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## **ABSTRACT**

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This is the abstract.

## Acknowledgements

Text for acknowledgments.

## **List of abbreviations**

This is the list of abbreviations (optional).

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## CHAPTER 1

 $B(n)$  **and**  $C(n)$

### 1.1. Motivation of this chapter

In this chapter, we introduce the main characters/objects of study,  $B(n)$  and  $C(n)$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . The  $B(n)$ 's are dg cocategories constructed using Hochschild cochains. Each  $C(n)$  is a dg comodule over  $B(n)$  constructed using an action of Hochschild cochains on Hochschild chains. We start with definitions for the less-widely-used concepts, and show that the main characters are conilpotent.

## 1.2. Dg cocategories: $B(n)$

### 1.2.1. Background on dg cocategories

**Definition 1.2.1.** A **dg cocategory** is a cocategory enriched over chain complexes.

More explicitly, a dg cocategory  $B$  consists of the following data:

- A collection of objects denoted  $Obj(B)$ ;
- For each pair of objects,  $x, z \in Obj(B)$ , a complex  $B^\bullet(x, z)$  and a morphism of complexes

$$\Delta_B(x, z) : B^\bullet(x, z) \rightarrow \prod_{y \in Obj(B)} B^\bullet(x, y) \otimes B^\bullet(y, z)$$

such that the following diagrams commute (coassociativity):

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 B^\bullet(x, z) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_B(x, z)} & \prod_{y \in Obj(B)} B^\bullet(x, y) \otimes B^\bullet(y, z) \\
 \Delta_B(x, z) \downarrow & & \downarrow \prod_y id_{B(x, y)} \otimes \Delta_B(y, z) \\
 \prod_{y \in Obj(B)} B^\bullet(x, y) \otimes B^\bullet(y, z) & \xrightarrow{\prod_y \Delta_B(x, y) \otimes id_{B(y, z)}} & \prod_{y, y' \in Obj(B)} B^\bullet(x, y) \otimes B^\bullet(y, y') \otimes B^\bullet(y', z)
 \end{array}$$

- For each pair of objects,  $x, z \in Obj(B)$ , a morphism of complexes

$$\epsilon_B(x, z) : B^\bullet(x, z) \rightarrow k$$

where  $k$  is the ground field considered as a chain complex concentrated in degree 0 and  $\epsilon_B(x, z) = 0$  if  $x \neq z$ , such that the following diagrams commute (counitality):

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 B^\bullet(x, z) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_B(x, z)} & \prod_{y \in \text{Obj}(B)} B^\bullet(x, y) \otimes B^\bullet(y, z) \\
 \downarrow \Delta_B(x, z) & \searrow id & \downarrow \prod_y \epsilon_B(x, y) \otimes id_{B(y, z)} \\
 \prod_{y \in \text{Obj}(B)} B^\bullet(x, y) \otimes B^\bullet(y, z) & \xrightarrow{\prod_y id_{B(x, y) \otimes \epsilon_B(y, z)}} & B^\bullet(x, z).
 \end{array}$$

We will denote a dg cocategory with its cocomposition and counit as  $(B, \Delta_B, \epsilon_B)$ . To make the notation more readable, when the meaning is clear, we will omit references to the objects and write  $\Delta_B$  instead of  $\Delta_B(x, z)$ ,  $\epsilon_B$  instead of  $\epsilon_B(x, z)$ , and for the differentials on morphisms,  $d_B$  instead of  $d_B(x, z)$ .

**Definition 1.2.2.** A **functor**  $F : A \rightarrow B$  between two dg cocategories is a functor between the cocategories satisfying  $d_B \circ F(f) = F \circ d_A(f)$  for all morphisms  $f$  in  $A$ .

**Definition 1.2.3.** A **conilpotent** dg cocategory is a dg cocategory  $(B, \Delta_B, \epsilon_B)$  satisfying: for each morphism  $f : x \rightarrow y$  in  $B$ , there exists  $n_f \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\bar{\Delta}_B^{n_f}(f) = 0$  where

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\Delta}_B(x, z) : B^\bullet(x, z) &\rightarrow \prod_{y \in \text{Obj}(B)} B^\bullet(x, y) \otimes B^\bullet(y, z) \\
 f &\mapsto \Delta_B(f) - \sum_{e_x \in \epsilon_B(x, x)^{-1}(1)} e_x \otimes f - \sum_{e_z \in \epsilon_B(z, z)^{-1}(1)} f \otimes e_z.
 \end{aligned}$$

**Fact (needs reference?):** If  $B$  is a conilpotent dg cocategory, then for all  $x \in \text{Obj}(B)$ ,  $\epsilon_B(x, x)^{-1}(1)$  has exactly one element, which we will denote  $e_x$ .

