Part III Homological and Homotopical Algebra 2014

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Contents

Chapter 1

Elements of Homological Algebra

1.1 Introduction

These are lecture notes for the 2014 Part III Homological and Homotopical Algebra course taught by Dr. Julian Holstein, these notes are part of Mjolnir.

The recommended books are:

- W. G. Dwyer and J. Spalinski, Homotopy theories and model categories
- S. I. Gelfand and Yu. I. Manin, Methods of Homological Algebra
- C. Weibel, An introduction to homological algebra

Generated: February 25, 2015, 16:47:07 (Z)

1.2 Motivation

Start with a graded ring $\mathbf{C}[x_0, \ldots, x_n]$ with $\deg x_i = 1$. Consider a graded module $M = \bigoplus_d M_d$ over R. Hilbert looked at the map $d \mapsto H_M(d) = \dim_{\mathbf{C}} M_d$. For example we can take R to be the homogeneous coordinate ring of $\mathbf{P}^n$ and $V(I) \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ a subvariety where I is a homogeneous ideal. We then take $M = R/I$, if V is a curve C then $H_{R/I}(d) = \deg(V) \cdot d + (1 - g(C))$. Hilbert showed that the function $H_M(d)$ is eventually polynomial. We can compute this function easily if M is free so we try to replace M by free modules. First we take

$$K_0 \to F_0 \to M$$

where K_0 is the kernel of the surjective map from F_0 to M. We can continue this getting

$$\begin{gathered} K_1 \to F_1 \to K_0 \\ K_2 \to F_2 \to K_1 \\ \vdots \end{gathered}$$

we can then write

$$\cdots \to F_2 \to F_1 \to F_0 \to M \to 0,$$

this is a free resolution of M. We also have the following.

Theorem 1.2.1 (Hilbert)**.** $F_{n+1} = 0$.

Corollary 1.2.2. $H_M(d) = \sum_i (-1)^i H_{F_i}(d)$.

1.3 Categorical notions

1.3.1 Abelian Categories

Example 1.3.1. Rmod - the category of left R-modules for R an associative ring is an abelian category.

Example 1.3.2. The categories of sheaves of abelian groups on a topological space, sheaves of $\mathcal{O}$-modules on a scheme and (quasi-)coherent sheaves on a scheme are all abelian.

Definition 1.3.3 (Additive categories)**.** An **additive category** is a category in which:

1. Every hom-space has the structure of an abelian group.
2. There exists a 0-object (one with exactly one map to and from every other object).
3. Finite products exist (these are automatically equal to sums $A \times B = A \oplus B = A \amalg B$).

In such a category we let

$$\ker(f) = \mathrm{eq}(\ A \underset{0}{\overset{f}{\rightrightarrows}} B\ )$$

and

$$\mathrm{coker}(f) = \mathrm{coeq}(\ A \underset{0}{\overset{f}{\rightrightarrows}} B\ ).$$

Definition 1.3.4 (Abelian categories)**.** An **abelian category**$\mathcal{A}$ is an additive category in which:

1. Every map f has a kernel and cokernel.
2. For all f we have $\mathrm{coker}(\ker(f)) = \mathrm{im}(f) = \mathrm{coim}(f) = \ker(\mathrm{coker}(f))$.

Example 1.3.5. Let $\mathcal{B}$ be the category of pairs of vector spaces $V \subset W$, with morphisms the compatible linear maps. Consider the natural map $f \colon 0 \subset V \to V \subset V$, we then have $\mathrm{im}\, f \cong 0 \subset V$ but $\mathrm{coim}\, f \cong V \subset V$. So this category is not abelian.

From now on we take $\mathcal{A}$ to be any abelian category.

1.3.2 Exactness

Definition 1.3.6 (Exact sequences)**.** A sequence of morphisms

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

in $\mathcal{A}$ is **exact at** B if $\mathrm{im}\, f = \ker g$. A sequence is then exact if it is exact everywhere. An exact sequence of the form

$$0 \to A \to B \to C \to 0$$

is called a **short exact sequence**.

Definition 1.3.7 (Mono and epi morphisms)**.** A morphism f is a **monomorphism** if $fg = fh \implies g = h$ and it is an **epimorphism** if $gf = hf \implies g = h$.

