

# REVISIONS FOR PAPER “MULTIPLICATIVE STRUCTURE IN THE STABLE SPLITTING OF $\Omega SL_n(\mathbb{C})$ ”

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We have made revisions according to the remarks that you provided for us. Please see the following list which indicates our changes in response to these remarks.

## 0.1. Stylistic remarks.

- (1) Clarified that  $\mathbb{E}_1 = \mathbb{A}_\infty$  and we were applying the theorem in the case  $n = 1$ .
- (2) Replaced  $G$  by  $G_V$  to make explicit the dependence on  $V$ .
- (3) Reworded to remove the ambiguous phrase “discrete category” and moved to the notations and conventions section (cf. next revision).
- (4) Expanded the notations section to include some conventions.
- (5) Rewrote the example to clarify what we are using; added citation for the fact that  $\Omega^n \Sigma^n$  is the free  $\mathbb{E}_n$ -algebra in pointed spaces and included a proof and citation of the fact that its suspension is the free  $\mathbb{E}_n$ -algebra in spectra.
- (6) Made the statement a remark and clarified the grading on  $A$ . We’ve placed the remark slightly later than suggested because one needs to set up the monoidal structure in order to make sense of the remark.
- (7)
- (8)
- (9)
- (10) We believe the statement is as intended; we include the disclaimer because the proofs there are only given in the real case.
- (11) We have moved the proof to the appendix as you have suggested.

## 0.2. Mathematical remarks.

- We have added a new Section 3 to the paper, titled ‘The  $\mathbb{E}_2$ -Schubert filtration,’ as a response to the first two mathematical remarks of the reviewer. This new section is an elaboration of the first half of Section 3 of our original document—it contains no original results, but is an expanded exposition of work of Lurie, Beilinson–Drinfeld, and others. We begin by defining the Affine Grassmannian, discuss disk algebras as models for  $\mathbb{E}_2$ -algebras, and then explain how the Beilinson–Drinfeld Grassmannian equips the Affine Grassmannian with an  $\mathbb{E}_2$ -algebra structure. We agree completely with the reviewer that the fibers of the Beilinson–Drinfeld Grassmannian are not all canonically equivalent to one another, and in particular cannot be canonically identified with the Affine Grassmannian. We hope that our exposition of Lurie’s work on disk algebras serves to clarify that such canonical identifications are not necessary. We have also taken care to point to the precise results of Beilinson and Drinfeld that we need to apply Lurie’s topological theorems; the application involves a small argument with the proper base-change theorem.

- In response to the The diagram that you draw does indeed commute. It arises from going around the following diagram of *graded* spectra:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & F_{\mathbb{E}_2}(gr(\Sigma_+^\infty\{F_{n,k}\})) & \\
 F_{\mathbb{E}_2}(\beta) \nearrow & \downarrow \epsilon & \\
 F_{\mathbb{E}_2}(\Sigma^\infty S^2[1]) & \longrightarrow & gr(\Sigma_+^\infty\{F_{n,k}\}) \\
 \downarrow \pi_S & & \downarrow \pi_1 \\
 \Sigma^\infty S^2[1] & \xrightarrow{\beta} & F_{n,1}.
 \end{array}$$

The top triangle commuting is the definition of the extension of  $\beta : \Sigma^\infty S^2[1] \rightarrow gr(\Sigma_+^\infty\{F_{n,k}\})$  to the free algebra  $F_{\mathbb{E}_2}(\Sigma^\infty S^2[1])$ . The bottom square commutes because both vertical maps are projections of a graded spectrum onto the degree 1 piece. We have reworded and expanded the writing in Section 7 of the document in an attempt to clarify these points.

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