### 1.2.2. Structure of $B(n)$

For each sequence of algebras,  $A_0, A_1, \dots, A_n$ , we will define a conilpotent dg cocategory,  $B(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)$ . In this chapter, we fix the sequence of algebras, and abbreviate

$$B(n) := B(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0).$$

**1.2.2.1. Objects.**  $B(n)$  has objects tuples  $(f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n)$  where  $f_i : A_i \rightarrow A_{i+1}$ ,  $0 \leq i < n$ , and  $f_n : A_n \rightarrow A_0$  are maps of algebras. We can picture an object in  $B(n)$  as follows:

$$A_0 \xrightarrow{f_0} A_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} A_2 \xrightarrow{f_2} \dots \xrightarrow{f_{n-1}} A_n \xrightarrow{f_n} A_0$$

**1.2.2.2. Morphisms.** The complex of morphisms in  $B(n)$  between two objects,  $(f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n)$  and  $(g_0, g_1, \dots, g_n)$ , is

$$\text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A_{0,f_0} A_{1g_0})) \otimes \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A_{1,f_1} A_{2g_1})) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A_{n,f_n} A_{0g_n}))$$

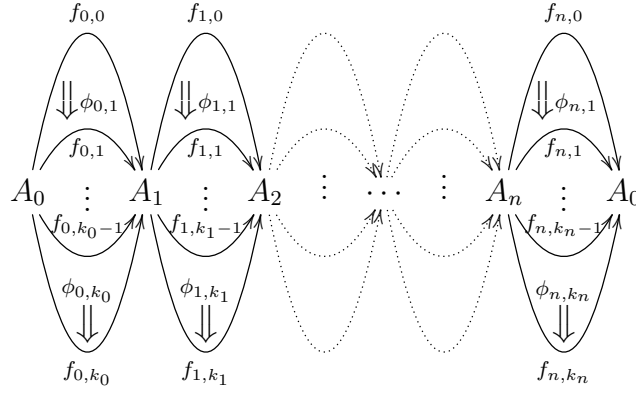


Figure 1.1. Pictorial representation of a single morphism in  $B(n)$  from object  $(f_{0,0}, f_{1,0}, \dots, f_{n,0})$  to object  $(f_{0,k_0}, f_{1,k_1}, \dots, f_{n,k_n})$  where  $\phi_{i,j} \in C^{>0}(A_{i,f_{j-1}} A_{i+1,f_j})$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A, {}_f B_g)) &= \text{Bar}_0(C^\bullet(A, {}_f B_g)) \oplus \bigoplus_{m \geq 1} \text{Bar}_m(C^{>0}(A, {}_f B_g)) \\
 &= k \oplus \bigoplus_{\substack{h_0=f, \\ h_m=g, \\ h_1, \dots, h_{m-1} \\ \text{algebra maps,} \\ m \geq 1}} C^{>0}(A, {}_{h_0} B_{h_1}) \otimes C^{>0}(A, {}_{h_1} B_{h_2}) \otimes \dots \otimes C^{>0}(A, {}_{h_{m-1}} B_{h_m}).
 \end{aligned}$$

$C^\bullet(A, {}_{h_i} B_{h_j})$  denotes the Hochschild cochain complex, and  ${}_{h_i} B_{h_j}$  denotes  $B$  as a bimodule over  $A$  with left and right module structures given by  $h_i$  and  $h_j$ , respectively. The differential in  $\text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A, {}_f B_g))$  is the usual one for bar complexes:  $d_{\text{Bar}} = \delta + b'$  where  $\delta$  is the extension of the Hochschild cochain differential to the bar complex, and  $b' = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i b_i$  with  $b_i$  = the cup product on Hochschild cochains between the  $i^{\text{th}}$  and  $i+1^{\text{th}}$  terms. See Figure 1.1 for a pictorial representation of a single morphism in  $B(n)$ .

**1.2.2.3. Aside on notation.** When referring to an arbitrary morphism in  $B(n)$ , we will assume it is a morphism from object  $(f_{0,0}, f_{1,0}, \dots, f_{n,0})$  to object  $(f_{0,k_0}, f_{1,k_1}, \dots, f_{n,k_n})$ .

