FALL 2017 GOODWILLIE CALCULUS SEMINAR

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These notes were taken in Andrew Blumberg's student seminar in Fall 2017. I live-TEXed them using `vim`, and as such there may be typos; please send questions, comments, complaints, and corrections to a.debray@math.utexas.edu.

Contents

1. Introduction: 9/13/17

Today, Nicky gave an overview of Goodwillie calculus, following Nick Kuhn's notes.

The setting of Goodwillie calculus is to consider two topologically enriched,[1] based model categories C and D and a functor $F\colon \mathsf{C}\to\mathsf{D}$ between them.

Example 1.1.
(1) Top, the category of topological spaces.
(2) Sp, the category of spectra.
(3) If Y is a topological space, we can also consider ${}_{Y\backslash}\mathsf{Top}_{/Y}$, the category of spaces over and under Y, i.e. the diagrams $Y\to X\to Y$ which compose to the identity. ◀

We want F to satisfy some kind of Mayer-Vietoris property, or excision. Hence, we assume C and D are *proper*, in that the pushout of a weak equivalence along a cofibration is also a weak equivalence. We'll also ask that in D, sequential colimits of homotopy Cartesian cubes are again homotopy Cartesian, and we'll elaborate on what this means.

We also place a condition on F: Goodwillie calls it "continuous," meaning that it's an enriched functor: the induced map

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathsf{C}}(X,Y)\longrightarrow \mathrm{Map}_{\mathsf{D}}(F(X),F(Y))$$

is a continuous map between topological spaces (or a morphism of simplicial sets; for the rest of this section, we'll let V denote the choice of Top_* or sSet_* that we made). If $X\in\mathsf{C}$ and $K\in\mathsf{V}$, then we have a tensor-hom adjunction

$$\mathsf{C}(X\otimes K,Y)\cong \mathsf{V}(K,\mathsf{C}(X,Y)).$$

[1] As usual, we can take them to be enriched either over Top or over sSet. This has the important consequence that C and D are tensored and cotensored over Top_*, resp. sSet_*.

From this, F produces the *assembly map*

$$F(X)\otimes K \longrightarrow F(X\otimes K).$$

We'll also require F to be weakly homotopical in that it sends homotopy equivalences to homotopy equivalences.

The idea of Goodwillie calculus is to approximate F by a tower of functors, akin to Postnikov truncations, $\cdots \to P_2 \to P_1 \to P_1 \to P_0$. The fiber D_i of P_i, akin to the i^{th} Postnikov section, is like the i^{th} term in a Taylor series:

$$\begin{aligned} P_0(X) &\simeq P_0(*) \\ D_1(X) &\simeq D_1(*)\otimes X \\ D_2(X) &\simeq (D_2(X)\otimes X\otimes X)_{h\Sigma_2}, \end{aligned}$$

where Σ_2 acts by switching the two copies of X, and so on. Each P_i will satisfy more and more of the Mayer-Vietoris property. This is akin to the first three terms in a Taylor series for f: $f(a)$, $xf'(a)$, and $x^2 f''(a)/2$.

Weak natural transformations. We'll also need to know what a weak equivalence of functors is. This would allow us to study the homotopy category of $\mathsf{Fun}(\mathsf{C},\mathsf{D})$.

Definition 1.2. A *weak natural transformation* $F \Rightarrow G\colon \mathsf{C}\to\mathsf{D}$ is one of the two zigzags

$$F \xleftarrow{\sim} H \longrightarrow G \qquad\qquad \text{or} \qquad\qquad F \longleftarrow H \xrightarrow{\sim} G,$$

where $F \xrightarrow{\sim} G$ means an objectwise weak equivalence.

Commutativity of a diagram of weak natural transformations is computed in $\mathsf{ho}(\mathsf{D})$.[2] You can also form spectra in D in the usual way (inverting suspension, etc).

Diagrams[3]. Let S be a finite set. We'll let $\mathcal{P}(S)$ denote its power set, made into a poset category under inclusion. Similarly, we'll let $\mathcal{P}_0(S) \coloneqq \mathcal{P}(S)\setminus\{\varnothing\}$ and $\mathcal{P}_1(S) \coloneqq \mathcal{P}(S)\setminus\{S\}$, again regarded as poset categories.

Definition 1.3.

(1) A *d-cube* in C is a functor $\mathcal{X}\colon \mathcal{P}(S)\to\mathsf{C}$, where $|S| = d$.

(2) A d-cube $\mathcal{X}$ is *Cartesian* if

$$\mathcal{X}(\varnothing) \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname*{holim}_{T\in\mathcal{P}_0(S)} \mathcal{X}(T).$$

(3) A d-cube $\mathcal{X}$ is *co-Cartesian* if

$$\mathcal{X}(S) \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname*{hocolim}_{T\in\mathcal{P}_1(S)} \mathcal{X}(T).$$

(4) A d-cube $\mathcal{X}$ is *strongly co-Cartesian* if $\mathcal{X}|_{\mathcal{P}(T)}\colon \mathcal{P}(T)\to\mathsf{C}$ is co-Cartesian for all $T\in\mathcal{P}(S)$ with $|T|\geq 2$.

Example 1.4.

(1) If $d = 0$, a (Cartesian or co-Cartesian) 0-cube is something weakly equivalent to the initial object.

(2) A (Cartesian or co-Cartesian) 1-cube is an equivalence.

(3) A 2-cube is something of the form

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{fib}_f \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{fib}_g \arrow[d] \\ A \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "f"] & B \arrow[d, "g"] \\ C \arrow[r] & D. \end{tikzcd}$$

[2] There are more worked-out expositions of the homotopy theory of functors, in case this one looks ad hoc, but we don't need the entire background.

We let $\partial\mathcal{X}$ denote the *boundary* of $\mathcal{X}$, the top row; the middle row is $\mathcal{X}_\top$, and the bottom row is $\mathcal{X}_\perp$.[3] In this case, Cartesian and co-Cartesian correspond to (homotopy) pushout and pullback squares, which explains their names in the general case. ◂

There's a way to produce co-Cartesian cubes canonically from a finite set. Let $\phi\colon X^{\amalg T} \to X$ denote the fold map.

Definition 1.5. Let T be a finite set and $X \in \mathsf{C}$, and let

$$X \star T := \operatorname{cofib}\left(\phi\colon \coprod_T X \to X\right).$$

Now, for $T \subset [d]$, the assignment $T \mapsto X \star T$ defines a co-Cartesian $(d+1)$-cube.

For example, when $d = 1$, this is the homotopy pushout

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & CX \simeq * \arrow[d] \\ CX \simeq * \arrow[r] & \Sigma X. \end{tikzcd}$$

This formalism allows us to define the analogue of the Mayer-Vietoris principle that we'll need for the Goodwillie tower.

Definition 1.6. An $F\colon \mathsf{C} \to \mathsf{D}$ with F, C, and D as above is *d-excisive* if for all strongly co-Cartesian $(d+1)$-cubes $\mathcal{X}$, $F(\mathcal{X})$ is a Cartesian $(d+1)$-cube in D.

Example 1.7.

(1) 0-excisive functors are homotopy constant.
(2) 1-excisive functors are those that satisfy the Mayer-Vietoris property. In Sp, $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathsf{Sp}}(C, -)$ and L_E are both 1-excisive. ◂

There are some nice properties about how d-excisive functors behave with respect to cofibration sequences, etc., and we will return to them in due time. We will now construct Taylor towers.

Fix an $X \in \mathsf{C}$, and let

$$T_dF(X) := \operatorname*{holim}_{T \in \mathcal{P}_0([d+1])} F(X \star T).$$

Remark. There is a natural map $t_dF\colon F \to T_dF$, and by definition, this is an equivalence if F is d-excisive. ◂

Set $P_dF\colon \mathsf{C} \to \mathsf{D}$ to be the functor sending

$$X \longmapsto \operatorname{hocolim}\left(F(X) \xrightarrow{t_dF} T_dF(X) \xrightarrow{t_dt_dF} T_dT_dF(X) \longrightarrow \cdots\right).$$

For example, if $F(*) \simeq *$, then $T_1F(X)$ is the homotopy pullback of

$$\begin{tikzcd} & F(CX) \simeq * \arrow[d] \\ * \simeq F(CX) \arrow[r] & F(\Sigma X), \end{tikzcd}$$

and hence is $\Omega F(\Sigma X)$. In this case

$$P_1F(X) = \operatorname*{hocolim}_{n\to\infty} \Omega^n F \Sigma^n X.$$

For example, if $F = \mathrm{id}$ and $\mathsf{C} = \mathsf{D}$, then $P_1(\mathrm{id}) = \Omega^\infty\Sigma^\infty$, which is cool: the "first derivative" of the identity tells us information of stable homotopy! The calculation of the second derivative will be harder.