Example 1.3.8. In Ab the following are exact sequences:

$$0 \to \mathbf{Z}/2 \to \mathbf{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}/2 \to \mathbf{Z}/2 \to 0$$
$$0 \to \mathbf{Z}/2 \to \mathbf{Z}/4 \to \mathbf{Z}/2 \to 0$$
$$0 \to \mathbf{Z} \xrightarrow{\cdot 3} \mathbf{Z} \to \mathbf{Z}/3 \to 0$$

Definition 1.3.9 (Additive functors)**.** A functor of additive categories is **additive** if it is a homomorphism on hom-sets.

1.4 Chain complexes

Definition 1.4.1 (Chain complexes)**.** A **chain complex**$C_\bullet$ is a collection of objects $(C_i)_{i\in\mathbf{Z}}$ in $\mathcal{A}$ with maps $d_i\colon C_i \to C_{i-1}$ such that $d_{i-1} \circ d_i = 0$.

Definition 1.4.2 (Cycles, boundaries, homology objects)**.** We define the **cycles**$Z_i = \ker d_i$ and **boundaries**$B_i = \operatorname{im} d_{i+1}$ and the ith **homology object**$H_i(C) = \operatorname{coker}(B_i \to Z_i)$. A complex is **acyclic** if it is exact i.e. $H_\bullet(C) = 0$.

Definition 1.4.3 (Cochain complexes)**.** A **cochain complex**$C^\bullet$ is a collection of objects $(C^i)_{i\in\mathbf{Z}}$ in $\mathcal{A}$ with maps $d_i\colon C_i \to C_{i+1}$ such that $d_{i+1} \circ d_i = 0$. We then have as above H^i the ith **cohomology object**.

We can switch between chain complexes and cochain complexes via $C^i = C_{-i}$.

Example 1.4.4. We have many such complexes:

- Singular (co-)chain complex on a top space.
- de Rahm complex.
- Cellular chain complex.
- Flabby resolution of a sheaf.
- Bar resolution of a group.
- Koszul complex.

Definition 1.4.5 (Chain maps)**.** Given B, C chain complexes, a **chain map**$f\colon B \to C$ is a collection of maps $f_i\colon B_i \to C_i$ such that $df = fd$.

We now have formed the **category of chain complexes** $\mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ using these maps. We write $\mathrm{Ch}(R)$ for $\mathrm{Ch}(\mathrm{Rmod})$. Note that $\mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ is an additive category moreover it is an abelian category, we can define and check everything level-wise. For example $\ker(A \to B)_n = \ker(A_n \to B_n)$. Note that the H_n form a functor $\mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A}) \to \mathcal{A}$. Define $f_*\colon H_nA \to H_nB$ in the natural way and check it works. H_n is additive.

Lemma 1.4.6 (Snake lemma)**.** *Let $0 \to A \to B \to C \to 0$ be a short exact sequence then there exist natural boundary maps ∂_n which fit into a long exact sequence of homology objects*

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] & H_n(A) \arrow[r, "f_*"] & H_n(B) \arrow[r, "g_*"] & H_n(C) \arrow[dll, "\partial_n"] & \\
& H_{n-1}(A) \arrow[r] & H_{n-1}(B) \arrow[r] & H_{n-1}(C) \arrow[r] & \cdots
\end{tikzcd}$$

Proof. Exercise. □

Naturality here means given two short exact sequences and compatible chain maps the induced maps on homology are compatible with ∂_n. (The obvious diagram commutes.)

Recall that f is a chain map if $\partial f - f \partial = 0$.

Definition 1.4.8. Let $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_n(A, B)$ consist of functions $\{f_i \colon A_i \to B_{i+n}\}$ and define $df = d \cdot f - (-1)^n f d$ if $f \in \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_n$. Check that

$$d^2 f = d \cdot (d \cdot f - (-1)^f d) - (-1)(d \cdot f - (-1)^n f \cdot d) \cdot d = 0.$$

We use the "Sign rule" to help with definitions, this states that if a moves past b we pick a sign $(-1)^{\deg a \deg b}$.

$\mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ can be enriched over $\mathrm{Ch}(\mathbf{Z})$.