We will denote the morphism

$$\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \phi_{1,1} \dots \phi_{1,k_1} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n}$$

where  $\phi_{i,j} \in C^{>0}(A_{i,f_{j-1}} A_{i+1,f_j})$ . (See also Figure 1.1.)

**1.2.2.4. Cunit.** Define

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{B(n)}((f_{0,0}, \dots, f_{n,0}), (f_{0,k_0}, \dots, f_{n,k_n})) &: B(n)^\bullet((f_{0,0}, \dots, f_{n,0}), (f_{0,k_0}, \dots, f_{n,k_n})) \\ &= \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A_{0,f_{0,0}} A_{1,f_{0,k_0}})) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A_{0,f_{n,0}} A_{1,f_{n,k_n}})) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{project}} \text{Bar}_0(C^\bullet(A_{0,f_{0,0}} A_{1,f_{0,k_0}})) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Bar}_0(C^\bullet(A_{0,f_{n,0}} A_{1,f_{n,k_n}})) \\ &\cong k. \end{aligned}$$

**1.2.2.5. Cocomposition.** We have a coassociative map of complexes

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{A,f B_g} : \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A,f B_g)) &\rightarrow \bigoplus_{h:A \rightarrow B} \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A,f B_h)) \otimes \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A,h B_g)) \\ \phi_1 \dots \phi_k &\mapsto \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k-1} \phi_1 \dots \phi_i \otimes \phi_{i+1} \dots \phi_k \\ &\quad + e_f \otimes \phi_1 \dots \phi_k + \phi_1 \dots \phi_k \otimes e_g \end{aligned}$$

where  $e_f = 1$  in  $\text{Bar}_0(C^\bullet(A,f B_f)) \cong k$ . Extend  $\Delta_{A,f B_g}$  to a cocomposition on  $B(n)$  by taking

$$\Delta_{B(n)}((f_{0,0}, \dots, f_{n,0}), (f_{0,k_0}, \dots, f_{n,k_n})) := \Delta_{A_{0,f_{0,0}} A_{1,f_{0,k_0}}} \otimes \dots \otimes \Delta_{A_{0,f_{n,0}} A_{1,f_{n,k_n}}}.$$

It's clear from the definitions that  $(B(n), \Delta_{B(n)}, \epsilon_{B(n)})$  satisfy the diagrams needed to form a dg cocategory. We also see that  $B(n)$  is conilpotent:

$$\bar{\Delta}_{B(n)}^{min(k_0, \dots, k_n)}(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n}) = 0.$$



### 1.3. Dg comodules: $C(n)$

#### 1.3.1. Background on dg comodules

**Definition 1.3.1.** A dg comodule  $C$  over a dg cocategory  $B$  consists of the following data:

- for each object  $f \in B$ , a complex  $C^\bullet(f)$ , and
- maps of complexes

$$\Delta_C(f) : C^\bullet(f) \rightarrow \prod_{g \in \text{Obj}(B)} B^\bullet(f, g) \otimes C^\bullet(g).$$

such that the following diagrams for coassociativity and counitality commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C^\bullet(f) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_C(f)} & \prod_{g \in \text{Obj}(B)} B^\bullet(f, g) \otimes C^\bullet(g) \\ \Delta_C(f) \downarrow & & \downarrow \prod_g id_{B(f, g)} \otimes \Delta_C(g) \\ \prod_{g \in \text{Obj}(B)} B^\bullet(f, g) \otimes C^\bullet(g) & \xrightarrow{\prod_g \Delta_B(f, g) \otimes id_{C(g)}} & \prod_{g, g' \in \text{Obj}(B)} B^\bullet(f, g) \otimes B^\bullet(g, g') \otimes C^\bullet(g') \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C^\bullet(f) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_C(f)} & \prod_{g \in \text{Obj}(B)} B^\bullet(f, g) \otimes C^\bullet(g) \\ & \searrow id & \downarrow \prod_g \epsilon_B(f, g) \otimes id_{C(g)} \\ & & C^\bullet(f). \end{array}$$

To simplify notation, we will write  $\Delta_C$  instead of  $\Delta_C(f)$  when the meaning is clear.

**Example 1.3.1.** A dg comodule over a dg cocategory  $B$  with one object,  $*$ , is a dg comodule over the counital dg coalgebra  $B^\bullet(*, *)$ .