2. Interpolating between stable and unstable phenomena: 9/20/17

Today, Adrian gave an overview of what we're going to learn about this semester.

[3]These are also written $\mathcal{X}_{\mathrm{top}}$ and $\mathcal{X}_{\mathrm{bottom}}$.

Functors are like functions. We have an analogy between smooth functions and nice functors from Top_* to Top_* or Sp.[4] This analogy sends

- degree-n polynomials to n-excisive functors,
- homogeneous degree-n polynomials to homogeneous n-excisive functors (defined using Cartesian cubes), and
- Taylor series to Taylor towers of functors.

In Higher Algebra, Lurie takes the idea that an ∞-category is like a manifold as an anchor for doing a lot of very interesting mathematics, which is one angle for interpreting this analogy.

Let $\mathsf{Homog}_n(\mathsf{C},\mathsf{D})$ denote the category of homogeneous n-excisive functors $F\colon \mathsf{C}\to\mathsf{D}$, where C and D are categories with the assumptions we placed on them last time.

Theorem 2.1 (Goodwillie, Lurie)**.** *The functor*

$$\Omega^\infty \circ -\colon \mathsf{Homog}_n(\mathsf{Top}_*,\mathsf{Sp}) \longrightarrow \mathsf{Homog}_n(\mathsf{Top}_*,\mathsf{Top})$$

is an equivalence.

Let $\mathsf{Lin}_n(\mathsf{C},\mathsf{D})$ denote the category of multilinear functors in n variables and FS_{Σ_n} denote the category of *FS-spectra* for Σ_n,[5] the category of spectra together with an action of Σ_n by automorphisms.

Theorem 2.2 (Goodwillie, Lurie)**.** *When* $\mathsf{C}=\mathsf{Top}_*$ *or* Sp*, the functors*

$$\mathsf{FS}_{\Sigma_n} \xrightarrow{A} \mathsf{Lin}_n(\mathsf{C},\mathsf{C}) \xrightarrow{B} \mathsf{Homog}_n(\mathsf{C},\mathsf{C})$$

are both equivalences, where

- *A sends C_n to the multilinear functor*
$$(X_1,\dots,X_n) \longrightarrow (C_n\wedge X_1\wedge\cdots\wedge X_n)_{h\Sigma_n},$$
and
- *$B = -\circ\Delta$, where $\Delta\colon X\mapsto (X,\dots,X)$ is the diagonal.*

So there's not really a difference between these different perspectives.

We'd like to push this analogy further: is it true that n-excisive functors are precisely the things you get by extending $(n-1)$-excisive functors by n-homogeneous excisive functors? Fortunately, this is true, for "nice" n-excisive functors (where "nice" isn't too restrictive).

Another thing about polynomials is that they're uniquely determined by $n+1$ points. There's an analogue for functors. Let $\mathsf{Set}_*^{\le n+1}$ denote the full subcategory of Set_* consisting of sets with cardinality at most $n+1$ (including the basepoint) and $i\colon \mathsf{Set}_*^{\le n+1}\hookrightarrow \mathsf{Top}_*$ be the usual inclusion.

Theorem 2.3 (Lurie)**.** *The n-excisive functors $F\colon \mathsf{Top}_*\to\mathsf{Sp}$ are precisely the functors arising as left Kan extension of a functor $\widetilde{F}\colon \mathsf{Set}_*^{\le n+1}\to\mathsf{Sp}$ along i.*

Interpolating between stable and unstable homotopy theory. Unfortunately, I didn't get everything that happened here, but the idea is to consider the Taylor tower of the identity $\mathsf{Top}_*\to\mathsf{Top}_*$. The first homogeneous piece is $\Omega^\infty\Sigma^\infty$, which somehow says that we see stable information, and after that is $\Omega^\infty(C_2\wedge X\wedge X)_{\Sigma_2}$ and so on. You can get a spectral sequence out of this.

The Blakers-Massey theorem is another manifestation or maybe explanation of the fact that Goodwillie calculus gets stable phenomena out of unstable ones.

Theorem 2.4 (Blakers-Massey)**.** *Consider a diagram indexed on the unit n-cube (the objects are the vertices, interpreted as a poset category using the dictionary order), and assume the map from the space at $(0,\dots,0)$ to the space at e_i is k_i-connected. Then, the arrow from the homotopy limit of this diagram to the space at $(0,\dots,0)$ is $(-1+n+\sum k_i)$-connected.*

So we don't quite have spectra at any finite level, but if you impose higher and higher excisiveness, you can't have bounded connectivity.

[4] Perhaps more generality is possible, but we'll worry about that later.

[5] This term is due to C. Wu. You might also hear *doubly naïve Σ_n-spectra* or *spectra with a Σ_n-action.*

Calculus of embeddings. Let M be a manifold, and consider presheaves of topological spaces on it, i.e. functors $F\colon O(M)^{\mathsf{op}} \to \mathsf{Top}$, where $O(M)$ is the poset category of open sets on M, ordered by inclusion. We restrict to the F such that

- if $U \subset V$ is an isotopy equivalence, then $F(U) \to F(V)$ is a homotopy equivalence, and
- $$F\left(\bigcup_i U_i\right) = \operatorname{holim} F(U_i),$$
  indexed by the inclusion relations among the U_i.

Definition 2.5. Such an F is an *n-excisive sheaf* if for any closed subsets $A_1, \dots, A_n \subseteq U$, the homotopy colimit of the "cube" diagram of $U \setminus \mathcal{A}$ for all $\mathcal{A} \subset \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ is $F(U)$.

For $n = 1$, this is the same as the usual sheaf condition (which is the strongest condition: the least amount of information is needed to determine it from local information).

3. Two paths to homotopy colimits: 9/27/17

"This was recently alluded to in Derived Memes for Spectral Schemes."

Today, Adrian spoke again, about two ways to think about homotopy colimits.

Recall that a *relative category* is a pair (C, W), where $\mathsf{W} \subseteq \mathsf{C}$ is a subcategory containing all isomorphisms. A *relative functor* between relative categories (C, W) and $(\mathsf{C}', \mathsf{W}')$ is a functor $F\colon \mathsf{C} \to \mathsf{C}'$ such that $F(\mathsf{W}) \subset \mathsf{W}'$. These are the settings for general abstract homotopy theory.

To really talk about homotopy (co)limits, we need ∞-categories. But there are five facts about ∞-categories that might make them easier to digest.

(1) ∞-categories generalize ordinary categories. This is true both as a statement to help with intuition, and as an embedding $\mathsf{Cat} \subset \mathsf{Cat}_\infty$.
(2) Any relative category determines an ∞-category.
(3) Any relative functor determines an ∞-functor.[6]
(4) Let (C, W) be a relative category and $\underline{\mathsf{C}}$ be the ∞-category it determines. Then, there's a canonical functor $L_{\mathsf{C}}\colon \mathsf{C} \to \underline{\mathsf{C}}$.
(5) In nice cases, the set of relative functors from (C, W) to $(\mathsf{C}', \mathsf{W}')$ determines the space of ∞-functors $\underline{\mathsf{C}} \to \underline{\mathsf{C}}'$.

Thus we can also work with relative categories, though with some niceness assumptions present.

Definition 3.1. Let (C, W) be a relative category and J be a small category. The homotopy colimit of a functor $D\colon \mathsf{J} \to \mathsf{C}$ is a presentation of $\varinjlim L_{\mathsf{C}} \circ D$ inside C.

Our running examples will be homotopy pushouts (and dually, homotopy pullbacks as homotopy limits).