Definition 1.4.9 (Shifted complexes)**.** The **shifted complex**$C[n]$ for $C \in \mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ is defined by $C[n]_i = C_{n+i}$ and $d_i^{C[n]} = (-1)^n d_{n+i}^C$.

Note that $H_i(C) = H_0(C[i])$.

So a chain map $f \colon A \to B[n]$ is exactly a cycle in $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_n(A, B)$.

Now $\mathrm{Hom}(A, B) = Z_0(\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(A, B))$, so what is $H_0(\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(A, B))$?

Definition 1.4.10 (Chain homotopies)**.** A **chain homotopy**S between chain maps $f, g \colon A \to B$ is a collection $S_i \colon A_i \to B_i$ such that $\partial S + S \partial = f - g$. Equivalently we could say a map $A \to B[1]$ such that $dS = g - f$ (note: not a chain map). We write $f \simeq g$ to denote the fact that f is chain homotopic to g.

Definition 1.4.11 (Chain homotopy equivalences)**.** Two chain complexes A and B are said to be **chain homotopy equivalent** if there are some $f \colon A \to b$, $g \colon B \to A$ such that $gf \simeq 1_A$ and $fg \simeq 1_B$.

Lemma 1.4.12. *If $f \simeq g$ then $f_* = g_*$ on homology.*

Proof. Check. □

Definition 1.4.13 (Quasi-isomorphisms)**.** A chain map f inducing isomorphisms on homology is called a **quasi-isomorphism**. Two chains A, B are quasi-isomorphic if there is a quasi-isomorphism $A \to B$ and $B \to A$.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\ldots \arrow[r] & \mathbf{Z} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "n"'] & 0 \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \ldots \\
\ldots \arrow[r] & \mathbf{Z} \arrow[r, "\mathrm{pr}"] & \mathbf{Z} \arrow[r] & \ldots
\end{tikzcd}$$

Example 1.4.14. is a quasi-isomorphism.

Any chain homotopy equivalence is a quasi-isomorphism, the converse is false however.

Definition 1.4.16 (Cones)**.** Given $f \colon A \to B$ we define a chain complex called the **cone** of f by $\mathrm{cone}(f)_n = A_{n-1} \oplus B_n$ with maps

$$d = \begin{pmatrix} -d_A & 0 \\ -f & d_B \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that there exists a short exact sequence

$$B \xrightarrow[b \mapsto (0,b)]{} \operatorname{cone}(f) \xrightarrow[(a,b) \mapsto -a]{} A[-1].$$

Doing the diagram chase of the Snake lemma 1.4.6 we see that the boundary map is induced by f on homology i.e.

$$f_* \colon H_{n-1}A \to H_{n-1}B.$$

This proves the following.

Lemma 1.4.17. *f is a quasi-isomorphism if and only if* $\operatorname{cone}(f)$ *is exact.*

Proof. Look at the long exact sequence of $B \to \operatorname{cone}(f) \to A[-1]$

$$H_n(\operatorname{cone}(f)) \to H_n(A) \xrightarrow{f_*} H_{n-1}(B) \to H_{n-1}(\operatorname{cone}(f)).$$

$\square$

1.5 Exact Functors

Definition 1.5.1 (Exact functors)**.** An additive functor F is **exact** if it preserves short exact sequences. It is **left exact** if it sends a short exact sequence of the form

$$0 \to A \to B \to C \to 0$$

to an exact sequence

$$0 \to FA \to FB \to FC.$$

We have a similar definition for **right exact**.

Example 1.5.2. The functor $\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(M, -)$ is left exact from $\mathcal{A}$ to $\mathrm{Ab} = \mathbf{Z}\,\mathrm{mod}$. The functor $\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(-, M)\colon \mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Ab}$ is left exact.

Note that left adjoint functors are right exact as they preserve colimits.