**Definition 1.3.2.** A morphism of dg comodules  $H : C \rightarrow D$  over a dg category  $B$  consists of maps of complexes  $(H_f : C^\bullet(f) \rightarrow D^\bullet(f))_{f \in \text{Obj}(B)}$  such that for each  $f \in \text{Obj}(B)$ , the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C^\bullet(f) & \xrightarrow{H_f} & D^\bullet(f) \\ \downarrow \Delta_C & & \downarrow \Delta_D \\ \prod_{g \in \text{Obj}(B)} B^\bullet(f, g) \otimes C^\bullet(g) & \xrightarrow{\prod_g \text{id}_B \otimes H_g} & \prod_{g \in \text{Obj}(B)} B^\bullet(f, g) \otimes D^\bullet(g). \end{array}$$

Again, when the meaning is clear, we may write  $H$  instead of  $H_f$ .

**Definition 1.3.3.** A **conilpotent** dg comodule over a dg cocategory  $B$  is a dg comodule  $(C, \Delta_C)$  over  $B$  satisfying: for each  $f \in \text{Obj}(B)$  and each element  $\alpha \in C^\bullet(f)$ , there exists  $n_\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\bar{\Delta}_f^{n_\alpha}(\alpha) = 0$  where

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}_C(f) : C^\bullet(f) &\rightarrow \prod_{g \in \text{Obj}(B)} B^\bullet(f, g) \otimes C^\bullet(g) \\ \alpha &\mapsto \Delta_B(\alpha) - \sum_{e_f \in \epsilon_B(f, f)^{-1}(1)} e_f \otimes f. \end{aligned}$$

### 1.3.2. Structure of $C(n)$

**Reminder:** In this chapter, we fix algebras  $A_0, A_1, \dots, A_n$ .  $C(n)$  and  $B(n)$  are short for  $C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)$  and  $B(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)$ , respectively.

We now give dg comodules  $C(n)$  over  $B(n)$ . First, we will describe the graded comodule

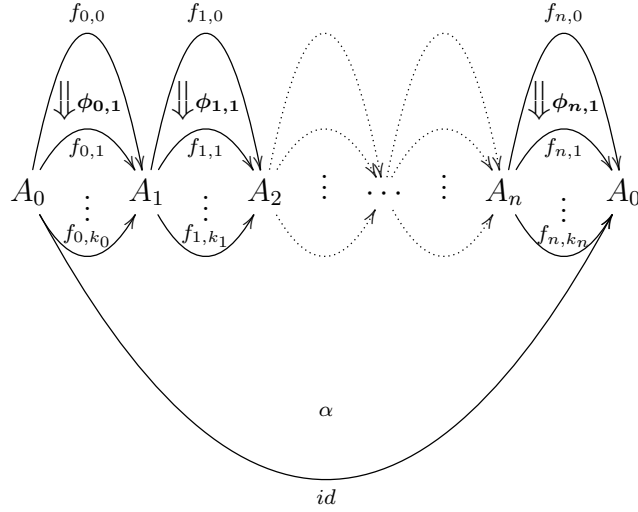


Figure 1.2. Pictorial representation of an element of  $C(n)^\bullet(f)$  where  $f = (f_0 = f_{0,0}, f_1 = f_{1,0}, \dots, f_n = f_{n,0})$ ,  $\phi_{i,j} \in C^\bullet(A_{i,f_{j-1}} A_{i+1,f_j})$ , and  $\alpha \in C_{-\bullet}(A_{0,f_n \dots f_1 f_0} A_{0id})$

structure; then, we will describe the differentials. For an object  $f = (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n) \in B(n)$ , we have

$$(1.1) \quad C(n)^\bullet(f) = \bigoplus_{g \in \text{Obj}(B(n))} B(n)^\bullet(f, g) \otimes C_{-\bullet}(A_{0, \text{comp}(g)} A_{0id})$$

where, for  $g = (g_0, g_1, \dots, g_n)$ , we write  $\text{comp}(g) = g_n \circ g_{n-1} \circ \dots \circ g_0$ , and  $C_\bullet(A, B)$  denotes Hochschild chains. We will denote a typical element of  $C(n)^\bullet(f)$  as

$$\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \phi_{1,1} \dots \phi_{1,k_1} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} | \alpha$$

where  $\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n}$  is a morphism in  $B(n)$  (see Section 1.2.2.3) and  $\alpha \in C_{-\bullet}(A_{0,f_{k_n} \dots f_{k_0}} A_{0id})$ .

