an abelian category \mathcal{A} to its category of simplicial objects $\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}$
2. Given abelian categories \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} , we have a functor $(-)^{\Delta^{op}} : [\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}] \rightarrow [\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}, \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}]$ given as follows:
 - (a) A functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is sent to its push-forward $F_* : \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ defined by post-composition
 - (b) A natural transformation $\gamma : F \Rightarrow G : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is sent to a natural transformation $\gamma^{\Delta^{op}} : F_* \Rightarrow G_*$ such that for $X \in \mathcal{A}_0^{\Delta^{op}}$,

$$\gamma_X^{\Delta^{op}} : F \circ X \Rightarrow G \circ X := \gamma_X$$

3. We observe $m(F, G) := 1_{(G \circ F)_*} : G_* \circ F_* \Rightarrow (G \circ F)_*$ is our comparison 2-cell
4. For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , an invertible 2-cell $i := 1_{1_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}} : 1_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}} \Rightarrow (1_{\mathcal{A}})_*$ which is an identity.

The pseudofunctor comes with the following monad data:

1. A pseudonatural transformation $\eta : 1_{2\mathbf{Ab}} \Rightarrow (-)^{\Delta^{op}}$ given by the following data:
 - (a) For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , a functor $\eta_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}$ given by the diagonal functor, sending an object A to the constant functor for A with identities on arrows.

- (b) For each functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ a natural transformation $\eta_F : \eta_{\mathcal{B}} \circ F \Rightarrow F_* \circ \eta_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{B} \\ \eta_{\mathcal{A}} \downarrow & \swarrow \eta_F & \downarrow \eta_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}} & \xrightarrow{F_*} & \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}} \end{array}$$

which is the identity, since the square commutes

2. A pseudonatural transformation $m : (-)^{\Delta^{op}} \circ (-)^{\Delta^{op}} \Rightarrow (-)^{\Delta^{op}}$ given by the following data:

- (a) For every abelian category \mathcal{A} , a functor $m_{\mathcal{A}} : (\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}$. For $A \in (\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(A)([n]) := A([n])([n])$$

and for $\alpha : [n] \rightarrow [m]$ we set

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(A)(\alpha) : A([m])([m]) \rightarrow A([n])([n]) := A([n])(\alpha) \circ A(\alpha)_{[m]} = A(\alpha)_{[n]} \circ A([m])(\alpha)$$

by naturality of $A(\alpha)$. Given a map of simplicial objects $\beta : A \Rightarrow B$ in $(\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$, we set

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta) : m_{\mathcal{A}}(A) \rightarrow m_{\mathcal{A}}(B)$$

with $[n]$ th component given by

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta)_{[n]} : A([n])([n]) \rightarrow B([n])([n]) := (\beta_{[n]})_{[n]}$$

- (b) For each functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ between abelian categories, a natural transformation $m_F : m_{\mathcal{B}} \circ (F_*)_* \Rightarrow F_* \circ m_{\mathcal{A}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}} & \xrightarrow{(F_*)_*} & (\mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}} \\ m_{\mathcal{A}} \downarrow & \swarrow m_F & \downarrow m_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}} & \xrightarrow{F_*} & \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}} \end{array}$$

which is the identity since the square commutes. Indeed, for each $A \in (\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$, and each $[n] \in \mathbf{Ob}(\Delta)$

$$m_{\mathcal{B}} \circ (F_*)_*(A)([n]) = m_{\mathcal{B}}(F_* \circ A)([n]) = F(A([n])([n])) = F_* \circ m_{\mathcal{A}}(A)([n])$$

while for $\alpha : [m] \rightarrow [n]$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\mathcal{B}} \circ (F_*)_*(A)(\alpha) &= m_{\mathcal{B}}(F_* \circ A)(\alpha) \\ &= F(A([n])(\alpha) \circ A(\alpha)_{[m]}) \\ &= F_* \circ m_{\mathcal{A}}(A)(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

Further, for $\alpha : A \rightarrow A'$ in $(\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$, and $[n] \in \mathbf{Ob}(\Delta)$,

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\mathcal{B}} \circ (F_*)_*(\alpha)_{[n]} &= m_{\mathcal{B}}(F_*\alpha)_{[n]} \\ &= F(\alpha_{[n]})_{[n]} \\ &= F(m_{\mathcal{A}}(\alpha)_{[n]}) \\ &= F_* \circ m_{\mathcal{A}}(\alpha)_{[n]} \end{aligned}$$

Thus the functors along each edge are equal, so the comparison cell is the identity.