Example 1.5.3. Let M be an R, S-bimodule (i.e. a left R-module and a right S-module). Then for $A \in S\mathrm{mod}$, $B \in \mathrm{Rmod}$

$$\operatorname{Hom}_R(M \otimes_S A, B) \cong Hom_S(M, \operatorname{Hom}_R(A, B))$$

Clearly not all functors are exact. However they all preserve split exact sequences, i.e. those of the form

$$0 \to A \to A \oplus C \to C.$$

Because they preserve finite direct sums

$$\begin{tikzcd}
A \arrow[r, shift right, "f"'] \arrow[d, equal] & B \arrow[l, shift right, "r"'] \arrow[r, shift right, "g"'] \arrow[d, shift right, "(f,g)"'] & C \arrow[l, shift right, "s"'] \arrow[d, equal] \\
A \arrow[r] & A \oplus C \arrow[r] \arrow[u, shift right, "(r,s)"'] & C
\end{tikzcd}$$

$(r, g), (f, s)$ are inverse isomorphisms if and only if ${}_B = fr + sg$.

1.6 Derived Functors, Introduction

We fix $\mathcal{A}$, and $\mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$. If we have some right exact functor F we obtain exact sequences of the form

$$FA \to FB \to FC \to 0$$

and the question arises, can we extend this exact sequence by placing objects to the left of it?
If F is exact on short exact sequences of complexes we get a long exact sequence of homology H_iFA. F is exact on complexes if it is level wise exact, but F is exact if it is level wise exact. We know F is exact on split exact sequences. So we can try to force a short exact sequence to be exact by replacing objects by complexes.

Definition 1.6.1 (Projective and injective objects)**.** An object M is **projective** if for all epimorphisms q and maps $M \xrightarrow{f} B$ there exists a lift making

$$\begin{tikzcd}
& M \arrow[dl, dashed] \arrow[d, "f"] & \\
A \arrow[r, "q"] & B \arrow[r] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

commute. The dual notion is called **injective**

$$\begin{tikzcd}
& I & \\
0 \arrow[r] & B \arrow[u] \arrow[r] & A \arrow[ul, dashed]
\end{tikzcd}$$

Example 1.6.2. Free modules in Rmod are projective. In $\mathrm{Mat}_n(R)$-mod the column vectors R^n form a projective object. $\mathbf{Q}$ is injective in Ab.

Lemma 1.6.3. *If C is projective or A is injective then*

$$0 \to A \to B \to C \to 0$$

is split.

Proof. (We prove the C projective case) Consider

$$\begin{tikzcd}
& C \arrow[dl, "s"'] \arrow[d, equal, "f"] & \\
B \arrow[r, "q"] & C \arrow[r] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

then $gs = 1$. Now produce r such that $rf = 1_A$, $fr + sg = 1_B$ and $rs = 0$. Let $h = 1 - sg$. Now $gh = 0$ giving that $h = fr$ by the properties of the kernel.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
B \arrow[rr, "h"] \arrow[dr, "\exists! r"'] & & B \arrow[r, "g"] & C \\
& A \arrow[ur] & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Now check $rf = 1_A$ and $rs = 0$. ☐

Note that in Rmod this shows projectives are exactly summands of free modules.

Definition 1.6.4 (Projective resolutions)**.** A **projective resolution**$P_\bullet \xrightarrow{\epsilon} A$ of A is a non-negative chain complex such that all P_i are projective and ϵ is a quasi-isomorphism. So $H_iP = 0$ if $i > 0$ and $H_0P = A$.

Definition 1.6.5 (Derived functors)**.** The ith **left derived functor**$L_iF(A)$ of a right exact functor F is defined as $H_iF(P)$ for some projective resolution P of A.

Dually we may define injective resolutions $B \xrightarrow{\sim} I^\bullet$ with $I \in \mathrm{Ch}^{\geq 0}(\mathcal{A})$ and we get **right derived functors** of a left exact functor,

$$R^iF(B) = H^i(FI).$$

Note $L_{<0}F(A) = 0$ and $L_0 = fP_0/FP_1 = F(P_0/P_1) = F(A)$.

Example 1.6.6 (Tor)**.** Define $\mathrm{Tor}_i^R(A, B)$ to be $L_i(- \otimes_R B)(A)$. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathrm{Ab}$. What is $\mathrm{Tor}_i(\mathbf{Z}/p, B)$?