Another way to think about this comes from the universal property for colimits: if C^{J} denotes the functor category, there's an adjunction

$$\mathsf{C}^{\mathsf{J}} \underset{\Delta}{\overset{\varinjlim}{\rightleftarrows}} \mathsf{C}, \tag{3.2}$$

where $\Delta(X)$ is the constant functor $\mathsf{J} \to \mathsf{C}$ sending all objects to X and all morphisms to id_X. This is true for any category C, but if in addition (C, W) is a relative category, we can formally invert the morphisms in W to define the homotopy category $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathsf{C})$; then, we have a derived version of (3.2):

$$\mathrm{Ho}(\mathsf{C}^{\mathsf{J}}) \underset{\mathrm{Ho}(\Delta)}{\overset{\mathrm{hocolim}}{\rightleftarrows}} \mathrm{Ho}(\mathsf{C}), \tag{3.3}$$

One simple idea is that it's possible to encode ∞-functors in relative categories, by functors F that *aren't* relative, as long as for every relative equivalence $E\colon \mathsf{D} \simeq \mathsf{C}$, $F \circ E$ is relative.

Definition 3.4. Let (C, W) and $(\mathsf{C}', \mathsf{W}')$ be relative categories, an endofunctor Q of C, and a functor $F\colon \mathsf{C} \to \mathsf{C}'$, a *left deformation* is a natural transformation $Q \Rightarrow \mathrm{id}_{\mathsf{C}}$ such that $F|_{\operatorname{Im} Q}$ is relative.

[6] ∞-functors are the correct notion of functor between ∞-categories; in most situations, these are just called "functors."

This includes examples such as (co)fibrant replacement, e.g. in the category of complexes of A-modules, let Q be cofibrant replacement (taking a projective resolution), and F tensoring with something which isn't necessarily flat over A. Then, F behaves badly, but not on projectives.

Proposition 3.5. *Given a left deformation Q such that $\operatorname{Im}(Q) \simeq \mathsf{C}$ under the natural inclusion, then $F \circ Q$ is automatically relative.*

It turns out which left deformation you use doesn't really matter, much like for cofibrant replacement: the natural transformation to the identity means that if Q and Q' are left deformations, you have a diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} Q'(Q(x)) \arrow[r, "\sim"] \arrow[d, "\wr"] & Q(x) \arrow[d, "\wr"] \\ Q'(x) \arrow[r, "\sim"] & x, \end{tikzcd}$$

where $\sim$ denotes weak equivalences (i.e. morphisms in W). You can use this to draw a diagram to define the homotopy colimit as a pushout:

$$\begin{tikzcd} F(\varnothing) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] \arrow[dr, "\sim"] & F(0) \arrow[dr, "\sim"] & \\ F(1) \arrow[dr, "\sim"] & Q(F(\varnothing)) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & Q(F(0)) \arrow[d] \\ & Q(F(1)) \arrow[r] & \operatorname{hocolim} F. \arrow[ul, phantom, "\ulcorner", very near start] \end{tikzcd}$$

That is, one way to compute the homotopy colimit is to cofibrantly replace, then compute an ordinary limit.

Example 3.6. One concrete model for the (homotopy type of the) homotopy pushout of X_0 and X_1 along maps $f\colon X_\varnothing \to X_0$ and $g\colon\ : X_\varnothing \to X_1$ in topological spaces is a *mapping cylinder* $X_0 \amalg X_\varnothing \times I \amalg X_1/\sim$, where we glue X_0 to $X_\varnothing \times \{0\}$ using f and X_1 to $X_\varnothing \times \{1\}$ using g. ◀

Another perspective is that this is the same data as a homotopy coherent data $h_0\colon X_0 \to Z$ and $h_1\colon X_1 \to Z$ (where Z is the mapping cylinder), in that $h_0 \circ f, h_1 \circ g\colon X_\varnothing \rightrightarrows Z$ are homotopic.

One can generalize this to the homotopy colimit over an arbitrary diagram involving a disjoint union indexed over n-simplices for every composition of n morphisms in the diagram, modulo an equivalence relation. The idea is that maps out of this space into Z corresponds exactly to a homotopy coherent diagram indexed by J.

It's possible to reconcile this perspective and the more abstract, categorical one, involving a way to replace homotopy colimits with ordinary colimits.

4. The Blakers-Massey theorem: 10/4/17

Today, Rok spoke on the proof of the Blakers-Massey theorem. All limits (colimits) in today's lecture are homotopy limits (homotopy colimits).

Let's start by recalling some things we already know. Recall that if S is a set, an *S-cube* is a map $\mathcal{X}\colon \mathcal{P}(S) \to S$, where we denote $\mathcal{X}(T) = X_T$. Such a $\mathcal{X}$ is *k-Cartesian* if the natural map

$$X_\varnothing \longrightarrow \varinjlim_{T \neq \varnothing} X_T$$

is k-connected. The dual notion of *k-co-Cartesian* asks for the natural map

$$\varprojlim_{T \subsetneq S} X_T \longrightarrow X_S$$

is k-connected. $\mathcal{X}$ is *strongly (homotopy) co-Cartesian* if all of its faces are co-Cartesian (i.e. k-co-Cartesian for every k).

Lemma 4.1. *Let $\mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{Y}$ be n-cubes. Then, $f\colon \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$ is k-Cartesian as an $(n+1)$-cube iff $\mathcal{F}_y := \operatorname{fib}_y(f)$ is a k-Cartesian n-cube for all $y \in Y_\varnothing$.*

By the fiber we mean the homotopy fiber.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{Z}$ be $f\colon \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$ interpreted as an $(n+1)$-cube, and $\widetilde{\mathcal{Y}}$ be $\mathrm{id}\colon \mathcal{Y} \to \mathcal{Y}$ interpreted as an $(n+1)$-cube. Therefore we have a diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} X_\varnothing \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \varinjlim_{T\neq\varnothing} \mathcal{Z}_T \arrow[d] \\ Y_\varnothing \arrow[r, "\sim"] & \varinjlim_{T\neq\varnothing} \widetilde{\mathcal{Y}}_T. \end{tikzcd}$$

Therefore we obtain a map

$$\mathrm{fib}(X_\varnothing \to Y_\varnothing) \longrightarrow \mathrm{fib}\left(\varinjlim_{T\neq\varnothing} \mathcal{Z}_T \to \varinjlim_{T\neq\varnothing} \widetilde{\mathcal{Y}}_T\right) \simeq \varinjlim_{\substack{T\neq\varnothing\\ T\subseteq[n+1]}} \left(\mathcal{Z}_T - \widetilde{\mathcal{Y}}_T\right). \tag{4.2}$$

But looking at the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{fib}(\mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathcal{X} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathcal{Y} \arrow[d, "\mathrm{id}"] \\ * \arrow[r] & \mathcal{Y} \arrow[r, "\mathrm{id}"] & \mathcal{Y}, \end{tikzcd}$$

the right-hand side of (4.2) is also weakly equivalent to

$$\varinjlim_{\substack{T\neq\varnothing\\ T\subseteq[n]}} \mathrm{fib}(\mathcal{X}_T - \mathcal{Y}_T),$$

so we're done. ⊠

We can use this to interpret the Blakers-Massey theorem in terms of more familiar results in algebraic topology.

Theorem 4.3 (Blakers-Massey, dimension 2)**.** *Suppose $\mathcal{X}$ is the diagram*

$$\begin{tikzcd} X_\varnothing \arrow[r, "f_2"] \arrow[d, "f_1"] & X_2 \arrow[d] \\ X_1 \arrow[r] & X_{12}, \end{tikzcd} \tag{4.4}$$

and suppose it is co-Cartesian. If each f_i is k_i-connected, then $\mathcal{X}$ is $(k_1 + k_2 - 1)$-Cartesian.

There's also a dual version. This implies that

$$X_\varnothing \longrightarrow X_1 \times_{X_{12}} X_2$$

is $(k_1 + k_2 - 1)$-connected.

