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RATIONAL MORAVA E -THEORY AND DS^0

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1. INTRODUCTION

The extended-power spectrum DS^0 has two coproducts and two products, which interact in an intricate way. Given an H_∞ ring spectrum E , the resulting algebraic structure on E^*DS^0 gives a framework in which to encode information about power operations. In this paper we use the character theory of Hopkins, Kuhn and Ravenel to describe E^*DS^0 for certain interesting cohomology theories defined below. We will not, however, discuss power operations in the present work.

Fix a prime p and an integer $n > 0$. We shall take E to be a suitable completed and extended version of $E(n)$. To be more precise, we let W be the Witt ring of \mathbb{F}_{p^n} , and consider the following graded ring:

$$E^* = W[[u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}]] [u, u^{-1}].$$

The generators u_k have degree 0, and u has degree -2 . We take $u_0 = p$ and $u_n = 1$ and $u_k = 0$ for $k > n$. There is a map $BP^* \rightarrow E^*$ sending v_k to $u^{p^k-1}u_k$. Using this, we define a functor from spectra to E_* -modules by

$$E_*(X) = E_* \otimes_{BP_*} BP_*(X).$$

The BP^* -module E^* is Landweber exact, so this functor is a homology theory, which we shall call Morava E -theory. It is represented by a spectrum which we shall also call E . It is known by unpublished work by Miller and Hopkins that E is an E_∞ ring spectrum, but we shall not use this fact.

In the present work, we discuss the ring $L(DS^0)$ obtained from $E^0(DS^0)$ by making a certain algebraic extension and inverting p . Let Λ be the group $(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p)^n$, and $\Lambda^* = \text{Hom}(\Lambda, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p^n$ its dual. Write \mathbb{B} for the Burnside semiring of Λ^* , in other words the semiring of isomorphism classes of finite sets with an action of Λ^* . Write $F(\mathbb{B}, L)$ for the set of functions from \mathbb{B} to L . This has two coproducts and two products, as follows

$$(\psi_* f)(X, Y) = f(X \sqcup Y)$$

$$(\psi_\circ f)(X, Y) = f(X \times Y)$$

$$(f \times g)(X) = \sum_{X=Y \sqcup Z} f(Y)g(Z)$$

$$(f \bullet g)(X) = f(X)g(X)$$

Our central result is to give an isomorphism of $L(DS^0)$ with $F(\mathbb{B}, L)$, and show that this respects all structure in sight. This result can be seen as an introduction as well as technical

input to the more delicate integral analysis of $E^0(DS^0)$ and power operations in E -theory as studied by Mike Hopkins, Matthew Ando and the first author. The slogan is that in going from $L(X)$ to $E^0(X)$ one has to replace the discrete group Λ by the formal group associated to $E^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$.

Section by section this paper is organised as follows. Section 2 discusses properties of the extended power functor, D , needed for our analysis. Section 3 discusses DS^0 in detail, introducing the notions of a Hopf semiring spectrum and a Hopf coring spectrum and showing that, with appropriate structure maps, DS^0 is an example of both. Section 4 contains our main results, using the Hopkins–Kuhn–Ravenel character theory to describe the rational Morava E -theory of DS^0 . Section 5 discusses the (semi)ring schemes associated with the Hopf (semi)rings of Section 4. In Section 6 the primitives and indecomposables of the Hopf rings are described. The motivation for this paper, as well a number of ideas used here, are due to Mike Hopkins.

2. THE EXTENDED POWER FUNCTOR

We shall work in the category of spectra $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}^{\mathbb{R}^\infty}$ defined in [1]. Write $\mathbf{h}\mathcal{S}$ for the associated homotopy category, and \mathcal{W} for the category of spectra X such that X is homotopy equivalent to a CW spectrum. Recall from [1] that there is an extended power functor $D_k: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ defined by

$$D_k(X) = E\Sigma_k \bowtie_{\Sigma_k} X^{(k)}$$

where $X^{(k)}$ is the k -fold external smash power. We also write

$$D(X) = \bigvee_{m \geq 0} D_m(X).$$

The basic properties of this functor are mostly stated in [2] and proved in [1]. In particular, it is a continuous functor, and it preserves \mathcal{W} (see [1, Proposition VI.5.2 and following remarks]).

There are fairly obvious maps

$$D_k(X \wedge Y) \rightarrow D_k(X) \wedge D_k(Y)$$

and

$$\bigvee_{k+l=m} D_k(X) \wedge D_l(Y) \rightarrow D_m(X \vee Y)$$

which assemble to give two maps

$$D(X \wedge Y) \rightarrow D(X) \wedge D(Y)$$

and

$$D(X) \wedge D(Y) \rightarrow D(X \vee Y). \tag{1}$$

It is proved in [2, Theorem II.1.1] that the latter is an isomorphism.

If X is a space, then [2, Corollary I.2.2] states that

$$D_k \Sigma^\infty X = \Sigma^\infty ((E\Sigma_k)_+ \wedge_{\Sigma_k} X^{(k)}).$$

Suppose that W is a real vector bundle over X with Thom spectrum X^W . Write V for the Σ_k -equivariant bundle over $E\Sigma_k$ corresponding to the usual representation of Σ_k on \mathbb{R}^k . Then by [1, Section IX.5], we see that

$$D_k(X^W) = (E\Sigma_k \times_{\Sigma_k} X^k)^{V \otimes_{\Sigma_k} W^k}.$$

Note that the stable pinch map $\Delta: X \rightarrow X \vee X$ gives rise to a map

$$D_m(X_+) \xrightarrow{D_m(\Delta)} D_m(X_+ \vee X_+) \simeq \bigvee_{m=k+1} D_k(X_+) \wedge D_l(X_+).$$