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathbf{Z} \arrow[d, "p"] & \\
\mathbf{Z} \arrow[r, "\sim"] & \mathbf{Z}_p
\end{tikzcd}$$

is a projective resolution. So $\mathrm{Tor}_* = H_*(B \xrightarrow{p} B)$ and we have $\mathrm{Tor}_0^{\mathbf{Z}}(\mathbf{Z}/p, B) = B/pB$ and $\mathrm{Tor}_1^{\mathbf{Z}}(\mathbf{Z}/p, B) = {}_pB = \{b : pb = 0\}$.

Example 1.6.7 (Ext)**.** Define $\mathrm{Ext}^i_R(A, B)$ to be $R^i \mathrm{Hom}_R(-, B)(A)$. Injective in $\mathrm{Rmod}^{\mathrm{op}}$ correspond to projectives in Rmod. So $\mathrm{Ext}^*_{\mathbf{Z}}\, i(\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}, B) = H_*(B \xrightarrow{p} B)$ hence $\mathrm{Ext}^0(\mathbf{Z}/p, B) = {}_pB$ and $\mathrm{Ext}^1(\mathbf{Z}/p, B) = B/pB$.

1.7 Derived Functors, Proofs

Definition 1.7.1. $\mathcal{A}$ has **enough projectives** if for all $M \in \mathcal{A}$ there exists a projective P such that $P \to M \to 0$.

Example 1.7.2. Rmod has enough projectives.

Warning: The category of abelian sheaves on a topological space does not have enough projectives in general.

Lemma 1.7.3. *Projective resolutions exist in $\mathcal{A}$ if $\mathcal{A}$ has enough projectives.*

Proof. Let $A \in \mathcal{A}$, then there exists

$$0 \to K_0 \to P_0 \to A \to 0$$

and inductively

$$0 \to K_{n+1} \to P_{n+1} \to K_n \to 0$$

with P_i projective. We can splice these together to get

$$\cdots \to P_2 \to P_1 \to P_0 \to A \to 0.$$

□

Theorem 1.7.4 (Comparison Theorem)**.** *Let $\epsilon\colon P \to M$ and $\eta\colon Q \to N$ be two projective resolutions and let $f\colon M \to N$ then there exists a lift $\tilde{f}\colon P \to Q$ (a chain map) unique up to chain homotopy.*

$$\begin{tikzcd}
P_1 \arrow[d] & Q_1 \arrow[d] \\
P_0 \arrow[d] & Q_0 \arrow[d] \\
M \arrow[r, "f"] & N
\end{tikzcd}$$

Proof. Exercise. □

Corollary 1.7.5. *Projective resolutions are well defined up to chain homotopy equivalence and so derived functors are well defined.*

Proof. Lift the identity to get chain maps in both directions. Uniqueness implies that they are inverse up to homotopy. □

Corollary 1.7.6. *L_iF are functors.*

Lemma 1.7.7 (Horseshoe Lemma)**.** *Given a short exact sequence*

$$A^1 \to A^2 \to A^3$$

and projective resolutions $P^1 \to A^1$ and $P^3 \to A^3$ there exists a projective resolution P^2 of A^2 with $P^2_i = P^1_i \oplus P^3_i$ and the inclusion and projection maps lift. So we have the following situation

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & P^1_1 \arrow[d] & P^2_1 \arrow[d] & P^3_1 \arrow[d] & \\
 & P^1_0 \arrow[d, "\epsilon^1"'] & P^2_0 \arrow[d, "\epsilon^2"'] & P^3_0 \arrow[d, "\epsilon^3"'] & \\
0 \arrow[r] & A^1 \arrow[r, "i"'] & A^2 \arrow[r, "p"'] & A^3 \arrow[r] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

Proof. By induction: To get $\epsilon^2 \colon P^i_0 \oplus P^3_0 \to A^2$ we use i and ϵ^1 and a lift of p. Now the Snake lemma 1.4.6 shows that $\operatorname{coker}\epsilon^i$ and $\ker\epsilon^i$ fit into a long exact sequence and hence $\operatorname{coker}\epsilon^3 = 0$. Now apply the induction assumption to the short exact sequence of kernels

$$0 \to \ker\epsilon^1 \to \ker\epsilon^2 \to \ker\epsilon^3 \to \operatorname{coker}\epsilon^1 = 0.$$