Corollary 4.5 (Freudenthal suspension theorem)**.** *Suppose X is k-connected. Then, the map $X \to \Omega\Sigma X$ is $(2k - 1)$-connected.*

Proof. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & * \arrow[d] \\ * \arrow[r] & \Sigma X. \end{tikzcd}$$

The two arrows coming out of X are k-connected, so by Theorem 4.3, the map

$$X \longrightarrow * \times_{\Sigma X} * \simeq \Omega\Sigma X$$

is $(2k - 1)$-connected. ⊠

This says that highly connected spaces are close to being stable: taking $\Omega\Sigma$ of a highly connected space doesn't change it within a large range.

Definition 4.6. An *excisive triad* $(X; A, B)$ is three spaces X, A, and B such that $A, B \subset X$, $X = A \cup B$, and $A \cap B$ is a nonempty, connected space.

Corollary 4.7 (Homotopy excision)**.** *Let $(X; A, B)$ be an excisive triad. Suppose that $(A, A \cap B)$ is k-connected and $(B, A \cap B)$ is ℓ-connected. Then, the inclusion map $(A, A \cap B) \to (X, B)$ is $(k + \ell - 1)$-connected.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.1, it suffices to prove that the map $A \cap B \to A \times_X B$ is $(k + \ell - 1)$-connected. Then, by Van Kampen's theorem, the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} A \cap B \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & B \arrow[d] \\ A \arrow[r] & X \end{tikzcd}$$

is co-Cartesian, and the arms are k- and ℓ-connected, so Theorem 4.3 applies and we're done. ⊠

The proof of the general Blakers-Massey theorem is inductive on the dimension, and Theorem 4.3 will be our base case.

Proof of Theorem 4.3. First, let's tackle a special case: we'll show that if e^d denotes a d-dimensional cell, the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & X \cup e^{d_2} \arrow[d] \\ X \cup e^{d_1} \arrow[r] & X \cup e^{d_1} \cup e^{d_2} \end{tikzcd}$$

induces a $(d_1 + d_2 - 3)$-connected.

This ultimately depends on a transversality argument, which is where the topology sneakes in. The sketch is that if p is in the interior of e^{d_1} and q is in the interior of e^{d_2}, we want to consider a diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} Y \setminus \{p, q\} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & Y \setminus \{p\} \arrow[d] \\ Y \setminus \{q\} \arrow[r] & Y, \end{tikzcd}$$

inducing a map

$$g\colon (D', \partial D') \longrightarrow (Y \setminus p \times_Y Y \setminus q, Y \setminus \{p, q\}).$$

Let

$$G(x, t_1, t_2) \coloneqq (g(x_1, t_1), g(x_2, t_2)) \in \check{e}^{d_1} \times \check{e}^{d_2}.$$

This is transverse to (p, q) if $i + 2 < d_1 + d_2$, hence $(p, q) \notin \mathrm{Im}(G)$ in this range. (Checking transversality is neither trivial nor terrible.)

Now we'll use this to prove the general theorem (still in dimension 2). By CW approximation, we can replace (4.4) with

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & X \cup Y_1 \arrow[d] \\ X \cup Y_2 \arrow[r] & X \cup Y, \end{tikzcd}$$

where Y_1 (resp. Y_2) is the set of cells of dimension greater than k_1 (resp. k_2), and Y is the set of all of the cells. Since we're interested in the attaching map $(D^i, \partial D^i) \to (X \cup Y, X)$, which necessarily only hits finitely many cells, we can assume we're only attaching a finite number of cells.

This means we can induct over the set of cells, attaching them one at a time, and this is the special case we proved above. ⊠

Let's also talk about the general case.

Theorem 4.8 (Blakers-Massey (Goodwillie))**.** *Let $\mathcal{X}$ be a strongly co-Cartesian n-cube, and assume $\mathcal{X}_\varnothing \to \mathcal{X}_{\{i\}}$ is k_i-connected. Then, $\mathcal{X}$ is $(k_1 + \cdots + k_n + 1 - n)$-Cartesian.*

What does this mean geometrically? We have n spaces, and we want to do as many pushouts as we can. There's another, more geometric statement, which is the original one

Theorem 4.9 (Blakers-Whitehead (1953))**.** *Let $\mathfrak{U}$ be a finite open cover of X, and for each $U \in \mathfrak{U}$, let*

$$A_{(U)} \coloneqq \bigcap_{\substack{V \in \mathfrak{U} \\ V \neq U}} U.$$

If the map $A_{(U)} \hookrightarrow A_U$ is k_U-connected, then for $i < 1 - |\mathfrak{U}| + \sum_{U \in \mathfrak{U}} k_U$, $\pi_i(X; A_U \text{ for } U \in \mathfrak{U}) = 0$.

Proof sketch. Let's assume $n = |\mathfrak{U}| = 3$. In this case, we can reduce to a cube of attaching cells as in the proof of Theorem 4.3: we want to prove that

$$\begin{tikzcd}
X \arrow[rr] \arrow[dr] \arrow[dd] & & X \cup e_1 \arrow[dr] \arrow[dd] & \\
& X \cup e_2 \arrow[rr] \arrow[dd] & & X \cup e_2 \cup e_1 \arrow[dd] \\
X \cup e_3 \arrow[rr] \arrow[dr] & & X \cup e_1 \cup e_3 \arrow[dr] & \\
& X \cup e_3 \cup e_2 \arrow[rr] & & X \cup e_1 \cup e_2 \cup e_3
\end{tikzcd}$$

is $(d_1 + d_2 + d_3)$-Cartesian (where the attaching map for e_i is d_i-connected). To prove this, one applies Theorem 4.3 to each of the three faces containing the vertex X. This gets you that each face is $(d_1+d_2+d_3-1)$-co-Cartesian, but that's not strong enough — we actually need a stronger version of Theorem 4.3: under the theorem assumptions, if $\mathcal{X}$ j-connected, then it's $\min\{k_1 + k_2 - 1, j - 1\}$-Cartesian. This is not hard to prove, and gets you the $d_1 + d_2 + d_3 - 2$ needed. ⊠

5. Snaith splitting: 10/11/17

6. Manifold calculus: 10/18/17

Today, Adrian spoke about manifold calculus.

Recall that if $F\colon \mathsf{Top} \to \mathsf{Sp}$ is a functor preserving filtered colimits, then F is n-excisive if it is the left Kan extenson of F restricted to the subcategory of sets of at most n elements.

Definition 6.1. Let X be a topological space; then, Open_X denotes the poset category of open subsets of X, ordered by inclusion.

Let M be a manifold (always we will assume smooth and Hausdorff); we'll consider presheaves on M, functors $F\colon \mathsf{Open}_X \to \mathsf{Top}$.

Definition 6.2. Such a presheaf is an *isotopy functor* if

1. it takes filtered homotopy colimits to homotopy limits, and
2. for every *isotopy equivalence* $I\colon U \hookrightarrow V$ in Open_X,[7] the induced map $F(V) \to F(U)$ is a homotopy equivalence.

This feels like a sheaf condition, but isn't. We'll get there.

Definition 6.3. F is *polynomial of degree* $\le k$ if for all $U \in \mathsf{Open}_X$ and pairwise disjoint, closed subsets $A_1, \dots, A_k \subseteq U$, the cube defined by the function $\mathcal{P}([k]) \to \mathsf{Top}$ defined by

$$S \longmapsto F\left(U \setminus \bigcup_{i \in S} A_i\right)$$

is homotopy Cartesian.

[7]That is, there's an $F\colon V \hookrightarrow U$ such that $i \circ f$ and $f \circ i$ are isotopic to the identity.

For example, when $k = 1$, we ask for the square

$$\begin{tikzcd} F(U) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & F(U \setminus A_0) \arrow[d] \\ F(U \setminus A_1) \arrow[r] & F(U \setminus (A_0 \cup A_1)) \end{tikzcd}$$

to be a homotopy pullback square.

Definition 6.4. For all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathsf{Open}_M^k \subset \mathsf{Open}_M$ be the full subcategory on the open subsets of M diffeomorphic to a disjoint union of k balls.

Theorem 6.5. *F is polynomial of degree $\leq k$ iff it's the left Kan extension of $F|_{\mathsf{Open}_M^k}$.*

We will now endow Open_M with a family of Grothendieck toposes $\mathscr{I}_k$; in $\mathscr{I}_k$, we say that a covering of $U \in \mathsf{Open}_M$ is a set $\{V_j\}_{j \in J}$ of open subsets of U such that for all k-tuples of points $a_1, \dots, a_k \in U$, there is some j such that $a_1, \dots, a_k \in V_j$.