In particular, we have a component

$$\Sigma^\infty(E\Sigma_m \times_{\Sigma_m} X^m)_+ \rightarrow \Sigma^\infty((E\Sigma_k \times_{\Sigma_k} X^k) \times (E\Sigma_l \times_{\Sigma_l} X^l))_+.$$

If we let $\Sigma_{k,l}$ be the evident copy of $\Sigma_k \times \Sigma_l$ in Σ_m , then this can be identified [2, Theorem II.1.5] with the transfer associated with the covering

$$\Sigma_m / \Sigma_{k,l} \rightarrow E\Sigma_m \times_{\Sigma_{k,l}} X^m \rightarrow E\Sigma_m \times_{\Sigma_m} X^m.$$

3. THE CATEGORY OF FINITE SETS

In this section, we discuss a different picture of DS^0 , as the classifying space of a category. We would like to consider the category of all finite sets and bijective maps, but technical difficulties arise because this is not small. One way out is to consider the full subcategory \mathcal{C}_0 consisting of the sets $\underline{n} = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$. Another way, which has some technical advantages, is to consider hereditarily finite sets. We define $V_0 = \emptyset$ and

$$V_{n+1} = V_n \cup \text{power set of } V_n$$

$$\mathcal{C} = V_\omega = \bigcup_n V_n.$$

Then \mathcal{C} is countable, and is equivalent to the category of all finite sets. It is also closed under products and coproducts, as defined in axiomatic set theory. Of course, \mathcal{C}_0 is equivalent to \mathcal{C} .

Let $B\mathcal{C}$ be the nerve of \mathcal{C} . This is homotopy equivalent to $B\mathcal{C}_0 = \coprod_{k \geq 0} B\Sigma_k$, from which it follows easily that

$$DS^0 = \Sigma^\infty B\mathcal{C}_+.$$

We define three functors as follows:

$$\sqcup: \mathcal{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \text{ union}$$

$$\times: \mathcal{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \text{ product}$$

$$\Delta: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^2 \text{ diagonal}$$

which give rise to maps $\sigma = B\sqcup$, $\mu = B\times$ and $\delta = B\Delta$. The map σ is weakly equivalent to a finite covering. To make this precise, consider the category

$$\mathcal{C}' = \{(X, Y) \mid Y \subseteq X \in \mathcal{C}\}.$$

We will often write a typical object of \mathcal{C}' as $(Y \subseteq X)$. The functor $\sqcup: \mathcal{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ factors as

$$\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\kappa} \mathcal{C}' \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathcal{C}$$

$$\kappa(X, Y) = (Y \subseteq X \sqcup Y) \quad \pi(Y \subseteq X) = X.$$

Note that κ is an equivalence and that $B\pi: B\mathcal{C}' \rightarrow B\mathcal{C}$ is a covering space with 2^n sheets over the n th component of $B\mathcal{C}$. In fact, $B\pi$ is equivalent to the coproduct over k and l of the maps

$B\Sigma_k \times B\Sigma_l \rightarrow B\Sigma_{k+l}$. We therefore get a stable transfer map $(B\pi)^!: \Sigma^\infty B\mathcal{C}_+ \rightarrow \Sigma^\infty B\mathcal{C}'_+$. Write

$$\theta = (B\sqcup)^! = (B\kappa)^{-1} \circ (B\pi)^!: DS^0 = \Sigma^\infty B\mathcal{C}_+ \rightarrow \Sigma^\infty B\mathcal{C}'_+ = DS^0 \wedge DS^0.$$

Some of our maps can also be described in terms of the total extended power functor D . If by (1) we identify $DS^0 \wedge DS^0$ with $D(S^0 \vee S^0)$ and write $S^0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} S^0 \vee S^0 \xrightarrow{\gamma} S^0$ for the pinch and fold maps, we have $\sigma = D(\nabla)$ and $\theta = D(\Delta)$. The first of these claims is easy, and the second is essentially Theorem II.1.5 of [2]. We also write $\chi = D(-1): DS^0 \rightarrow DS^0$. In summary, we have

$$\sigma = B(\sqcup) = D(\nabla): DS^0 \wedge DS^0 \rightarrow DS^0$$

$$\mu = B(\times): DS^0 \wedge DS^0 \rightarrow DS^0$$

$$\theta = B(\sqcup)^! = D(\Delta): DS^0 \rightarrow DS^0 \wedge DS^0$$

$$\delta = B(\Delta): DS^0 \rightarrow DS^0 \wedge DS^0.$$

The maps σ and μ are commutative, associative products. They both have units, given by the maps $S^0 \simeq (B\Sigma_0)_+ \rightarrow DS^0$ and $S^0 \simeq (B\Sigma_1)_+ \rightarrow DS^0$, respectively. The maps θ and δ are cocommutative, coassociative coproducts. The counit for θ is the map $DS^0 \rightarrow S^0$ whose restriction to $(B\Sigma_k)_+$ is null for $k > 0$ and the identity for $k = 0$. The counit for δ is the map $DS^0 \rightarrow S^0$ whose restriction to $(B\Sigma_k)_+$ is the obvious projection.

We next need to analyse various identities satisfied by the above maps. In this discussion, the additive structure of the stable category will not be relevant. Instead, we will consider certain kinds of ring objects in which the addition is given by a map $E \wedge E \rightarrow E$.

All the following definitions refer to the homotopy category $\mathbf{h}\mathcal{S}$ of spectra.

Definition 3.1. A *coring spectrum* is a spectrum E equipped with a cocommutative, coassociative, counital coproduct $\delta: E \rightarrow E \wedge E$.

For example, if X is a space then $\Sigma^\infty(X_+)$ is a coring in an obvious way. If E and F are coring spectra, we can make $E \wedge F$ into a coring spectrum, and it is the product of E and F in the category of coring spectra (cf. the case of coalgebras).