□

Corollary 1.7.8. *A short exact sequence $0 \to A \to B \to C \to 0$ in $\mathcal{A}$ gives a long exact sequence of left derived functors*

$$\to L_2FC \to L_1FA \to L_1FB \to L_1FC \to FA \to FB \to FC \to 0.$$

Proof. Combine Horseshoe Lemma 1.7.7, 1.6.3 and Snake lemma 1.4.6. □

Proposition 1.7.9. *The boundary map ∂ is natural, i.e. given*

$$\begin{tikzcd}
A^1 \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "f^1"] & A^2 \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "f^2"] & A^2 \arrow[d, "f^3"] \\
B^1 \arrow[r] & B^2 \arrow[r] & B^3
\end{tikzcd}$$

we have lifts $\partial \circ L_i f_3 = L_{i-1} f_1 \circ \partial$.

Proof. See Weibel theorem 2.4.6 □

Note that there is no extra work needed to do all of this for right derived functors.

1.8 The Derived Category

Idea: We want to talk about complexes up to quasi-isomorphism. We will reinterpret derived functors as ways of lifting functors to derived categories.

Remark 1.8.1. If we add simply inverses of quasi-isomorphisms we get nasty stuff!

Definition 1.8.2 (Homotopy categories)**.** Let the homotopy category $K(\mathcal{A})$ of $\mathcal{A}$ have objects the objects of $\mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{A})$ and morphism the chain homotopy classes of chain maps. We can add boundedness conditions to our categories. So we let $\mathrm{Ch}_+(\mathcal{A})$ be only those chain complexes A with $A_n = 0$ when $n << 0$, these are **bounded below** chain complexes. Similarly we define $\mathrm{Ch}_-(\mathcal{A})$ and $\mathrm{Ch}_b(\mathcal{A}) = \mathrm{Ch}_-(\mathcal{A}) \cap \mathrm{Ch}_+(\mathcal{A})$. We also define $\mathrm{Ch}^+(\mathcal{A})$ etc. for cochain complexes. Finally we define $K^+(\mathcal{A})$ etc. in the obvious way.

Definition 1.8.3 (Localisations of categories)**.** Given a category $\mathcal{C}$ and a class of morphisms S define the localisation of $\mathcal{C}$ at S to be a category $\mathcal{C}[S^{-1}]$ with a functor $\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{Q} \mathcal{C}[S^{-1}]$ such that Q sends any $s \in S$ to an isomorphism, and also such that Q is universal with respect to having this property. If $\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{R} \mathcal{B}$ sends S to isomorphisms then there exists some P so that we have

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{C} \arrow[rr, "R"] \arrow[dr, "Q"'] & & \mathcal{B} \\ & \mathcal{C}[S^{-1}] \arrow[ur, "P"'] & \end{tikzcd}$$

Definition 1.8.4. Let $D(\mathcal{A})$, the **derived category** of $\mathcal{A}$, be the localisation of $K(\mathcal{A})$ at the quasi-isomorphisms. Similarly define the usual suspects $D^b = K^b(\mathcal{A})[\text{quasi-isomorphisms}]$, etc.

Theorem 1.8.5. *$D(\mathcal{A})$ exists.*

Proof. See Weibel 10.3, Gelfand-Manin III 2. □

Although we didn't prove this we should note that we can write morphisms in $D(\mathcal{A})$ as

$$A \xleftarrow{\sim} A' \xrightarrow{f} B$$

with $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{K(\mathcal{A})}(A', B)$ and $q \in \mathrm{Hom}_{K(\mathcal{A})}(A', A)$.

Remark 1.8.6. $D^b(\mathcal{A})$ is equivalent to the subcategory of $D(\mathcal{A})$ with cohomology in bounded degrees.

Example 1.8.7. Let X be a scheme, $\mathrm{Coh}(X)$ the abelian category of coherent sheaves on X. Then the derived category of X is defined to be $D^b(X) = D^b(\mathrm{Coh}(X))$.

Note that $D(\mathcal{A})$ is an additive, but not necessarily abelian category.