For example, on S^2, $S^2 \setminus (0,0,1)$, $S^2 \setminus (1,0,0)$, and $S^2 \setminus (0,1,0)$ is a cover of $U = S^2$ in $\mathscr{I}_2$ (any two points must be in one of these three sets). Thus being a cover for $\mathscr{I}_k$ is harder as k increases, and hence being a sheaf in the $\mathscr{I}_k$-topology is also harder.

Theorem 6.6. *F is polynomial of degree $\leq k$ iff it's an ∞-sheaf with respect to $\mathscr{I}_k$.*

Example 6.7.

(1) For $k = 1$, consider the functor $U \mapsto C^\infty(U, X)$, sending U to the space of smooth maps from U to X.
(2) For a related example (also $k = 1$), let $F(U)$ be the space of immersions $U \hookrightarrow X$.
(3) For a functor which is polynomial of degree $\leq k$, consider the map $U \mapsto C^\infty(U^{\amalg k}, M)$. ◂

Anyways, this formalism will allow us to construct Taylor approximations to isotopy functors $F\colon \mathsf{Open}_M \to \mathsf{Top}$ by restricting to Open_M^k and left Kan extending. For an open $U \subseteq M$, let

$$T^k F(U) := \operatorname*{holim}_{D^n \amalg \cdots \amalg D^n \subset U} F(D^n \amalg \cdots \amalg D^n),$$

where we take a k-fold disjoint union.

Remark. Let Emb_n denote the category of n-manifolds and embeddings. There's an analogue of $\mathscr{I}_k$, which is the first thing you'd write down. For nice functors $\mathsf{Emb}^{\mathsf{op}} \to \mathsf{Top}$, sheafification is the same thing as polynomial approximation. ◂

7. Factorization homology: 10/25/17

Today, Rok spoke about the relationship between factorization homology (aka topological chiral homology) and Goodwillie calculus.

Let Man_n denote the category whose objects are n-manifolds and whose morphisms $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathsf{Man}_n}(M, N)$ are the space of embeddings $M \hookrightarrow N$ (this is a topological space, so we can consider Man_n as an ∞-category). Similarly, let $\mathsf{Man}_n^{\mathrm{fr}}$ be the category whose objects are *framed n-manifolds*, i.e. n-manifolds M together with a trivialization of TM, and morphisms embeddings which respect the framing.

Let Disc_n be the full subcategory of Man_n spanned by $(\mathbb{R}^n)^{\amalg i}$ for $i \in \mathbb{N}$ (so, spanned by disjoint unions of discs), and $\mathsf{Disc}_n^{\mathrm{fr}}$ be the full subcategory of $\mathsf{Man}_n^{\mathrm{fr}}$ spanned by $(\mathbb{R}^n)^{\amalg i}$ with the standard framing. Again, morphism spaces mean we can turn these into ∞-categories.

These are all symmetric monoidal ∞-categories, i.e. ∞-categories C with a tensor product $\otimes\colon \mathsf{C} \times \mathsf{C} \to \mathsf{C}$ and a unit $\mathbf{1} \in \mathsf{C}$, plus some data encoding associativity, commutativity, etc.: in each case, the tensor product is disjoint union, and the unit the empty manifold.

Remark. Other examples of symmetric monoidal categories include $\mathsf{Top}^\times$, whose monoidal product is direct product, and whose unit is a point; $\mathsf{Top}^\amalg$, whose monoidal product is disjoint union and whose unit is $\varnothing$; Sp with the smash product and $\mathbb{S}$, and chain complexes with direct sum, and $\mathbf{1} = 0$. ◂

A *symmetric monoidal functor* is (roughly) a functor $F\colon \mathsf{C} \to \mathsf{D}$ between symmetric monoidal categories together with data of equivalences $F(X \otimes_{\mathsf{C}}) \cong F(X) \otimes_{\mathsf{D}} F(Y)$ and $F(\mathbf{1}_{\mathsf{C}}) \cong F(\mathbf{1}_{\mathsf{D}})$.

Definition 7.1. Let C be a symmetric monoidal ∞-category. An *n-disc algebra* in C is a symmetric monoidal functor $A\colon \mathsf{Disc}_n \to \mathsf{C}$.

n-disc algebras form an ∞-category $\mathsf{Alg}_{\mathsf{Disc}_n}(\mathsf{C}) := \mathsf{Fun}^{\otimes}(\mathsf{Disc}_n, \mathsf{C})$.

An n-disc algebra A has a lot of extra structure. If we abuse notation to say that $A := A(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then $A((\mathbb{R}^n)^{\amalg k}) = A^{\otimes k}$, and $A(\varnothing) \simeq \mathbf{1}$. This leads to an $\mathbb{E}_n$-structure on A: for any embedding of n little discs $(\mathbb{R}^n)^{\amalg k} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, we get a multiplication $A^{\otimes k} \to A$, and we can move these discs around, producing an $\mathbb{E}_n$-structure.

But this is not all that we get. The action of O_n on $\mathbb{R}^n$ defines morphisms $\rho_Q\colon A \to A$ for every $Q \in \mathrm{O}_n$ which respect the $\mathbb{E}_n$-structure, hence an O_n-action on the $\mathbb{E}_n$-algebra A. You can encode this into a functor $B\mathrm{O}_n \to \mathsf{Alg}_{\mathbb{E}_n}(\mathsf{C})$. This is all of the structure you get: from such a functor, it's possible to recover the original functor A.

However, in the framed world, there's a lot less room to do stuff: a framed embedding $\mathbb{R}^n \hookrightarrow M$ is determined by a point of M and a local framing of M around it. The upshot is that $\mathsf{Alg}_{\mathsf{Disc}_n^{\mathrm{fr}}}(\mathsf{C}) \simeq \mathsf{Alg}_{\mathbb{E}_n}(\mathsf{C})$.

Since a manifold can be covered by discs, one might ask to average things specified by discs, i.e. to average n-disc algebras over a manifold M. This is factorization homology, and is a sort of dual to Goodwillie calculus.

Definition 7.2. Let $A \in \mathsf{Alg}_{\mathsf{Disc}_n}(\mathsf{C})$ and M be an n-manifold. Then, the *factorization homology* of M with values in A is

$$\int_M A := \varinjlim\left((\mathsf{Disc}_n)_{/M} \xrightarrow{\text{forget}} \mathsf{Disc}_n \xrightarrow{A} \mathsf{C} \right).$$

Equivalently, this is the left Kan extension of A along the embedding $\mathsf{Disc}_n \hookrightarrow \mathsf{Man}_n$, but this definition is nice because it's reminiscent of the definition of global sections of a stack $\mathcal{X}$:

$$\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{X}) := \varinjlim_{\operatorname{Spec} A \to X} A.$$

Example 7.3.

(1) Let C be the category of chain complexes over a field k, with direct sum as its monoidal category. Then, everything is an n-disc algebra. In this case, for an n-manifold M,

$$\int_M V \cong C_*(M, V).$$

(2) For any C and n-disc algebra A,

$$\int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^{\amalg k}} A = A((\mathbb{R}^n)^{\amalg k}) = A^{\otimes k}.$$

So on discs, we always know factorization homology, but when we have to glue things together it's less clear. ◀

Now let's turn to something very different-looking which is actually the same thing.

Definition 7.4. A *homology theory for n-manifolds* valued in a symmetric monoidal category C is a symmetric monoidal functor $H\colon \mathsf{Man}_n \to \mathsf{C}$ such that if $M = U \cup V$, where $U, V \subset M$ are open adn $U \cap V \cong W \times \mathbb{R}$ for some $(n-1)$-manifold W, then

$$H(M) \cong H(U) \otimes_{H(U \cap V)} H(V).$$

The first property is additivity; the second is an excision property. The category of homology theories for n-manifolds valued in C is denoted $\mathcal{H}_n(\mathsf{C})$.