3. An invertible modification $\mu : m \circ (-)^{\Delta^{op}} m \Rightarrow m \circ m_{(-)^{\Delta^{op}}}$ given by the following data:

- (a) For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , a natural transformation $\mu_{\mathcal{A}} : m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ (-)^{\Delta^{op}} m_{\mathcal{A}} \Rightarrow m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}$ which has identity components since for a simplicial object $A \in ((\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\mathcal{A}}((m_{\mathcal{A}})_*A)([n]) &= (m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)([n])([n]) \\ &= m_{\mathcal{A}}(A([n]))([n]) \\ &= A([n])([n])([n]) \\ &= m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)([n])([n]) \\ &= (m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A))([n]) \end{aligned}$$

and for $\alpha : [m] \rightarrow [n]$,

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\mathcal{A}}((m_{\mathcal{A}})_*A)(\alpha) &= (m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)([n])(\alpha) \circ (m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)(\alpha)_{[m]} \\ &= m_{\mathcal{A}}(A([n]))(\alpha) \circ m_{\mathcal{A}}(A(\alpha))_{[m]} \\ &= A([n])([n])(\alpha) \circ A([n])(\alpha)_{[m]} \circ (A(\alpha)_{[m]})_{[m]} \\ &= A([n])([n])(\alpha) \circ (A([n])(\alpha) \circ A(\alpha)_{[m]})_{[m]} \\ &= m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)([n])(\alpha) \circ m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)(\alpha)_{[m]} \\ &= (m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ m_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A))(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

4. An invertible modification $\lambda : m \circ \eta_{(-)^{\Delta^{op}}} \Rightarrow 1_{(-)^{\Delta^{op}}}$ given by the following data:

- (a) For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , a natural transformation $\lambda_{\mathcal{A}} : m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ \eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}} \Rightarrow 1_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}$ which is given by identities since for a simplicial object A

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(\eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A))([n]) = \eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)([n])([n]) = A([n])$$

and for $\alpha : [m] \rightarrow [n]$,

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}(\eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A))(\alpha) = \eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)([n])(\alpha) \circ \eta_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}(A)(\alpha)_{[m]} = A(\alpha) \circ (1_A)_{[m]} = A(\alpha)$$

5. An invertible modification $\rho : m \circ (-)^{\Delta^{op}} \eta \Rightarrow 1_{(-)^{\Delta^{op}}}$ given by the following data:

- (a) For each abelian category \mathcal{A} , a natural transformation $\rho_{\mathcal{A}} : m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ (-)^{\Delta^{op}} \eta_{\mathcal{A}} \Rightarrow 1_{\mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}}$ which is also given by identities since for a simplicial object A

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}((-)^{\Delta^{op}} \eta_{\mathcal{A}}(A))([n]) = (\eta_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)([n])([n]) = \eta_{\mathcal{A}}(A([n]))([n]) = A([n])$$

and for $\alpha : [m] \rightarrow [n]$,

$$m_{\mathcal{A}}((-)^{\Delta^{op}} \eta_{\mathcal{A}}(A))(\alpha) = (\eta_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)([n])(\alpha) \circ (\eta_{\mathcal{A}} \circ A)(\alpha)_{[m]} = 1_{A([n])} \circ \eta_{\mathcal{A}}(A(\alpha))_{[m]} = A(\alpha)$$

Since all the higher comparison cells are identities, it follows that all coherence diagrams commute automatically, and in particular, the simplicial objects functor is a strict 2-monad on the (large) 2-category of abelian categories, $2\mathbf{Ab}$.

2.1.2.1 Simplicial Homotopies

Homotopies in categories $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$ will be important in our analysis with the Dold-Kan Equivalence. This requires the consideration how to form products with simplicial sets in $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$, which we can obtain from [? , Defn 14.13.1].

Definition 2.1.4 Let \mathcal{C} be a category with finite coproducts and let $X \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$. If $U \in \mathbf{Set}^{\Delta^{op}}$ is a finite, non-empty, simplicial set, we define the product $X \times U$ to be the simplicial object with n th component

$$(x \times U)_n := \coprod_{u \in U_n} X_n$$

such that for any map $\varphi : [m] \rightarrow [n]$, $(X \times U)(\varphi) : \coprod_{u \in U_n} X_n \rightarrow \coprod_{u' \in U_m} X_m$ is defined by

$$(X \times U)(\varphi) \circ \iota_u = \iota_{U(\varphi)(u)} \circ X(\varphi)$$

Given maps $f : X \Rightarrow Y$ and $g : U \Rightarrow V$ of simplicial objects and simplicial sets, respectively, we obtain a map of simplicial objects $f \times g : X \times U \rightarrow Y \times V$ given on components by

$$(f \times g)_n : \coprod_{u \in U_n} X_n \rightarrow \coprod_{v \in V_n} Y_n, \quad (f \times g)_n \circ \iota_u = \iota_{g_n(u)} \circ f_n$$