See Figure 1.2 for a picture of a typical element of  $C(n)^\bullet(f)$ .

**1.3.2.1. Comodule structure.** The comodule maps on  $C(n)^\bullet(f)$  are given by the co-composition maps in  $B(n)$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C(n)^\bullet(f) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_C} & \bigoplus_{h \in \text{Obj}(B(n))} B(n)^\bullet(f, h) \otimes C(n)^\bullet(h) \\
 \parallel & & \parallel \\
 \bigoplus_{g \in \text{Obj}(B(n))} B(n)^\bullet(f, g) \otimes C_{-\bullet}(A_{0,g} A_{0id}) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_{B(n)} \otimes 1_{C_{-\bullet}}} & \bigoplus_{g, h \in \text{Obj}(B(n))} B(n)^\bullet(f, h) \otimes B(n)^\bullet(h, g) \otimes C_{-\bullet}(A_{0,g} A_{0id})
 \end{array}$$

Because  $\Delta_{C(n)}$  is induced by  $\Delta_{B(n)}$ , we have that  $\Delta_{C(n)}$  satisfies coassociativity and counitality and is conilpotent.

$C(n)$  is quasi-cofree (i.e., cofree as a comodule) in the sense that a morphism to  $C(n)$  is determined by projections to its Hochschild-chains component. More precisely, there is a one-to-one correspondence

(1.2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{maps of comodules} \\ D \rightarrow C(n) \text{ over } B(n) \end{array} \right\} \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{maps of graded vector spaces} \\ D^\bullet(f) \rightarrow C_{-\bullet}(A_{0,f} A_{0id}) \end{array} \right)_{f \in \text{Obj}(B(n))} \end{array} \right\} \\
 & \left( F : D \rightarrow C(n) \right) \mapsto \left( \begin{array}{l} D(f) \xrightarrow{F_f} C(n)(f) \\ \xrightarrow{\text{project}} C_{-\bullet}(A_{0,f} A_{0id}) \end{array} \right)_f \\
 & \left( \begin{array}{l} D(f) \xrightarrow{\Delta_D} \bigoplus_{g \in \text{Obj}(B(n))} B(n)(f, g) \otimes D(g) \\ \xrightarrow{\oplus_g id_B \otimes F_g} \bigoplus_g B(n)(f, g) \otimes C_{-\bullet}(A_{0,g} A_{0id}) \\ \cong C(n)(f) \end{array} \right)_f \leftarrow \left( D(f) \rightarrow C_{-\bullet}(A_{0,f} A_{0id}) \right)_f
 \end{aligned}$$

**Definition 1.3.4.** We will call elements of  $T(A_0 \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0)(f) := C_{-\bullet}(A_{0,f} A_{0id})$  the **cogenerators** of  $C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0)(f)$ . More generally, we will refer to the set  $T(A_0 \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0) = \{T(A_0 \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0)(f) | f \in \text{Obj}(B(A_0 \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0))\}$  as

the **cogenerators** of  $C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0)$ . When we have fixed a sequence of algebras,  $A_0, \dots A_n$ , we will use  $T(n)$  to denote  $T(A_0 \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0)$ .

**1.3.2.2. Differential.** The differential  $d_{C(n)}(f)$  on  $C(n)^\bullet(f)$  is:

$$(1.3) \quad d_{C(n)}(f) = \sum_{g \in \text{Obj}(B(n))} (d_{B(n)} \otimes id_{C_{-\bullet}} + id_{B(n)} \otimes b_g) + \mathcal{J}$$

where  $d_{B(n)}$  is the differential on  $B(n)$ ,  $b_g$  is the Hochschild-chain differential on  $C_{-\bullet}(A_{0,g} A_{0id})$ , and  $\mathcal{J}$  is a term that captures the action of cochains on chains described by the equations below:

$$(1.4)$$

$$\mathcal{J} = (id_{B(n)} \otimes \eta_{C(n)}) \circ \Delta_{C(n)}$$

$$\eta_{C(n)}(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} | \alpha) = \iota_{C(0)}(\pi_{B(0)}((\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0}) \bullet \dots \bullet (\phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n})), \alpha)$$

$\bullet$  = brace operation on Hochschild cochains see ...