Theorem 7.5 (Francis)**.** *There's an equivalence of ∞-categories $\mathcal{H}_n(\mathsf{C}) \cong \mathsf{Alg}_{\mathsf{Disc}_n}(\mathsf{C})$, where the forward direction restricts a homology theory to its value on Disc_n, and the reverse direction is $A \mapsto \int_{\_} A$.*

So homology theories for n-manifolds aren't really anything new. But what this tells us is very important: *factorization homology satisfies excision.*

Example 7.6. Let's do something over a circle: let A be an $\mathbb{E}_1$-algebra in spectra, i.e. a ring spectrum that's homotopy associative. We're going to compute factorization homology of S^1 valued in A.

Let U be the left half of the circle and V be the right half of the circle; then, U and V are diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}$, so $A(U), A(V) \cong A$. Moreover, $U \cap V \cong (\mathbb{R})^{\amalg 2}$, so $A(U \cap V) = A \wedge A^{\mathrm{op}}$. Thus,

$$\int_{S^1} A = A(U) \otimes_{A(U\cap V)} A(V) = A \wedge_{A\wedge A^{\mathrm{op}}} A = THH(A).$$

This is one great reason to care about factorization homology: it gives you THH! In particular, you can read off the S^1-action on THH as coming from the $\mathrm{Diff}(S^1) \simeq O_2$-action on S^1. ◂

Example 7.7. Another fun example: suppose A is an $\mathbb{E}_\infty$-algebra over C; then, we can take its factorization homology in the same way that we did for n-disc algebras. Then,

$$\int_M A \simeq M \otimes A.$$

That is, we take an M-shaped diagram for A and take its colimit. ◂

8. Factorization homology II: 11/1/17

Rok spoke again about factorization homology again.

Recall that Man_n denotes the ∞-category of n-manifolds with embeddings for morphisms, Disc_n is the full subcategory spanned by disjoint unions of copies of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $\mathsf{Disc}_n^{\le k}$ is the full subcategory spanned by disjoint unions of at most k copies of $\mathbb{R}^n$. For an n-manifold M, there are relative versions $\mathsf{Man}_{n/M}$ and $\mathsf{Disc}_{n/M}$, where we consider manifolds and discs embedded in M.

Remark. It's a theorem of Lurie and Francis that the ∞-category Disc_n is the localization (in the ∞-categorical sense) of the ordinary category of discs at the subcategory of isotopy equivalences. ◂

We've discussed manifold calculus before. For nice $F\colon \mathsf{Man}_n^{\mathsf{op}} \to \mathsf{C}$, its k-excisive approximation (polynomial) P_kF is the right Kan extension of $F|_{(\mathsf{Disc}_n^{\le k})^{\mathsf{op}}}$ along the inclusion $(\mathsf{Disc}_n^{\le k})^{\mathsf{op}} \to \mathsf{Man}_n^{\mathsf{op}}$. Then there is a Taylor tower $P_\infty F := \varprojlim P_nF \to \cdots \to P_2F \to P_1F$. $P_\infty F$ is also the right Kan extension of $F|_{\mathsf{Disc}_n^{\mathsf{op}}}$ along the inclusion $\mathsf{Disc}_n^{\mathsf{op}} \to \mathsf{Man}_n$.

Dually, one could set this up for a covariant functor $F\colon \mathsf{Man}_n \to \mathsf{C}$, where now P_kF is the left Kan extension of $F|_{\mathsf{Disc}_n^{\le k}}$ along inclusion into Man_n. Now we have a "cotower" $P_1F \to P_2F \to \cdots \to P_\infty F$, which is the left Kan extension of $F|_{\mathsf{Disc}_n}$ along $\mathsf{Disc}_n \hookrightarrow \mathsf{Man}_n$.

Example 8.1. Let $A\colon \mathsf{Disc}_1^{\mathrm{fr}} \to \mathsf{Sp}$ be symmetric monoidal, i.e. A is an E_1-algebra in ring spectra. Then

$$P_1A(S^1) \cong \varinjlim_{\mathbb{R}\hookrightarrow S^1} A(\mathbb{R}) \simeq A \coprod A \vee AA \simeq A \wedge (0 \coprod_A 0) \simeq A \vee \Sigma A.$$

So the "Taylor cotower" is a map $P_1A(S^1) \to P_\infty A(S^!) = \int_{S^1} A$, i.e. a map $A \vee \Sigma A \to THH(A)$. ◂

Recall that from Adrian's talk that for an n-manifold M, the category of k-excisive functors $\mathsf{Man}_{n/M} \to \mathsf{C}$ is equivalent to the category of C-valued sheaves on $\mathsf{Man}_{n/M}$ in the k^{th} Weiss (Grothendieck) topology τ_k^{Weiss}, where $\mathfrak{U}$ is a cover of U in τ_k^{Weiss} iff $\bigcup_{V\in\mathfrak{U}} V = U$ andfor all $x_1, \dots, x_k \in U$, there's a $V \in \mathfrak{U}$ such that $x_1, \dots, x_k \in V$.

Definition 8.2. Let M be a space. Its *Ran space* is $\mathrm{Ran}(M) := \{S \subseteq M \text{ finite, nonempty}\}$. For any $A \subseteq \mathrm{Ran}(M)$,

$$\operatorname{supp} A := \bigcup_{S\in A} S$$

as a subset of M, and $A, B \subseteq \mathrm{Ran}(M)$ are *independent* if their supports do not intersect.

The *factorization product* of independent $A, B \subseteq \mathrm{Ran}(M)$ is

$$A * B := \{S \amalg T \mid S \in A, T \in B\}.$$

If $\mathfrak{U} = \{U_1, \dots, U_k\}$ is a finite set of open, disjoint subsets of M, let

$$\mathrm{Ran}(\mathfrak{U}) := \mathrm{Ran}(U_1) * \cdots * \mathrm{Ran}(U_k)$$

We let these generate the topology on $\mathrm{Ran}(M)$ as a topological space.

Theorem 8.3 (Beilinson-Drinfeld)**.** *If M is connected, then* $\mathrm{Ran}(M)$ *is contractible.*

We're going to use that to relate manifold calculus with embedding calculus as follows: the assignment $f_i\colon (\mathbb{R}^n)^{\amalg k} \hookrightarrow M$ to $\mathrm{Ran}(\{f_i(\mathbb{R}^n)\}_{i=1}^k)$ defines a functor $\mathsf{Disc}_{n/M} \to O(\mathrm{Ran}(M))$ (recall the latter category is the category of open subsets of $\mathrm{Ran}(M)$). We want to write an algebra $A\colon \mathsf{Disc}_{n/M} \to \mathsf{C}$ as a C-valued cosheaf on $O(\mathrm{Ran}(M))$. Clearly not all cosheaves can be realized in this way, but maybe some of them can.

You might think you'd only get locally constant cosheaves, but this is not right: discs can fuse. Instead, what you get is constructible sheaves.

Let $\mathrm{Ran}^{\le k}(M)$ denote the space of nonempty subsets of cardinality at most k, a closed subset of $\mathrm{Ran}(M)$. Then we have a filtration $\mathrm{Ran}^{\le 1}(M) \subset \mathrm{Ran}^{\le 2}(M) \subseteq \cdots$ of $\mathrm{Ran}(M)$, with strate $\mathrm{Ran}^k(M) \coloneqq \mathrm{Ran}^{\le k}(M)/\mathrm{Ran}^{\le (k-1)}(M)$, which is homotopy equivalent to the configuration space of M.

Definition 8.4. A cosheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $\mathrm{Ran}(M)$ is *factorizable* if for all open, independent $U, V \subset \mathrm{Ran}(M)$,the natural map

$$\mathcal{F}(U) \otimes \mathcal{F}(V) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(U * V)$$

is an isomorphism.

Theorem 8.5 (Lurie)**.** *For a connected n-manifold M, there's an equivalence of categories* $\mathsf{Alg}_{\mathsf{Disc}_{n/M}}(\mathsf{C}) \simeq \mathsf{coShv}^{\mathrm{constr}}(\mathrm{Ran}(M))^{\mathsf{fact}}$.

So you could think of factorization homology $\int_M A$ as $\Gamma(M;\mathcal{F})$. This is closely related to the idea of integrating over a configuration space in physics.