By a *semiring* we mean the analogue of a ring in which we do not require additive inverses.

Definition 3.2. A *Hopf semiring spectrum* is a semiring in the category of coring spectra. Equivalently, it is a spectrum E equipped with a commutative, associative, counital coproduct $\delta: E \rightarrow E \wedge E$ and two commutative, associative, unital products $\sigma, \mu: E \wedge E \rightarrow E$. We require that σ, μ and the corresponding unit maps are all maps of coring spectra, and also that the following distributivity diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 E \wedge (E \wedge E) & \xrightarrow{1 \wedge \sigma} & E \wedge E \\
 \delta \wedge 1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\
 E \wedge E \wedge E \wedge E & & \\
 1 \wedge \text{twist} \wedge 1 \downarrow & & \\
 E \wedge E \wedge E \wedge E & \xrightarrow{\mu \wedge \mu} E \wedge E \xrightarrow{\sigma} & E
 \end{array}$$

Definition 3.3. A *Hopf cosemiring spectrum* is dual to a Hopf semiring spectrum, with one product σ and two coproducts θ, δ making the dual diagram commute. A *Hopf coring spectrum* is a Hopf cosemiring spectrum E equipped with an antipode map $\chi: E \rightarrow E$, making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 S & \xrightarrow{\eta} & E & \xleftarrow{\sigma} & E \wedge E \\
 \parallel & & & & \uparrow \chi \wedge 1 \\
 S & \xleftarrow{\varepsilon} & E & \xrightarrow{\theta} & E \wedge E
 \end{array}$$

Here η and ε are the unit and counit for σ and θ , respectively.

Our final definition is:

Definition 3.4. A *Hopf ring spectrum* is a Hopf semiring spectrum equipped with an antipode making the appropriate diagram commute.

Given enough Künneth isomorphisms, applying a (co)homology theory to a Hopf (co)ring spectrum gives a Hopf ring. If E is a ring spectrum then $\Sigma^\infty(\Omega^\infty E)_+$ is a Hopf ring spectrum. This is essentially the usual source of Hopf rings (see [3]).

We will want to prove that many diagrams involving DS^0 commute. We have three different techniques for this.

(1) We can apply the functor D to a commutative diagram of maps of finite wedges of zero spheres, noting that $D(\bigvee_{i=1}^n S^0) = D(S^0)^{\wedge n}$. Note also that a map from the k -fold wedge to the l -fold wedge can be represented by a $k \times l$ matrix over $\mathbb{Z} = [S^0, S^0]$.

(2) We can apply the functor B to a diagram of categories, which commutes up to natural equivalence.

(3) We can use the Mackey property of transfer maps. Recall that a finite covering map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ gives rise to a stable transfer map $f^!: Y_+ \rightarrow X_+$. Moreover, a pullback square as shown on the left (where f and g are finite coverings) gives a commutative square as shown on the right:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 V & \longrightarrow & X \\
 f \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\
 W & \longrightarrow & Y
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 V_+ & \longrightarrow & X_+ \\
 f^! \uparrow & & \uparrow g^! \\
 W_+ & \longrightarrow & Y_+
 \end{array}$$

Remark 3.1. We will use *ad hoc* methods to replace certain maps by equivalent maps which are finite coverings. For a more systematic approach, we can define a *quasi-covering* to be a map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ which behaves on homotopy groups (with any basepoint) as though it were a finite covering. We also require that Y be semi-locally 1-connected, so that honest coverings of Y can be classified in the usual way by subgroups of fundamental groups. It follows that quasi-coverings are precisely maps of the form $p \circ g$, where p is a finite covering and g is a weak equivalence. Moreover, composites and homotopy pullbacks of quasi-coverings are quasi-coverings. We can define transfers for quasi-coverings by $f^! = \Sigma^\infty g^{-1} \circ p^!$, and then the Mackey property holds for homotopy pullbacks.

To apply this to spaces of the form $B\mathcal{C}$, it is useful to note the following fact. If $\mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{C} \xleftarrow{g} \mathcal{B}$ are functors of groupoids, and \mathcal{D} is the category of triples $(A, B, fA \xrightarrow{\mu} gB)$, then the following square is a homotopy pullback:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} B\mathcal{D} & \longrightarrow & B\mathcal{A} & (A, B, u) & \longmapsto A \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f & \downarrow & \\ B\mathcal{B} & \xrightarrow{g} & B\mathcal{C} & B & \end{array}$$

To see this, first reduce to the case of groups. For any map $G \rightarrow H$ of groups, we can use the fibration $EG \times_G EH \rightarrow EH/H$ as a model for the map $BG \rightarrow BH$. With this model, the claim can be checked directly.

THEOREM 3.1. DS^0 is a Hopf semiring spectrum with coproduct δ and products σ, μ .

Proof. It is clear that \sqcup and \times make \mathcal{C} into a semiring object in the category of small categories and natural equivalence classes of functors. It follows that $B\mathcal{C}$ is a semiring object in the homotopy category of unbased spaces, and thus that $DS^0 = \Sigma^\infty B\mathcal{C}_+$ is a semiring object in the category of coring spectra. It is easy to check that the maps respect the grading in the required manner. \square

THEOREM 3.2. DS^0 is a Hopf coring spectrum with product σ , coproducts θ, δ and antipode χ .