$$\pi_{B(0)} : B(0)^\bullet(f_{n,1} \dots f_{1,1} f_{0,1}, f_{n,k_n} \dots f_{1,k_1} f_{0,k_0}) \xrightarrow[\text{component}]{\text{project onto}} C^\bullet(A_{0,f_{n,1} \dots f_{0,1}} A_{0f_{n,k_n} \dots f_{0,k_0}})$$

$$\iota_{C(0)} : C^p(A_{,f} A_g) \bigotimes C_{-q}(A_{,g} A_h) \longrightarrow C_{-(q-p)}(A_{,f} A_h)$$

$$\phi \bigotimes a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_q \mapsto \phi(a_{q-p+1}, \dots, a_q) \cdot a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_{q-p}.$$

Given Equation 1.3, it's easy to check that we can promote Equation 1.2 to a dg statement:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{maps of dg comodules} \\ D \rightarrow C(n) \text{ over } B(n) \end{array} \right\} \xleftarrow{1:1} \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{maps of complexes} \\ D^\bullet(f) \rightarrow C_{-\bullet}(A_{0,f} A_{0id}) \end{array} \right)_{f \in \text{Obj}(B(n))} \right\}.$$

## CHAPTER 2

**Pullbacks, Pushforwards and Adjunctions**

### 2.1. A sheafy-cyclic object in dg cocategories

We would like to say that we have a functor from  $\Lambda$  to the category of dg cocategories where  $[n] \mapsto B(n)$ , but defining  $B(n)$  involved choosing a sequence of algebras  $A_0, \dots, A_n$ .

Instead, we have the following: Let  $X : \Lambda \rightarrow \text{Set}$  be the functor that sends  $[n]$  to the set of diagrams  $A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0$  where the  $A_i$ 's are algebras. On generating morphisms in  $\Lambda$ ,  $X$  acts as follows: Let  $\mathcal{A} = (A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \in X([n])$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 X(\tau_n) : \mathcal{A} &\mapsto (A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{n-1} \rightarrow A_n) \\
 X(\delta_{j,n}) : \mathcal{A} &\mapsto \begin{cases} (A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_j \rightarrow A_{j+2} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) & 0 \leq j \leq n-2 \\ (A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{n-1} \rightarrow A_0) & j = n-1 \end{cases} \\
 X(\sigma_{i,n}) : \mathcal{A} &\mapsto \begin{cases} (A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) & 1 \leq i \leq n \\ (A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0) & i = n+1 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

(See Appendix A for notation on morphisms in  $\Lambda$ .) It's straightforward to check that  $X$  respects composition of morphisms. Now, let  $\chi$  be the category with objects given by diagrams  $A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0$  where the  $A_i$ 's are algebras and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Morphisms in  $\chi$  are the pointwise images of  $X$ . In other words, the set of morphisms in  $\chi$  is  $\{X(\lambda)|_x : \lambda \in \Lambda([n], [m]), x \in X([n])\}$ . We will give a functor,  $\mathcal{G}$ , from  $\chi$  to the category of dg cocategories; (this is our sheafy-cyclic object, i.e., a **sheafy-cyclic** object in a category  $\mathcal{C}$  is a functor  $\chi \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ ).

### 2.1.1. Aside on notation:

Fix  $\lambda : [n] \rightarrow [m]$  in  $\Lambda$  and  $x \in X([n])$ . To define  $\mathcal{G}$ , we will need to define a functor  $\mathcal{G}(X(\lambda)|_x) : B(x) \rightarrow B(X(\lambda)(x))$ . To simplify notation, we will denote  $\hat{\lambda} := \mathcal{G}(X(\lambda)|_x)$  and write  $\hat{\lambda} : B(x) \rightarrow B(\lambda x)$ . Technically, we are losing information about the  $x$  when we write  $\hat{\lambda}$  instead of  $\mathcal{G}(X(\lambda)|_x)$ , but we will be clear about the source and target when needed.