There's a consistent analogy with algebraic geometry, replacing a manifold M with an algebraic curve X, $\mathrm{Ran}(M)$ with the *Ran pro-scheme* $\mathrm{Ran}(X)$, constructible sheaves with $\mathcal{D}$-modules: $\mathsf{Mod}_{\mathcal{D}(X)} \cong \mathsf{IndCoh}(X_{\mathrm{dR}})$. From both of these one gets factorization algebras (or chiral algebras). There's an interesting example related to the geometric Satake theorem which looks at this in the context of the affine Grassmannian.

9. Manifold calculus is *not* a higher h-principle: 11/8/17

"It's good you came, because this is the first talk I've given that make sense."

Today, Adrian spoke.

It is often said that manifold calculus is a higher version of the h-principle for differential equations. This is not (yet) literally true as stated, but certainly there are analogies between the two.

Definition 9.1. Let M and N be smooth manifolds. The *space of k-jets* $\mathcal{J}^k(M,N)$ is the space of triples (x,y,f) where $y \in N$, $f\colon M \to N$, and $x \in f^{-1}(y)$, modulo the relation where $(x,y,f) \sim (x',y',f')$ if $x = x'$, $y = y'$, and $T^k|_x f = T^k|_x f'$.

$\mathcal{J}^k(M,N)$ is a smooth manifold, encoding all information up to k^{th}-order about functions from m to n.

Definition 9.2. A *differential equation* is a map[8] $G\colon \mathcal{J}^k(M,N) \to \mathbb{R}$.

This makes sense: you're asking for information on the first k derivatives of functions $f\colon M \to N$.

Example 9.3. If $M, N = \mathbb{R}$, then $J^1(\mathbb{R},\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}$, so a $G\colon \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function $G(x, f(x), f'(x))$. The usual differential equation is of the form $G(x,f(x),f'(x)) = 0$, so as usual solutions of G are zeros of the equation. ◀

More generally, a *differential relation* is a subset $R \subseteq \mathcal{J}^k(M,N)$. For example, one might ask that the differential equation be true up to a factor of ε, or that the curvarure on your manifold be bounded below, or so on.

The traditional h-principle. Let $R \subseteq \mathcal{J}^k(M,N)$ be a differential relation. We define its *space of solutions* to be

$$\mathrm{Sol}_R \coloneqq \{f\colon M \to N \mid \mathrm{Im}(j^k f) \subset R\}.$$

That is, the k^{th} jet of f maps into the jet space, but we want it to hit R.

The space of *formal solutions*, denoted Form_R, is the space of sections $R \to M$.

Definition 9.4. We say that the *h-principle is satisfied* if the map $\mathrm{Sol}_M \to \mathrm{Form}_M$ is an equivalence. If the map is ℓ-connected, we say the *ℓ-parametric h-principle* is satisfied.

[8] Some regularity is imposed here.

Example 9.5. Let $R \subset \mathcal{J}^1(M, N)$ be the space of (x, y, φ) such that φ is injective; then, Sol_R is the space of immersions $M \hookrightarrow N$, and Form_R is the space of *formal immersions*, which are injections on each tangent space.

Smale proved that if $\dim M < \dim N$, then the h-principle is satisfied: the space of formal immersions is homotopy equivalent to the space of immersions.

One way to study this is to consider the sequence

$$\mathrm{Hom}(TM, f^*TN) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Form}_R \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{Man}(M, N).$$

The first term is telling us about characteristic classes, and the second term is about the space of immersions. If N is contractible, then the space of smooth maps to N is contractible. Thus, for example, the space of immersions $S^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ is contractible. ◂

The sheaf-theoretic h-principle. Let F be a sheaf of topological spaces on M. Then, we can form $\widetilde{F}$, a sheaf of spaces on $M \times M$, by $U, V \mapsto \underline{\mathsf{Top}}(U, F(V))$, and let $F^* := \widetilde{F}|_\Delta$. There is a comparison map $c\colon F \to F^*$, and we say *the h-principle is satisfied* if it induces homotopy equivalences $F(U) \simeq F^*(U)$ for all open $U \subset M$.

Example 9.6. Suppose F is the sheaf of locally constant functions. Then, F^* is the sheaf of continuous functions. It's worth looking at stalks to see this: locally, we're looking at maps $p\colon V \to F(V) = \mathbb{R}$ that glue. ◂

10. Stiefel-Whitney classes: 11/15/17

11. Orthogonal Calculus: 11/29/17

The goal of today's talk is, rather than get involved in the details of the constructions of orthogonal calculus, to summarize what features it has and then describe some interesting examples.

12. The features of orthogonal calculus

Let $\mathscr{I}$ denote the category of finite-dimensional real Hilbert spaces, with morphisms isometric embeddings. This is the same category used to define orthogonal spectra.

Definition 12.1. A functor $F\colon \mathscr{I} \to \mathsf{Top}$ is *continuous* if the evaluation map

$$ev\colon \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathscr{I}}(V, W) \times F(V) \to F(W)$$

is continuous for all $V, W \in \mathscr{I}$.

One's first key examples is $V \mapsto B\mathrm{O}(V)$; more generally, one uses this formalism to study spaces with a filtration indexed by inner product spaces (e.g. $B\mathrm{O}$ or $B\mathrm{Top}$).

Definition 12.2. Let $\gamma_n(V, W) \to \mathrm{Hom}(V, W)$ be the vector bundle whose fiber over f is $\operatorname{coker} f \otimes \mathbb{R}^n$, and let $T_n(V, W) \in \mathsf{Top}_*$ denote its Thom space. There's a continuous composition map

$$T_n(V, W) \wedge T_n(U, V) \longrightarrow T_n(U, W).$$

The n^{th} *jet category* (of $\mathscr{I}_0$), denoted $\mathscr{I}_n$, is the category whose objects are the same as $\mathscr{I}$ and whose morphisms are $T_n(V, W)$; in particular, it's enriched over Top_*.

$\mathscr{I}_0$ is the same thing as $\mathscr{I}$, but with base points added.

Definition 12.3. A functor $F\colon \mathscr{I}_n \to \mathsf{Top}_*$ is *pointed continuous* if it's pointed, in that

$$F\colon T_n(V, W) \to \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathsf{Top}_*}(F(V), F(W))$$

is pointed, and it's continuous, in that the evaluation map

$$T_n(V, W) \wedge F(W) \longrightarrow F(V)$$

is continuous.

Let $g\colon E \to F$ be a natural transformation; if $g_V\colon E(V) \to F(V)$ is a homotopy equivalence for all V, we call g an *equivalence*. The category of pointed-continuous functors on $\mathscr{I}_n$ and natural transformations between them will be denoted $\mathcal{E}_n$.

Let $m \leq n$. Then, $\mathscr{I}_m \hookrightarrow \mathscr{I}_n$, so we can restrict a functor in $\mathcal{E}_n$ to $\mathscr{I}_m$, defining a restriction map $\mathrm{res}^n_m \colon \mathcal{E}_n \to \mathcal{E}_m$.

Lemma 12.4. *res^n_m has a right adjoint, denoted ind^n_m.*

Definition 12.5. The n^{th} *derivative* of $F \colon \mathscr{I} \to \mathsf{Top}$ is $F^{(n)} := \mathrm{ind}^n_0 \colon \mathscr{I}_n \to \mathsf{Top}_*$.

For the first derivative, we have an explicit formula.

Proposition 12.6. *For any V,*

$$F^{(1)}(V) \simeq \mathrm{hofib}(F(V) \to \Omega F(\mathbb{R} \oplus V))$$

Suppose $F \in \mathcal{E}_m$. Thus it restricts to a functor om $\mathscr{I}_0$, and provides a natural transformation

$$\sigma \colon \Sigma^{mV} F(W) \longrightarrow F(V \oplus W),$$

which is more or less an evaluation map. In fact, the data of $F|_{\mathscr{I}_0}, \sigma$ determines F.

This is almost the data of a coordinate-free spectrum,[9] except for the factor of m: we might hope to define the spectrum $\mathbf{\Theta} F$ to send $mV \mapsto F(V)$ and have bonding maps induced from σ. And this is actually sufficient — this is a cofinal system, hence defines a spectrum up to weak equivalence. We denote this spectrum $\mathbf{\Theta} F$.