Proof. First, we need to prove that θ and δ are maps of ring spectra. The diagram for θ is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} DS^0 \wedge DS^0 & \xrightarrow{D(\nabla)} & DS^0 \\ D(\Delta) \wedge D(\Delta) \downarrow & & \downarrow D(\Delta) \\ DS^0 \wedge DS^0 \wedge DS^0 \wedge DS^0 & & \\ 1 \times \text{twist} \times 1 \downarrow & & \\ DS^0 \wedge DS^0 \wedge DS^0 \wedge DS^0 & \xrightarrow{D(\nabla) \wedge D(\nabla)} & DS^0 \wedge DS^0 \end{array}$$

This is obtained by applying the functor D to the following commutative diagram of spectra:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^0 \vee S^0 & \xrightarrow{(1 \ 1)} & S^0 \\ \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \downarrow & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ S^0 \vee S^0 \vee S^0 \vee S^0 & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} & S^0 \vee S^0 \end{array}$$

Again, we leave the discussion of units and counits to the reader. The antipode diagram is obtained by applying the functor D to the following visibly commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & S^0 & \xleftarrow{\nabla} & S^0 \vee S^0 \\ \parallel & & & & \uparrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ 0 & \xleftarrow{0} & S^0 & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & S^0 \vee S^0 \end{array}$$

We also need to prove that δ is a map of ring spectra if we use σ as a product. It is equivalent to saying that σ is a map of coring spectra if we use δ as a coproduct. This was proved as part of the previous theorem. Finally, we need to consider the distributivity diagram. For convenience, we will write $B\mathcal{C}$ instead of $\Sigma^\infty B\mathcal{C}_+$ and so on. We also write $t: B\mathcal{C}^2 \rightarrow B\mathcal{C}^2$ for the twist map. The diagram is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B\mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{\delta} & B\mathcal{C}^2 \\ \theta \downarrow & & \downarrow 1 \times \theta \\ B\mathcal{C}^2 & \xrightarrow{\delta \times \delta} B\mathcal{C}^4 \xrightarrow{1 \times t \times 1} B\mathcal{C}^4 \xrightarrow{\sigma \times 1} & B\mathcal{C}^3 \end{array}$$

Recall that $\theta = \sigma^!$. The Mackey property of transfers will tell us that this diagram commutes, provides that we can show that the following diagram is equivalent to a pullback diagram in which the vertical maps are finite coverings:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B\mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{\delta} & B\mathcal{C}^2 \\ \sigma \uparrow & & \uparrow 1 \times \sigma \\ B\mathcal{C}^2 & \xrightarrow{\delta \times \delta} B\mathcal{C}^4 \xrightarrow{1 \times t \times 1} B\mathcal{C}^4 \xrightarrow{\sigma \times 1} & B\mathcal{C}^3 \end{array}$$

The main rectangle of this diagram is obtained by applying B to the following system of functors:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X \sqcup Y & & X \longmapsto (X, X) & & (X, Y \sqcup Z) \\ \uparrow & & & & \uparrow \\ (X, Y) & (X, Y) \longmapsto & (X \sqcup Y, X, Y) & & (X, Y, Z) \end{array}$$

We can replace \mathcal{C}^2 by \mathcal{C}' , and \mathcal{C}^3 by $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}'$ to obtain an equivalent diagram of functors:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & & X \longmapsto (X, X) & & (Z, X) \\ \uparrow & & & & \uparrow \\ (Y \subseteq X) & (Y \subseteq X) \longmapsto & (X, Y \subseteq X) & & (Z, Y \subseteq X) \end{array}$$

One can check directly that this commutes on the nose, and is a pullback diagram of small categories. It therefore gives a pullback diagram of classifying spaces. The vertical maps are finite coverings, as required. \square

4. RATIONAL MORAVA E -THEORY

We now want to use the results of Hopkins–Kuhn–Ravenel [4–6] to describe the structure in the rational Morava E -theory of DS^0 . In the introduction, we defined the spectrum E which comes equipped with a map $BP \rightarrow E$, and thus a complex orientation in $\tilde{E}^2\mathbb{C}P^\infty$. We can divide this by u to get an orientation in degree zero, and thus a formal group law F defined over the ring $E^0 = W[[u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}]]$. By the Weierstrass preparation theorem, there is a unique way to write $[p^m]_F(x) = g_m(x)u_m(x)$ with u_m invertible and g_m a monic polynomial of degree p^m which reduces to x^{p^m} modulo the maximal ideal. We

let D_m be the ring obtained by adjoining to E^0 a full set of roots for g_m . There is a natural map $D_m \rightarrow D_{m+1}$, and we write D_∞ for the colimit. We also write $L_m = p^{-1}D_m$ and $L = L_\infty$. Under the formal sum operation the roots of g_m form a group $\Lambda(m)$ isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/p^m)^n$, and we write $\Lambda = \bigcup_m \Lambda(m) \cong (\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p)^n$. (If we examine the way in which D_m is constructed by successively adjoining roots of irreducible polynomials, we find that there are actually no choices involved, and that an isomorphism $\Lambda(m) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p^m)^n$ is built in to the construction.) The dual group is $\Lambda^* \cong \text{Hom}(\Lambda, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p^n$. The group $\Gamma \cong \text{Aut}(\Lambda^*) \cong GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ acts on L , and the fixed subring is just $p^{-1}E$.

Now let G be a finite group. Write

$$\text{Rep}(\Lambda^*, G) = \text{Hom}(\Lambda^*, G)/\text{conjugacy}$$

and

$$L(BG) = L \otimes_{E^0} E^0(BG).$$

Theorem 3.3.4 of [4] gives a character isomorphism

$$\tau: L(BG) \simeq F(\text{Rep}(\Lambda^*, G), L)$$

where the right-hand side is just the set of functions from $\text{Rep}(\Lambda^*, G)$ to L , (see also [6, Theorem 5.2]). Given $u \in L(BG)$ and $\lambda \in \text{Rep}(\Lambda^*, G)$ we write $\tau(u, \lambda) = \tau(u)(\lambda) \in L$ for the corresponding character value.

The functoriality properties of the character isomorphism are as follows.