We can now define simplicial homotopies. Let $\Delta^n := \text{Hom}_{\Delta}(-, [n])$ be the standard n -simplex as a simplicial set. Recall that Δ^0 is a singleton in each component, while

$$(\Delta^1)_n = \{\alpha_0^n, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}^n\}, \quad \alpha_i^n(j) = \begin{cases} 0 & j < i \\ 1 & j \geq i \end{cases}$$

By Yoneda we can identify these maps with natural isomorphisms, so in particular we have $\alpha_0^0 : \Delta^0 \Rightarrow \Delta^1$ and $\alpha_1^0 : \Delta^0 \Rightarrow \Delta^1$ corresponding to sending 0 to 1 and sending 0 to 0, respectively (note the flip). We will write $e_0 := \alpha_1^0$ and $e_1 := \alpha_0^0$. Noting that for any simplicial object $U \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$ $U \times \Delta^0 \cong U$, we obtain $e_0, e_1 : U \Rightarrow U \times \Delta^1$. This is sufficient to define simplicial homotopies [? , Defn 14.26.1].

Definition 2.1.5 Let $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be simplicial objects in a category with finite coproducts, and let $f, g : X \Rightarrow Y$ be simplicial maps. Then a **simplicial homotopy** between f and g is a simplicial map $h : X \times \Delta^1 \Rightarrow Y$ making the following diagram

commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & & \\
 e_0 \downarrow & \searrow f & \\
 X \times \Delta^1 & \xrightarrow{h} & Y \\
 e_1 \uparrow & \nearrow g & \\
 X & &
 \end{array}$$

When \mathcal{C} is an abelian category this defines an additive equivalence relation on the simplicial maps $X \Rightarrow Y$ [?]. Otherwise, we say f and g are simplicially homotopic if there is a sequence $f = f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n = g$ of maps such that there is a simplicial homotopy from f_i to f_{i+1} or from f_{i+1} to f_i for each $i < n$.

We can extend this definition to functors valued in simplicial objects.

Definition 2.1.6 Let $F, G : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be functors valued in simplicial objects. We say F and G are **pointwise homotopy equivalent** if for each $B \in \mathcal{B}$, we have a simplicial homotopy equivalence $(f_B : F(B) \rightarrow G(B), g_B : G(B) \rightarrow F(B), h_B : F(B) \times \Delta^1 \rightarrow F(B), h'_B : G(B) \times \Delta^1 \rightarrow G(B))$. We say F and G are **naturally homotopy equivalent** if we have natural transformations $(f : F \Rightarrow G, g : G \Rightarrow F, h : F \times \Delta^1 \Rightarrow F, h' : G \times \Delta^1 \Rightarrow G)$ which comprise homotopy equivalences at each $B \in \mathcal{B}$.

We now show how these equivalences behave under composition.

Lemma 2.1.7 Let $F, G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent. If $H : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is any other functor into an abelian category, then $H_* \circ F$ and $H_* \circ G$ are (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Let (f, g, h, h') be a (natural) simplicial homotopy equivalence between F and G . We define maps $(H_*f, H_*g, H_*h, H_*h')$. This definition evidently preserves naturality, so it is sufficient to show that it gives a simplicial homotopy. However this follows by functoriality of H . ■

Lemma 2.1.8 Let $F, G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent. If $H : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is any other functor into an abelian category, then $F \circ H$ and $G \circ H$ are (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Is immediate from restriction of maps. ■

Lemma 2.1.9 Let $F, G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow (\mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$ be (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent. Then $\Delta_{\mathcal{B}} \circ F$ and $\Delta_{\mathcal{B}} \circ G$ are (naturally) simplicially homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Let (f, g, h, h') be the maps witnessing the (natural) simplicial homotopy equivalence between F and G . Consider the collection of maps obtained by whiskering $(\Delta_{\mathcal{B}}f, \Delta_{\mathcal{B}}g, \Delta_{\mathcal{B}}h, \Delta_{\mathcal{B}}h')$. Again naturality is automatically preserved, so it is sufficient to show that this defines a pointwise simplicial homotopy between the functors. But this is simply restriction to the diagonal of the bicomplex, so the commutivity of the defining commutative triangles is preserved. ■