Definition 12.7. If $F \colon \mathscr{I} \to \mathsf{Top}$ is continuous, then $\mathbf{\Theta} F^{(i)}$ is called the i^{th} *derivative at infinity* of F.

Another cool feature of orthogonal calculus is that the orthogonal group acts on everything. More precisely, there's an action of O_n on $\mathscr{I}_n$ which fixes objects and on morphisms is defined by $A \cdot (f, x) := (f, Ax)$. We'll call this action $\lambda \colon \mathrm{O}_n \to \mathrm{Aut}(\mathscr{I}_n)$. O_n also acts on $\mathcal{E}_n$ by $A \cdot F := F \circ \lambda(A^{-1})$, and trivially on morphisms.

Proposition 12.8. *This action induces a left O_n-action on $F^{(n)}$ such that the evaluation map*

$$T_n(V, W) \wedge F^{(n)}(W) \longrightarrow F^{(n)}(W)$$

and the universal map $u \colon F^{(n)}(W) \to F(W)$ are O_n-equivariant.

We can also get O_n to act on $\mathbf{\Theta} F^{(n)}$, though here we need a little more room. Let $\mathbf{\Theta}^\sharp F^{(n)}$ denote the spectrum which sends

$$V \longmapsto \Omega^\infty(S^V \wedge \mathbf{\Theta} F^{(n)}),$$

with bonding maps induced from those of $\mathbf{\Theta} F^{(n)}$. Then we have a natural map $\mathbf{\Theta} F^{(n)} \to \mathbf{\Theta}^\sharp F^{(n)}$, which is a homotopy equivalence.

Since

$$\Omega^\infty(S^V \wedge \mathbf{\Theta} F^{(n)}) = \operatorname*{hocolim}_{V \in \mathscr{I}} \Omega^{nV}(S^V \wedge F^{(n)}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

it suffices to define natural O_n-actions on the spaces on the right-hand side. We already have O_n-actions on $\mathbb{R}^n$ and on $F^{(n)}$, so we let the action be trivial on S^V. For the loop space, let $(A \cdot f)(v) = A(f(A^{-1}v))$ for $f \colon S^{nV} \to S^V \wedge F^{(n)}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Since this is natural, the bonding maps are O_n-equivariant, defining an O_n-action on $\mathbf{\Theta}^\sharp F^{(n)}$.

Definition 12.9. $F \colon \mathscr{I} \to \mathsf{Top}$ is *polynomial of degree* $\leq n$ if the natural map

$$\rho \colon F(V) \longrightarrow \operatorname*{holim}_{0 \leq U \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}} F(U \oplus V)$$

is a homotopy equivalence for all V.

Intuitively, this says that $F(V)$ is what your best guess for it would be if you knew $F(U \oplus V)$ for all U. One can prove that polynomial of degree at most $n-1$ implies polynomial of degree at most n.

Proposition 12.10. *For an $F \in \mathcal{E}_0$, the following is a fiber sequence for all V:*

$$F^{(n+1)}(V) \longrightarrow F(V) \xrightarrow{\rho} \operatorname*{holim}_{U} F(U \oplus V).$$

Hence if F is polynomial of degree n, $F^{(n+1)} = *$.

[9] Presumably it's also an orthogonal spectrum.

Sometimes we study polynomials through their behavior at infinity. Here this will correspond to studying functors on high-dimensional Hilbert spaces.

Let $\tau_n\colon \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{E}$ denote the functor

$$(\tau_n F)(V) \coloneqq \operatorname*{holim}_{0\neq U\subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}} F(U\oplus V).$$

Thus there's a natural transformation $\rho\colon F \to \tau_n F$, and we can iterate it, and $\tau_n^k F$ only depends on $F(V)$ where $\dim V \geq k$.

The spectra $\mathbf{\Theta} F^{(i)}$ and $F(\mathbb{R}^\infty) \coloneqq \operatorname{hocolim} F(\mathbb{R}^n)$ only depend on the behavior of F at infinity, i.e. after applying τ_n^k.

Definition 12.11. Let $T_n\colon \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{E}$ denote the homotopy colimit of the telescope on ρ, i.e.

$$T_n F \coloneqq \operatorname{hocolim}\left(F \xrightarrow{\rho} \tau_n F \xrightarrow{\rho} \tau_n^2 F \longrightarrow \cdots \right)$$

This is called *truncation to degree n*.

In particular, we obtain a natural transformation $\eta_n\colon 1 \Rightarrow T_n$.

Proposition 12.12.

(1) *$T_n F$ is polynomial of degree $\leq n$.*
(2) *If F is polynomial of degree $\leq n$, then $\eta_n\colon F \to T_n F$ is an equivalence.*
(3) *$\eta_n\colon T_n^2 \Rightarrow T_n$ is an equivalence.*

Definition 12.13. F is *homogeneous of degree n* if it's polynomial of degree $\leq n$ and $T_{n-1}F(V)$ is contractible for all V.

Theorem 12.14. *Suppose F is homogeneous of degree n. Then, F is equivalent to the functor*

$$V \longmapsto \Omega^\infty\Big((\Sigma^{nV} \mathbf{\Theta}^\sharp F^{(n)})_{h\mathrm{O}_n}\Big).$$

13. Examples

Example 13.1. The prototypical functor studied by orthogonal calculus is $F\colon V \mapsto B\mathrm{O}(V)$.

Proposition 12.6 says $F^{(1)}(V) \simeq \mathrm{O}(\mathbb{R}\oplus V)/\mathrm{O}(V) \cong S^V$. On morphisms,

$$F^{(1)}(f,x)(v) \coloneqq f(v) + x,$$

where $(f,x) \in T_1(V,W)$, $v \in V$.

In particular, this means $\mathbf{\Theta} F^{(1)} \simeq \mathbb{S}$: the structure maps are the usual homeomorphisms $\Sigma^V S^W \cong S^{V\oplus W}$.

Higher derivatives require more work.

Theorem 13.2 (Arone)**.** *If D_n denotes the n^{th} Goodwillie derivative of the identity functor on* Top*, there is a weak equivalence of doubly naïve O_{n-1}-spectra*

$$\mathbf{\Theta} F^{(n)} \simeq D_n \wedge_{\Sigma_n} \mathrm{O}_{n-1+}.$$

It's hard to characterize them explicitly, though Weiss also shows that $\mathbf{\Theta} F^{(2)} \simeq \Omega\mathbb{S}$ and $\mathbf{\Theta} F^{(3)}$ is a Moore spectrum for $\mathbb{F}_3$. ◀

Example 13.3. For the functor $E\colon V \mapsto B\mathrm{Top}(V)$ (classifying space of the homeomorphism group of V), $\mathbf{\Theta} E^{(1)} \simeq A(*)$. ◀

Example 13.4 (Rezk)**.** The *Clifford algebra* of a real inner product space V is

$$C\ell(V) \coloneqq TV/(v\otimes v = \langle v,v\rangle),$$

which is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$-graded, noncommutative algebra. The category of $C\ell(V)$-modules, $\mathsf{Mod}_{C\ell(V)}$, is enriched over Top, so we can take its algebraic K-theory space $K(\mathsf{Mod}_{C\ell(V)}) \in \mathsf{Top}$. Let $F(V)\colon K(\mathsf{Mod}_{C\ell(V)})$, which is a continuous functor $\mathscr{I} \to \mathsf{Top}_*$.

We saw that $\mathbf{\Theta} F^{(1)}$ is the spectrum with the spaces $F^1(V) = \operatorname{hofib}(F(V) \to F(V\oplus\mathbb{R}))$ and bonding maps adjoint to the tautological map $\beta_V\colon F^1(V) \to \Omega(F^1(V\oplus\mathbb{R}))$.

Karoubi's model of $KO^n(X)$ as the $C\ell_n$-bundles over X that don't extend to $C\ell_{n+1}(X)$ implies that these spaces $F^1(V)$ string together to KO, and β_V are the Bott maps, hence are equivalences.

The higher derivatives can be computed in terms of homotopy fibers of β_V, hence must vanish.
Using instead

$$V \longmapsto K(\mathsf{Mod}_{C\ell(V)\otimes\mathbb{C}}),$$

you can get KU. ◀