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Given $f: G \rightarrow H$ and $u \in L(BH)$ we have*

$$\tau(f^*u, \lambda) = \tau(u, f \circ \lambda).$$

Write γ_g for the inner automorphism $x \mapsto g^{-1}xg$ of G . Given a subgroup $H \leq G$ and $u \in L(BH)$ we have

$$\tau(\text{tr}_H^G(u), \lambda) = \sum_{gH} \tau(u, \gamma_g \circ \lambda)$$

where the sum runs over those cosets gH such that image of $\gamma_g \circ \lambda: \Lambda^ \rightarrow G$ actually lies in H .*

Proof. The first statement is clear from the construction of τ , and the second is Proposition 3.6.1. of [4]. \square

More generally, let us say that a groupoid \mathcal{G} is *point-finite* if $\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{G}}(X)$ is finite for all X . If so, we can define $\text{Rep}(\Lambda^*, \mathcal{G})$ to be the set of isomorphism classes of functors $\Lambda^* \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$, where Λ^* is regarded as a category with one object in the usual way. It turns out that $L \otimes_{E^0} E^0(B\mathcal{G})$ is not a convenient object to study; instead, we perform a mild (if somewhat *ad hoc*) completion and define

$$L(B\mathcal{G}) = \prod_{\mathcal{F} \in \pi_0 \mathcal{G}} L \otimes_{E^0} E^0(B\mathcal{F}).$$

We next make $L(B\mathcal{G})$ into a topological L -module, and describe some constructions with such modules. We do not wish to emphasise the technical framework presented here; there is a more satisfactory theory for the more fundamental case of $E^0 B\mathcal{G}$.

We give L the discrete topology. We make $L(B\mathcal{G})$ into a topological L -module by giving $L \otimes_{E^0} E^0(B\mathcal{F})$ the discrete topology, and $L(B\mathcal{G})$ the product topology. It is not hard to see that this is contravariantly functorial on the category of point-finite groupoids and natural equivalence classes of functors. We also write

$$L^\vee(B\mathcal{G}) = \text{Hom}_L^{\text{cts}}(L(B\mathcal{G}), L) = \bigoplus_{\mathcal{F} \in \pi_0 \mathcal{G}} \text{Hom}_L(L \otimes_{E^0} E^0(B\mathcal{F}), L) = \bigoplus_{\mathcal{F} \in \pi_0 \mathcal{G}} \text{Hom}_{E^0}(E^0(B\mathcal{F}), L).$$

It follows from the character isomorphism for finite groups that

$$L(B\mathcal{G}) = F(\text{Rep}(\Lambda^*, \mathcal{G}), L).$$

We now specialise to the case $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{C}$, so that

$$L(DS^0) = L(B\mathcal{C}) = \prod_{k \geq 0} L(B\Sigma_k)$$

and

$$L^\vee(DS^0) = L^\vee(B\mathcal{C}) = \bigoplus_k \text{Hom}_L(L(B\Sigma_k), L).$$

Note that this is very different from

$$L \otimes_{E^0} E_0(B\Sigma_k) = L \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} H_{2*}(B\Sigma_k; \mathbb{Q}) = L.$$

It can be shown, however, that

$$\text{Hom}_L(L(B\Sigma_k), L) = L \otimes_{E^0} \pi_0 L_{K(m)}(E \wedge B\Sigma_k).$$

Let \mathbb{B}_m be the set of isomorphism classes of Λ^* -sets of order m , and put $\mathbb{B} = \coprod_{m \geq 0} \mathbb{B}_m$. This is a semiring, with addition given by disjoint union of Λ^* -sets, and multiplication by cartesian product. It is easy to see that $\mathbb{B} \simeq \text{Rep}(\Lambda^*, \mathcal{C})$, and similarly that $\mathbb{B}_m \simeq \text{Rep}(\Lambda^*, \Sigma_m)$. It follows that

$$L(\mathbb{B}_k) = F(\mathbb{B}_k, L)$$

and so

$$L(DS^0) = F(\mathbb{B}, L).$$

Similarly,

$$L(DS^0 \wedge DS^0) = F(\mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B}, L) = L(DS^0) \hat{\otimes}_L L(DS^0).$$

Dually, we have

$$L^\vee(DS^0) = L[\mathbb{B}].$$

The right-hand side is the group-ring (in fact semiring-ring) of \mathbb{B} , which is a free module over L with one generator $[X]$ for each isomorphism class of finite Λ^* -sets X . In particular, we write $[m]$ for the generator corresponding to a set of order m with trivial action.

We next want to describe $L(B(\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{H}))$ as a functor of $L(B\mathcal{G})$ and $L(B\mathcal{H})$. We say that a topological L -module M is *linearly complete* if $M \simeq \varprojlim_x M/M_x$, where M_x runs over the open submodules of M . If $\{M_i\}$ is a family of finitely generated free modules with the discrete topology, one can check that $M = \prod_i M_i$ is linearly complete; in particular, this

applies when $M = L(\mathcal{B}\mathcal{G})$. If M and N are linearly complete, we define

$$M \hat{\otimes}_L N = \varprojlim_{\alpha, \beta} M/M_\alpha \otimes_L N/N_\beta.$$

One can check that this is again linearly complete. Moreover, given two families $\{M_i\}$ and $\{N_j\}$ of finitely generated free modules with the discrete topology, we have

$$\left(\prod_i M_i \right) \hat{\otimes}_L \left(\prod_j N_j \right) = \prod_{i,j} M_i \otimes N_j.$$

In particular,

$$L(\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{H})) = L(\mathcal{B}\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{B}\mathcal{H}) = L(\mathcal{B}\mathcal{G}) \hat{\otimes}_L L(\mathcal{B}\mathcal{H})$$

so

$$L(DS^0 \wedge DS^0) = F(\mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B}, L) = L(DS^0) \hat{\otimes}_L L(DS^0).$$