### 2.1.2. Definition of $\mathcal{G}$

Now, we will define  $\mathcal{G}$ . Recall the dg cocategories defined in Section 1.2. (See Section 1.2.2.3 the notation of morphisms in  $B(n)$ ). On objects,

$$\mathcal{G} : (A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \mapsto B(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)$$



On generating morphisms in  $\chi$ , set  $\mathcal{A} = (A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \in \text{Obj}(\chi)$ , and define

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\tau}_n &\mapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B(\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow B(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{n-1} \rightarrow A_n) \\ \text{objects: } (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n) \mapsto (f_n, f_0, \dots, f_{n-1}) \\ \text{morphisms: } \phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} \mapsto \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} | \dots | \phi_{n-1,1} \dots \phi_{n-1,k_{n-1}} \end{array} \right. \\
\hat{\delta}_{j,n} &\mapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B(\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow B(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_j \rightarrow A_{j+2} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_0) \\ \text{objects: } (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n) \mapsto (f_0, \dots, f_{j+1} \circ f_j, \dots, f_n) \\ \text{morphisms: } \phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} \mapsto \\ \phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | (\phi_{j,1} \dots \phi_{j,k_j}) \bullet (\phi_{j+1,1} \dots \phi_{j+1,k_{j+1}}) | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} \end{array} \right. \\
\hat{\sigma}_{i,n} \mapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B(\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow B(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_0) \\ \text{objects: } (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n) \mapsto (f_0, \dots, f_{i-1}, id_{A_i}, f_i, \dots, f_n) \\ \text{morphisms: } \phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} \mapsto \\ \phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | \phi_{i-1,1} \dots \phi_{i-1,k_{i-1}} | 1 | \phi_{i,1} \dots \phi_{i,k_i} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} \\ 1 \in k = \text{degree 0 component of } Bar(C^\bullet(A_i, A_i)) \end{array} \right. \\
\hat{\sigma}_{n+1,n} &\mapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B(\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow B(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \\ \text{objects: } (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n) \mapsto (f_0, \dots, f_n, id_{A_0}) \\ \text{morphisms: } \phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} \mapsto \\ \phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} | 1 \\ 1 \in k = \text{degree 0 component of } Bar(C^\bullet(A_0, A_0)) \end{array} \right.
\end{aligned}$$

It's straightforward to check that  $\mathcal{G}$  is a functor (i.e., that composition of morphisms and the relations are preserved). The only facts we need are that braces  $\bullet$  are associative and that  $1 \bullet (\phi_0 \dots \phi_k) = (\phi_0 \dots \phi_k) \bullet 1 = (\phi_0 \dots \phi_k)$  where the 1's are in the degree 0 components of  $\text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A_i, A_i))$  for the appropriate  $A_i$ .

## 2.2. Motivation of this chapter

We would like to extend the sheafy-cyclic structure in Section 2.1 from  $B(\mathcal{A})$  to the pair  $(B(\mathcal{A}), C(\mathcal{A}))$  where  $\mathcal{A} = (A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \in \text{Obj}(\chi)$ . However, this presents some complications as  $C(\mathcal{A})$  and  $C(\lambda\mathcal{A})$  are comodules over different cocategories (where  $\lambda$  is a morphism in  $\Lambda$  inducing a morphism in  $\chi$  with source  $\mathcal{A}$ ). Instead, we will use the functors  $\hat{\lambda} : B(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow B(\lambda\mathcal{A})$  from Section 2.1.2 to define pullbacks  $\hat{\lambda}^*C(\lambda\mathcal{A})$  and maps  $\lambda_! : C(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \hat{\lambda}^*C(\lambda\mathcal{A})$  of dg comodules over  $B(\mathcal{A})$ .

First, we will define functors  $\hat{\lambda}^*$  from the category of conilpotent dg comodules over  $B(\lambda\mathcal{A})$  to the category of conilpotent dg comodules over  $B(\mathcal{A})$ . Second, we will give  $\hat{\lambda}_\#$ , the left adjoint to  $\hat{\lambda}^*$ . Finally, we will give explicit maps of dg comodules  $\lambda_! : C(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \hat{\lambda}^*C(\lambda\mathcal{A})$ , and apply the adjunction to these maps. The following chapter will formalize the relations between the  $\lambda_!$ 's.

### 2.3. Pullbacks of dg comodules–theory

Let  $\lambda : B_1 \rightarrow B_0$  be a functor between conilpotent dg cocategories. In this section, we will define a functor  $\lambda^*$  from the category of conilpotent dg comodules over  $B_0$  to the category of conilpotent dg comodules over  $B_1$ , which preserves coaugmentation. We call  $\lambda^*$  “co-extension of scalars”.