Lemma 2.1.10 Let $F, G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be naturally simplicially homotopy equivalent. Then $\Delta^{op}(F), \Delta^{op}(G) : \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}}$ are naturally simplicially homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Let (f, g, h, h') be a (natural) simplicial homotopy equivalence between F and G . If the equivalence is natural, we can define $(\Delta^{op}(f), \Delta^{op}(g), \Delta^{op}(h), \Delta^{op}(h'))$ which is again a (natural) simplicial homotopy equivalence since Δ^{op} is a strict 2-functor, and so preserves composition. ■

Lemma 2.1.11 Let $F, G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ be naturally simplicially homotopy equivalent. Then $\Delta_{\mathcal{B}}F_*, \Delta_{\mathcal{B}}G_* : \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}})^{\Delta^{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\Delta^{op}}$ are naturally simplicially homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Since the homotopy equivalences are natural this follows from Lemmas 2.1.10 and 2.1.9. ■

Can we show this result holds for pointwise simplicial homotopy equivalences?

Chapter 3

Project Notes and Future Directions

3.1.0 Current Questions

- Look up mapping cone and its relation to homotopy limits in an abelian category
- Look up homotopy limits

3.2.0 Meeting Notes

3.2.1 September 27 Notes

- Began looking through BJORT[?] section 2, and in particular the notion of a cross-effect
- Went over preliminary definitions, such as that of an abelian category
- Analyzed the inductive definition of the cross-effect functor, and determined how it is explicitly constructed.

3.2.2 October 4 Notes

- Went through the proofs of Lemma 2.4 and Proposition 2.5 ourselves and argued for the naturality of the counit.

3.2.3 October 18 Notes

- In the paper we begin with a functor $F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, and produce a functor $D_1 F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}\mathcal{A}$, but this results in issues of composition and functoriality if we have another functor $G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$. Although we can consider $D_1(F \circ G)$, $D_1(F) \circ D_1(G)$ is not well typed as $D_1(F) : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}\mathcal{A}$ and $D_1(G) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}\mathcal{B}$.

- Question:

To what degree is $\mathbf{Ch} : \mathbf{AbCat} \rightarrow \mathbf{AbCat}$ a monad on \mathbf{AbCat} ? (In fact it is a psuedo-monad, and we must be careful on how maps on 1-cells and 2-cells is defined)

- We are not going to work with \mathbf{AbCat} directly, but rather a quotient of \mathbf{AbCat} .
- In this context we can ask if chain homotopy equivalences are pointwise, or can be promoted to being natural?
-

3.3.0 To-do List

This section lists tasks which are yet to be completed from previous meetings

Completed Sec 2:

1. The cross effects operation in Definition 2.1 is explicitly defined to be functorial in the X variables. Is it also functorial in F ? That is, is cr_n a functor from the category $Fun(B, A)$ to $Fun(B^n, A)$ (these categories have functors as objects and natural transformations as morphisms). See remarks before Lemma 2.4. What else needs to be verified?
2. Verify that the counit in Remark 2.8 of [?] is natural in X . Is it also a natural transformation $cr_n \Rightarrow \text{id}$?
3. Is the contracting chain homotopy in Lemma 2.9 of [?] natural in A ?

Completed* Sec 3:

1. In Observation 3.1, we claim that \mathbf{Ch} is a pseudomonad [?]. Is it? This should be viewed with skepticism.
2. In Observation 3.1 [?], we claim that there is a quotient monad \mathbf{Ch} acting on the category of abelian categories and isomorphism classes of functors. Show that there is such a monad.

3. While you are at it, please make sure you understand the phrase “here we are not interested in the 2-dimensional aspects.” What are these two dimensional aspects, and what is the consequence of ignoring them?
4. In definition 3.2 [?], we use natural isomorphism classes. What happens if you use pointwise defined isomorphism classes?
5. At the top of page 388 (following the proof of Lemma 3.4) [?], we establish an equivalence relation on $\mathbf{AbCat}_{\text{Ch}}$. Do both pointwise defined chain homotopy equivalences and natural chain homotopy equivalences result in an equivalence relation on this category?
6. Is it possible to alter Definition 3.5 [?] to use natural chain homotopy equivalence classes instead of pointwise chain homotopy equivalence classes?

Not completed Sec 4:

- Go through section 4 and try to go through with the example of the identity in mind.

Separate To-Do:

- Make a list/section of lemmas for Γ and N in the Dold-Kan equivalence