Now a similar argument to the one above gives

$$L^\vee(DS^0 \wedge DS^0) = L[\mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B}] = L^\vee(DS^0) \otimes_L L^\vee(DS^0).$$

Because $L(\mathcal{B}\mathcal{G})$ is functorial for maps of groupoids, we get maps

$$\psi_* : L(DS^0) \rightarrow L(DS^0) \hat{\otimes}_L L(DS^0) \quad \text{induced by } \sigma$$

$$\psi_* : L(DS^0) \rightarrow L(DS^0) \hat{\otimes}_L L(DS^0) \quad \text{induced by } \mu$$

$$\bullet : L(DS^0) \hat{\otimes}_L L(DS^0) \rightarrow L(DS^0) \quad \text{induced by } \delta.$$

Moreover, the transfer map

$$\theta : B\Sigma_{k+} \rightarrow \bigvee_{k=l+m} B\Sigma_{l+} \wedge B\Sigma_{m+}$$

induces a map

$$\prod_{k=l+m} L(B\Sigma_l) \otimes_L L(B\Sigma_m) \rightarrow L(B\Sigma_k)$$

and thus a map

$$\times : L(DS^0) \hat{\otimes}_L L(DS^0) = \prod_k \prod_{k=l+m} L(B\Sigma_l) \otimes_L L(B\Sigma_m) \rightarrow \prod_k L(B\Sigma_k) = L(DS^0).$$

We know from Theorem 3.2 that DS^0 is a Hopf coring spectrum. It follows that $L(DS^0)$ becomes a Hopf ring (in the ungraded, completed sense) with products \times and \bullet , and coproduct ψ_* . (For the definition of a Hopf ring, see for example [3]; we modify the definition there by dropping both gradings and using $\hat{\otimes}_L$ instead of \otimes_L .)

By duality, we get various maps of $L^\vee(DS^0)$:

$$* : L^\vee(DS^0) \otimes_L L^\vee(DS^0) \rightarrow L^\vee(DS^0) \quad \text{induced by } \sigma$$

$$\circ : L^\vee(DS^0) \otimes_L L^\vee(DS^0) \rightarrow L^\vee(DS^0) \quad \text{induced by } \mu$$

$$\psi_\times : L^\vee(DS^0) \rightarrow L^\vee(DS^0) \otimes_L L^\vee(DS^0) \quad \text{induced by } \theta$$

$$\psi_\bullet : L^\vee(DS^0) \rightarrow L^\vee(DS^0) \otimes_L L^\vee(DS^0) \quad \text{induced by } \delta.$$

We know by Theorem 3.1 that DS^0 is a Hopf semiring spectrum, and by the above that $L^\vee(DS^0 \wedge DS^0) = L^\vee(DS^0) \otimes_L L^\vee(DS^0)$. It follows that we can make $L^\vee(DS^0)$ into a Hopf semiring (in the ungraded, uncompleted sense) using $*$, \circ and ψ_\bullet .

THEOREM 4.2. *With our identification $L(DS^0) = F(\mathbb{B}, L)$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} (\psi_* f)(X, Y) &= f(X \sqcup Y) \\ (\psi_\circ f)(X, Y) &= f(X \times Y) \\ (f \times g)(X) &= \sum_{X=Y \sqcup Z} f(Y)g(Z) \\ (f \bullet g)(X) &= f(X)g(X) \\ (\chi f)(X) &= (-1)^{|X/\Lambda^*|} f(X). \end{aligned}$$

In the third formula, the sum runs over Λ^* -equivariant partitions of X .

Proof. The \bullet -product is induced by the ordinary diagonal map δ , so it is the ordinary product in $L(B\mathcal{C})$. The character map is a ring homomorphism, which implies that $(f \bullet g)(X) = f(X)g(X)$. Next, let X and Y be Λ^* -sets of order k and l , respectively. Let $\rho_X: \Lambda^* \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be the functor classifying X , and similarly ρ_Y . It is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{X \sqcup Y} &= (\Lambda^* \xrightarrow{(\rho_X, \rho_Y)} \mathcal{C}^2 \xrightarrow{\sigma} \mathcal{C}) \\ \rho_{X \times Y} &= (\Lambda^* \xrightarrow{(\rho_X, \rho_Y)} \mathcal{C}^2 \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathcal{C}). \end{aligned}$$

It now follows from the naturality properties of τ that $(\psi_* f)(X, Y) = f(X \sqcup Y)$ and $(\psi_\circ f)(X, Y) = f(X \times Y)$. Finally, we need to show that $(f \times g)(X) = \sum_{X=Y \sqcup Z} f(Y)g(Z)$. We may assume, for simplicity, that f and g are “homogeneous” of degrees k and l , so that $f(U) = 0$ unless $|U| = k$, and similarly for g . It is clear from the definitions that $f \times g$ is homogeneous of degree $k + l$. Suppose that $|X| = k + l$; so by choosing a bijection $X \simeq \{1, \dots, k + l\}$ we obtain a map $\rho_X: \Lambda^* \rightarrow \Sigma_{k+l}$. The cosets $g(\Sigma_k \times \Sigma_l)$ biject with partitions $X = Y \sqcup Z$ via $Y = \{g(1), \dots, g(k)\}$. This partition is Λ^* -equivariant iff $\gamma_g \circ \rho_X(\Lambda^*) \leq \Sigma_k \times \Sigma_l$. Recalling that the \times -product comes from the transfer map, and using the formula given above for transferred characters, we see that $(f \times g) = \sum_{X=Y \sqcup Z} f(Y)g(Z)$ as claimed.