Theorem 1.8.8. *Given a complex $I^\bullet \in K^+(\mathcal{A})$ of injective objects and any chain complex $A^\bullet$ then*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{D(\mathcal{A})}(A^\bullet, I^\bullet) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{K(\mathcal{A})}(A^\bullet, I^\bullet).$$

Proof. (Sketch) Crucial ingredient: $\mathrm{Hom}_{K(\mathcal{A})}(-, I^\bullet)$ sends quasi-isomorphisms to quasi-isomorphisms. So we can replace

$$A \xleftarrow{\sim} A' \to I$$

by $A \to I$. By considering cones it suffices to check that $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{K(\mathcal{A})}(-, I)$ sends acyclics to complexes homotopy equivalent to 0. One can construct the homotopy equivalence by hand, using injectivity. □

Corollary 1.8.9.
$$\mathrm{Hom}_{D(\mathcal{A})}(A, B[i]) = \mathrm{Ext}^i_{\mathcal{A}}(A, B).$$

Proof. Let $B \to I^\bullet$ be an injective resolution. Then both sides are isomorphic to
$$\mathrm{Hom}_{K(\mathcal{A})}(A, I[i]) = H^0\, \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{K(\mathcal{A})}(A, I[i]).$$
□

Corollary 1.8.10. *Assume* $\mathcal{A}$ *has enough injectives and write* $\mathrm{inj}\,\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{A}$ *for the full subcategory of injective objects. Then*
$$K^+(\mathrm{inj}\,\mathcal{A}) \cong D^+(\mathcal{A}).$$

Proof. We have fully faithfulness by 1.8.8. To see that it is essentially surjective write down injective resolutions for complexes (see later). □

1.9 Total derived functors

We now interpret/redefine derived functors as lifts to the derived category.

Definition 1.9.1. Let F:

Chapter 2

Applications

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Chapter 4

Homotopical Algebra

4.1 Simplicial Sets

Definition 4.1.1 (Simplex category)**.** The **simplex category**Δ has objects the sets $\{0, \dots, n\} = [n]$ and morphisms the non-decreasing maps between such sets. A simplicial object in a category $\mathcal{C}$ is a functor $\Delta^{\text{op}} \to \mathcal{C}$. These objects form a category, denoted $s(\mathcal{C})$ or just $s\,\mathcal{C}$, where the morphisms are natural transformations.

Example 4.1.2. sSet is the category of simplicial sets, and sAb is the category of simplicial groups.

Example 4.1.3. Given a topological space X, $\operatorname{Sing} X$ is the singular simplicial set. We can then form $\mathbf{Z} \operatorname{Sing} X$, the free abelian group on $(\operatorname{Sing} X)_n$ for each n.

The ith face map $\epsilon_i \colon [n-1] \to [n]$ is the unique injection only leaving out $i \in [n]$. The ith degeneracy map $\eta_i \colon [n+1] \to [n]$ is the unique surjective map mapping two elements to $i \in [n]$.

Proposition 4.1.4. *Any $\alpha \colon [m] \to [n]$ in Δ can be factored uniquely as*

$$\alpha = \epsilon_{i_1} \cdots \epsilon_{i_k} \eta_{j_1} \cdots \eta_{j_l}.$$

Proof. See, for example, Weibel. □

Hence for the purposes of understanding a simplicial object it is enough to understand $A(\epsilon_i) = \partial_i$ and $A(\eta_j) = \sigma_j$. These maps satisfy (after checking!) the relations

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_i \, \partial_j &= \partial_{j-1} \, \partial_i \ \text{ if } i < j. \\ \sigma_i \sigma_j &= \sigma_{j+1} \sigma_i \ \text{ if } i \le j. \\ \partial_i \, \sigma_j &= \begin{cases} \sigma_{j-1} \, \partial_i & \text{if } i < j, \\ 1 & \text{if } i = j, j+1, \\ \sigma_i \, \partial_{j+1} & \text{if } i > j+1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Example 4.1.5. Define the **standard simplex**$\Delta[n]$ to be the image of $[n]$ under contravariant Yoneda, i.e. $\Delta[n]_i = \operatorname{Hom}_\Delta(i, [n])$. This is universal i n the sense that $\Delta_n = \operatorname{Hom}_{\text{sSet}}(\Delta[n], A)$. We call A_m the simplices of Δ (by Yoneda).

