

MATH 695

11/28/2022

Spectra: $\mathbb{Z} = (\mathbb{Z}_m)$ sequences of based spaces

$$S_m: \mathbb{Z}_m \xrightarrow{\simeq} \Omega \mathbb{Z}_{m+1}$$

Morphisms $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}'$ are sequences of morphisms
 $\mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}'_n$ preserving S_m .

Perpecto = defined the same way (variant: Perpecto_Q for a cofinal subset $Q \subseteq \mathbb{N}$)

except $S_m: \mathbb{Z}_m \rightarrow \Omega^{n'-m} \mathbb{Z}'_n$

where n' is the successor of m in Q . (No homotopy equivalence.)

$$U_Q: \text{Spectra} \rightarrow \text{Prespectra } Q$$

has a left adjoint $L = L_Q$ (Floyd-Kelly) called spectrification
LNM 12/13

Cell spectra: Z is a cell spectrum when

$$Z = \varinjlim Z_{(n)}$$

$$Z_{(-1)} \rightarrow Z_{(0)} \rightarrow Z_{(1)} \rightarrow \dots$$

$Z_{(-1)} = *$, $I_{(n)}$ (set of cells attached in step n) $d_{(n)}: I_{(n)} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$
(dimension function)

Attaching maps $f_{(n)}: V \xrightarrow{\text{is product}} \sum_{i \in I_{(n)}} d_{(n)}(i) - 1 \rightarrow Z_{(n-1)}$. We have

$$Z_{(n)} = C f_{(n)}$$

← spectral sphere

$$S^n = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} S^m [-k]$$

$$m \geq 0$$

$$m - k = n$$

← space sphere

HW \Rightarrow $m > 0$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} S^m [-1] = S^{n-1}$$

More generally, X based pres $\Rightarrow (\Sigma^\infty \Sigma X) [\cdot, 1] \cong \Sigma^\infty X$.

Recall homotopy of spectra $[0, 1]_+ \wedge Z \xrightarrow{h} Z'$

$S^0 \wedge Z \cong Z$, } equivalence relation of homotopy \simeq between
morphisms $Z \rightarrow Z'$, compatible under composition \therefore the homotopy
category $h\text{-Spectra}$.

Define for a spectrum Z ,

$$\pi_n Z := \pi_0 h\text{-Spectra} (S^n, Z) \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

↙ spectral sphere
↖ abelian groups ↑ dual suspension

Equivalence of spectra \sim is a morphism $Z \rightarrow Z'$ which induces \simeq on π_n
for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The derived category of spectra $\mathcal{D}\text{Spectra}$ with respect to \sim is the stable homotopy category.

Analogous with spaces and chain complexes give HELP, and a Whitehead theorem.

Theorem: $\mathcal{K}\text{Spectra}$ has colocalization (with respect to \sim) in the class of cell spectra. \square

Theorem (Lewis, May): In $\mathcal{D}\text{Spectra}$, $L\Omega$, $D\Omega: \mathcal{D}\text{Spectra} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}\text{Spectra}$ are inverse equivalences of categories. \square

$\swarrow \Omega \text{ preserves } \sim$

[↑]
Note: Given the fact that $\Omega \neq [-1]$ on Spectra , this is where we can declare success of our construction.

But do we have any examples? Recall that we have a

couple of very nice pro-spectra:

$$HA \quad HA_n = K(A, n) \quad \begin{array}{l} n \geq 0 \\ n < 0 \end{array}$$

\uparrow
abelian group

$$K \quad \begin{array}{l} K_{2n} = BU \times \mathbb{Z} \\ K_{2n+1} = U \end{array}$$

$$HA_n \xrightarrow{\simeq} \Omega HA_{n+1}$$

$$K_k \xrightarrow{\simeq} \Omega K_{k+1}$$

Good enough to do generalised
cohomology. But can we get
homeomorphisms?

\leftarrow need for this spectra.

A general problem: Suppose we have a pre-spectrum $\mathbb{Z} = (\mathbb{Z}_n)$

where

$$S_n: \mathbb{Z}_n \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega \mathbb{Z}_{n+1}.$$

Can we produce a Postnikov $\bar{\mathbb{Z}}$ together with a level-wise
weak equivalence $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Z}}$.

Idea 1: Take rectification L .

That does not work. A more refined idea is to take "the left
derived functor of spectrification". But we would have to be precise
about what this means.

Take-away: We need some case where we have control over the specification.

An inclusion pre-spectrum $Z = (Z_n)$ $S_n Z_n \rightarrow S_n Z_{n+1}$ is a pre-spectrum where g_n are inclusions (injective and the topology on the subspace is the subspace topology (made compactly generated)).

Then: $LZ = (\bar{T}_n)$ where

$$\bar{T}_n = \operatorname{colim} S^k Z_{n+k}$$

$$\underbrace{S^k Z_{n+k} \rightarrow S^{k+1} Z_{n+k+1}}_{S^k g_{n+k}}$$

For a prespectrum \mathcal{E} , the "left derived functor" of rectification is constructed by replacing \mathcal{E} with an inclusion prespectrum (using mapping cylinders) and then take rectification.

(HW: ①) Suppose $X_1 \subseteq X_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq X_n$ are topological spaces where $X_n \subseteq X_{n+1}$ has the subspace topology and let $X = \bigcup X_n$ with the union topology. Further assume X_n are T_1 (points are closed). Let K a compact topological space and let $f: K \rightarrow X$ be a continuous map. Prove that $\text{Im}(f) \subseteq X_n$ for some n .