Now define

$$\begin{aligned} [0](X) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } X = \emptyset \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ [1](X) &= 1 \\ [-1](X) &= (-1)^{|X/\Lambda^*|}. \end{aligned}$$

It is clear from our previous formulae that $[0]$ and $[1]$ are the units for \times and \bullet , respectively. We claim that $[-1] \times [1] = [0]$. To see this, write X as a disjoint union of transitive Λ^* -sets, say $X = \coprod_{i \in I} X_i$. Then any decomposition $X = Y \sqcup Z$ has $Y = \coprod_{j \in J} X_j$ for some $J \subseteq I$. It follows that

$$([-1] \times [1])(X) = \sum_{J \subseteq I} (-1)^{|J|}.$$

It is easy to see that this is 1 if $I = \emptyset$ and 0 otherwise. The Hopf ring distributivity law now tells us that

$$\eta\varepsilon(f) = [0] \bullet f = \sum ([-1] \bullet f') \times ([1] \bullet f'') = \sum ([-1] \bullet f') \times f''.$$

This is the characteristic property of the antipode in a Hopf algebra, proving that $\chi(f) = [-1] \bullet f$. This in turn implies the last formula in the theorem. \square

Write \mathbb{L} for the set of lattices (in other words, subgroups of finite index) in Λ^* . Given a lattice M , we write X_M for the Λ^* -set Λ^*/M , and $x_M = [X_M] \in L[\mathbb{B}]$. Any finite Λ^* -set X can be decomposed uniquely as the disjoint union of its orbits under the action of Λ^* , each of which is isomorphic to X_M for a unique lattice M (which is the stabiliser of any point in the orbit). It follows easily that with the product $[X] * [Y] = [X \sqcup Y]$, the ring $L[\mathbb{B}]$ is just the polynomial ring $L[x_M | M \in \mathbb{L}]$.

COROLLARY 4.3. *We can identify $L^\vee(DS^0)$ with $L[\mathbb{B}]$, in such a way that*

$$[X] * [Y] = [X \sqcup Y]$$

$$[X] \circ [Y] = [X \times Y]$$

$$\psi_\times[X] = \sum_{X=Y \sqcup Z} [Y] \otimes [Z]$$

$$\psi_*[X] = [X] \otimes [X].$$

The units for $$ and \circ are $[0]$ and $[1]$, respectively.*

Proof. This follows from the previous theorem by duality. \square

5. RING SCHEMES

We first give a general discussion of ring schemes, being deliberately vague about completeness and continuity. We shall be more precise when we discuss specific examples. Let H be a Hopf ring over L , and A an L -algebra. The $A \otimes_L H$ is a Hopf ring over A . We write

$$R(A) = \{x \in A \otimes_L H \mid \psi(x) = x \otimes x, \varepsilon(x) = 1\}.$$

This is sometimes called the set of group-like elements in $A \otimes_L H$. It is a semiring, with addition given by the $*$ -product and multiplication by the \circ -product. It can also be described as

$$R(A) = \text{Hom}_{L\text{-Algebras}}(H^\vee, A)$$

where $H^\vee = \text{Hom}_L(H, L)$. Thus, R is a representable functor from L -algebras to semirings, or in other words a semiring scheme over L .

THEOREM 5.1. *The semiring scheme associated with the Hopf ring $L(DS^0)$ is given by $R(A) = F(\mathbb{L}, A)$, considered as a ring under pointwise operations.*

Proof. The functor we consider sends A to the set of group-like elements in $F(\mathbb{B}, A)$, which is a kind of completed tensor product $F(\mathbb{B}, L) \hat{\otimes}_L A$. This can also be described as

$$R(A) = \text{Hom}_{L\text{-Alg}}(L^\vee(DS^0), A) = \text{Hom}_{L\text{-Alg}}(L[x_M \mid M \in \mathbb{L}], A).$$

Given an L -algebra map $f: L[x_M \mid M \in \mathbb{L}] \rightarrow A$, we define a map $f': \mathbb{L} \rightarrow A$ by $f'(M) = f(x_M)$. Sending f to f' gives a bijection $R(A) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{L}, A)$. Suppose $f, g \in R(A)$. The addition in $\text{Hom}_{L\text{-Alg}}(L^\vee(DS^0), A)$ is induced from ψ_\times which is dual to the \times -product in the Hopf ring $L(DS^0)$. We see, then, that the sum of f and g in $R(A)$ is the homomorphism $h: L^\vee(DS^0) = L[\mathbb{B}] \rightarrow A$ defined by

$$h([X]) = \sum_{X=Y \sqcup Z} f([Y])g([Z]).$$

If $X = X_M$ we can only take $Y = \emptyset$ or $Y = X_M$, and $[\emptyset] = 1$. It follows that $h'(M) = f'(M) + g'(M)$; in other words that the addition operation on $R(A) \simeq F(\mathbb{L}, A)$ is the obvious one. Similarly, the product of f and g in $R(A)$ is the homomorphism $k: L^\vee(DS^0) = L[\mathbb{B}] \rightarrow A$ defined by $k([X]) = f([X])g([X])$. It is thus immediate that k' is the pointwise product $f'g'$, as required. \square

THEOREM 5.2. *The semiring scheme associated with the Hopf semiring $L^\vee(DS^0)$ is just the constant scheme \mathbb{B} . In particular, $R(A) = \mathbb{B}$ provided that A has no nontrivial idempotents.*

Proof. The functor which we consider sends A to the set of group-like elements in $A \otimes_L L^\vee(DS^0) = A[\mathbb{B}]$. This can also be described as the set of homomorphisms $f: F(\mathbb{B}, L) \rightarrow A$ which factor through $F(S, L)$ for some finite subset $S \subset \mathbb{B}$, or as the set of homomorphisms which are continuous when we give L and A the discrete topology, and $F(\mathbb{B}, L)$ the product topology. Consider an element $a = \sum_X a_X [X] \in A[\mathbb{B}]$ so that $a_X = 0$ for almost all $X \in \mathbb{B}$. Then

$$\varepsilon(a) = \sum_X a_X$$

$$\psi_\bullet(X) = \sum_X a_X [X] \otimes [X]$$

$$a \otimes a = \sum_{X, Y} a_X a_Y [X] \otimes [Y].$$

It follows that a is group-like iff the elements a_X are idempotents with $a_X a_Y = 0$ whenever $X \neq Y$, and $\sum_X a_X = 1$. In particular, if A has no nontrivial idempotents then $a_X = 1$ for one X and $a_Y = 0$ for all $Y \neq X$. Thus, $a \mapsto X$ gives a natural bijection $R(A) \simeq \mathbb{B}$, as claimed. \square