Example 4.1.6. $\Delta[1]_n$ is the set of maps $[n] \to [1]$, we can write these as $0 \cdots 01 \cdots 1$ where 0 appears k times and 1 occurs $n - k + 1$ times. So

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta[1]_0 &= \{0, 1\}, \\ \Delta[1]_1 &= \{0, 01, 11\}, \\ \Delta[1]_2 &= \{000, 001, 011, 111\}. \end{aligned}$$

All the expressions here with repeat digits are $\sigma_i(a)$ for some n, so they all called degenerate. We only have 3 non-degenerate maps here.

4.2 Chain Complexes

Definition 4.2.1 (Chain complex of a simplicial set)**.** Let $A \in S(\mathcal{A})$ and define the associated chain complex CA to have $CA_n = A_n$ with differential $\mathrm{d}_n = \sum(-1)^i \partial_i$.

Example 4.2.2. $C_\bullet(X; \mathbf{Z}) = C\,\mathbf{Z}\,\mathrm{Sing}\,X$.

Remark 4.2.3. Kozul complexes and Cech complexes can be seen as coming from **semi-simplicial sets**, i.e. those without degeneracies.

Definition 4.2.4 (Normalised chain complexes)**.** The **normalised chain complex**NA of a simplicial object is $NA_n = \bigcap_{i=0}^{n-1} \ker(\partial_i)$ with $\mathrm{d}_n = (-1)^n \partial_n$.

In fact we have $NA \simeq CA$. And then we have

Theorem 4.2.5 (Dold-Kan)**.** *N induces an equivalence of categories $s\,\mathcal{A} \to \mathrm{Ch}_{\geq 0}(\mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. Omitted, idea is to write down an explicit inverse Γ e.g. $\Gamma C_n = \bigoplus_{[n] \twoheadrightarrow [k]} C_k$. □

4.3 Topological spaces and more examples

Example 4.3.1. Let Δ^n be the geometric n' simplex

$$\Delta^n = \{(t_0, \ldots, t_n) \in \mathbf{R}_{\geq 0}^{n+1} : \sum t_i = 1\}.$$

Any $[m] \xrightarrow{\alpha} [n] \in \Delta$ induces a set map on the vertices which extends linearly to $\Delta^m \xrightarrow{\sigma_*} \Delta^n$. This makes $\Delta^\bullet$ into a cosimplicial topological space. Then $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Top}}(\Delta^\bullet, X)$ is naturally a simplicial set. It is $\mathrm{Sing}\,X$.

So we have a functor $\mathrm{Sing}\colon \mathrm{Top} \to \mathrm{sSet}$ and we want an adjoint.

Definition 4.3.2 (??)**.** There is a functor $|\cdot|\colon \mathrm{sSet} \to \mathrm{Top}$ defined by

$$|A_n| = \coprod_n A_n \times \Delta^n / \sim .$$

Where for $\alpha\colon [m] \to [n]$ we identify $A_m \times \Delta^n \ni (\alpha^* x, y)$ with $(x, \alpha_* y) \in A_n \times \Delta^n$.

Example 4.3.3.

$$|\Delta[n]| = \Delta^n$$

.

We are going to restrict these functors.

Example 4.3.4. Let G be a group, now let $BG_n = G^{\times n}$ and

$$\partial_i(g_1, \ldots, g_n) = \begin{cases} (g_2, \ldots, g_n) & i = 0, \\ (g_1 \ldots, g_i g_{i+1}, \ldots, g_n) & i = 1, \ldots, n-1, \\ (g_1, \ldots, g_{n-1} & i = n. \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_i(g_1, \ldots, g_n) = (g_1, \ldots, 1, \ldots, g_n)$$

where the 1 goes in the ith place. $|BG|$ is called the **classifying space** of G and it is a $K(G, 1)$.

Example 4.3.5. A group is just a category with only one object and where all arrows are isomorphisms. So for a small category $\mathcal{C}$ we let $B\,\mathcal{C}_0$ be $\mathrm{ob}\,\mathcal{C}$ and $B\,\mathcal{C}_{n\geq 1}$ be all compatible n-tuples of morphisms. We define the face and degeneracy maps by composition and identity as above.

Chapter 5

Model Categories