Remark 5.1. The constant functor $A \mapsto \mathbb{B}$ is not a scheme. If we went to the trouble of setting up a good technical framework for schemes, then we would simply define the constant scheme \mathbb{B} to be $\text{spec}(F(\mathbb{B}, L))$. The above argument is really a proof of the reasonableness of this definition.

6. PRIMITIVES AND INDECOMPOSABLES

Consider the Hopf ring $L(DS^0) = F(\mathbb{B}, L)$ with coproduct ψ_* and products \times, \bullet . The augmentation map ε is the counit for ψ_* , which sends $f \in F(\mathbb{B}, L)$ to $f(\emptyset)$. Define

$e_X \in F(\mathbb{B}, L)$ by $e_X(Y) = 1$ if $Y \simeq X$ and 0 otherwise. Using these functions as a basis, we see that f is decomposable iff $f(\emptyset) = 0$ and $f(X_M) = 0$ for all lattices M . It follows that we have an identification

$$\text{Ind}(L(DS^0)) = F(\mathbb{L}, L).$$

The indecomposables in any Hopf ring form a ring under the second product. In the present case, this is just pointwise multiplication.

We next consider the space $\text{Prim}(L(DS^0))$ of primitives. As in any Hopf ring, this is a module over the ring of indecomposables. The unit for the first product is just e_\emptyset . The primitives in $L(DS^0)$ are therefore the functions $f: \mathbb{B} \rightarrow L$ such that

$$\psi_*(f) = f \otimes e_\emptyset + e_\emptyset \otimes f$$

or equivalently

$$f(X \sqcup Y) = f(X)e_\emptyset(Y) + e_\emptyset(X)f(Y)$$

or equivalently, $f(X) = 0$ unless X is nonempty and transitive (i.e. $X = X_M$ for some M). Now define $c \in L(DS^0)$ by $c(X_M) = 1$ for all M and $c(X) = 0$ if X is empty or intransitive. Clearly, $\text{Prim}(L(DS^0))$ is the free module over $\text{Ind}(L(DS^0))$ on one generator c :

$$\text{Prim}(L(DS^0)) = \text{Ind}(L(DS^0))c.$$

We next consider the Hopf ring $L^\vee(DS^0) = L[\mathbb{B}] = L[X_M | M \in \mathbb{L}]$, with coproduct ψ_\bullet and products \ast, \circ . The augmentation is the counit for ψ_\bullet , which sends $[X]$ to 1 for all X , so that $[X] - 1 \in I = \ker(\varepsilon)$. Moreover, it is easy to see (using $1 = [\emptyset]$) that

$$[X \sqcup Y] - 1 = ([X] - 1) + ([Y] - 1) \pmod{I^2}$$

$$([X] - 1) \circ ([Y] - 1) = [X \times Y] - 1.$$

From this we conclude that $\text{Ind}(L^\vee(DS^0))$ is the free module over L on the generators $X_M - 1$, and also (after making some obvious definitions for tensor products of semirings) that as semirings

$$\text{Ind}(L^\vee(DS^0)) = L[\mathbb{L}] = L \otimes_N \mathbb{B}.$$

On the other hand, because $\psi_\bullet([X]) = [X] \otimes [X]$, we see using the obvious bases that $\text{Prim}(L^\vee(DS^0)) = 0$.

Let Γ^+ be the monoid of injective endomorphisms of Λ^\ast , and Γ the subgroup of automorphisms. There is an obvious action of Γ^+ on \mathbb{L} . It turns out that there is also a natural action of Γ^+ on L . These fit together to give an action of Γ^+ on $\text{Ind}(L^\vee(DS^0)) = L[\mathbb{L}]$. This arises topologically from the H_∞ structure of E . This will be discussed in detail in future work.

Note that although the coproduct we use in $L(DS^0)$ is dual to the \ast -product in $L^\vee(DS^0)$, the primitives in $L(DS^0)$ are not directly dual to the indecomposables in $L^\vee(DS^0)$. The reason is that the definition of primitives involves a unit as well as a coproduct. The unit in $L(DS^0) = F(\mathbb{B}, L)$ is $e_\emptyset = [0]$, but the element of $L(DS^0)$ dual to the augmentation on $L^\vee(DS^0)$ is the constant function $1 = [1]$. The dual of the indecomposables in $L^\vee(DS^0)$ is naturally identified with

$$\text{Prim}'(L(DS^0)) = \{f \in F(\mathbb{B}, L) \mid f(X \sqcup Y) = f(X) + f(Y)\}.$$

Note that

$$([1] \times f)(X) = \sum_{Y \leq X} f(Y).$$

One can check easily that the map $f \mapsto [1] \times f$ is an isomorphism $\text{Prim}(L(DS^0)) \simeq \text{Prim}'(L(DS^0))$. If we let $R = \text{spec}(L^\vee(DS^0))$ be the ring scheme corresponding to the Hopf ring $L(DS^0)$, then $\text{Prim}(L(DS^0))$ and $\text{Prim}'(L(DS^0))$ are the tangent spaces of R at 0 and 1. For any commutative algebraic group (such as the additive group of R), there is of course a canonical isomorphism between the tangent spaces at any two points.

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