#### 2.3.1. Category-theoretic definition of $\lambda^*$

Let  $\lambda$  be as above, and let  $C$  be a conilpotent dg comodule over  $B_0$ . We define  $\lambda^*C$  as follows:

$$(2.1) \quad \lambda^*C := \ker \left( B_1 \otimes_\lambda C \xrightarrow[(\text{id}_{B_1} \otimes \lambda \otimes \text{id}_C) \circ (\Delta_{B_1} \otimes \text{id}_C)]{\text{id}_{B_1} \otimes \Delta_C} B_1 \otimes_\lambda B_0 \otimes C \right)$$

where  $B_1 \otimes_\lambda C$  and  $B_1 \otimes_\lambda B_0 \otimes C$  are dg comodules over  $B_1$  defined below. For  $f \in \text{Obj}(B_1)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} [B_1 \otimes_\lambda C](f) &:= \left( \bigoplus_{h \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_1^\bullet(f, h) \otimes C^\bullet(\lambda h), \Delta(f) = \bigoplus_h \Delta_{B_1(f, h)} \otimes \text{id}_{C(\lambda h)} \right) \\ [B_1 \otimes_\lambda B_0 \otimes C](f) &:= \left( \bigoplus_{\substack{h_1 \in \text{Obj}(B_1), \\ h_2 \in \text{Obj}(B_0)}} B_1^\bullet(f, h_1) \otimes B_0^\bullet(\lambda h_1, h_2) \otimes C^\bullet(h_2), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \Delta(f) = \bigoplus_{h_1, h_2} \Delta_{B_1(f, h_1)} \otimes \text{id}_{B_0(\lambda h_1, h_2)} \otimes \text{id}_{C(h_2)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

The names of the maps in Equation 2.1 are also meant to be suggestive. In full detail, for  $f \in \text{Obj}(B_1)$ ,

$$[\text{id}_{B_1} \otimes \Delta_C](f) := \bigoplus_h \text{id}_{B_1(f, h)} \otimes \Delta_C(\lambda h)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
[B_1 \otimes_\lambda C](f) &\xrightarrow{[\Delta_{B_1} \otimes id_C](f) := \bigoplus_h \Delta_{B_1}(f, h) \otimes id_{C(\lambda h)}} \bigoplus_{h_1, h_2 \in Obj(B_1)} B_1(f, h_1) \otimes B_1(h_1, h_2) \otimes C(\lambda h_2) \\
&\xrightarrow{[id_{B_1} \otimes \lambda \otimes id_C](f) := \bigoplus_{h_1, h_2} id_{B_1}(f, h_1) \otimes \lambda(h_1, h_2) \otimes id_{C(\lambda h)}} [B_1 \otimes_\lambda B_0 \otimes C](f).
\end{aligned}$$

That the kernel is well-defined follows formally from the abelianness of the category of chain complexes, but it is also easy to check that the induced differentials from  $[B_1 \otimes_\lambda C](f)$  on the kernel are well-defined. Since  $\Delta_{\lambda^*C}$  is induced by  $\Delta_{B_1}$ , we have that  $\Delta_{\lambda^*C}$  also satisfies coassociativity, counitality and conilpotency.

Next, we will define  $\lambda^*$  on morphisms. Let  $F : C \rightarrow D$  be a map of conilpotent dg comodules over  $B_0$ . By the universal property of  $\lambda^*D$ , we can define a morphism  $\lambda^*F : \lambda^*C \rightarrow \lambda^*D$  by giving a morphism from  $(\lambda^*F)' : \lambda^*C \rightarrow B_1 \otimes_\lambda D$  such that the two maps

(2.2)

$$(id_{B_1} \otimes \Delta_D) \circ (\lambda^*F)', (id_{B_1} \otimes \lambda \otimes id_D) \circ (\Delta_{B_1} \otimes id_D) \circ (\lambda^*F)' : \lambda^*C \rightarrow B_1 \otimes_\lambda D \rightrightarrows B_1 \otimes_\lambda B_0 \otimes D$$

coincide. We define  $(\lambda^*F)'$  as follows:

$$(\lambda^*F)' : \lambda^*C \xrightarrow[\text{inclusion}]{\text{canonical}} B_1 \otimes_\lambda C \xrightarrow{id_{B_1} \otimes F} B_1 \otimes_\lambda D$$

It's easy to check that the two maps in Equation 2.2 coincide: Let  $b \otimes c$  be an arbitrary element of  $\lambda^*C(f) \hookrightarrow [B_1 \otimes_\lambda C](f)$ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
[(id_{B_1} \otimes \Delta_D) \circ (\lambda^*F)'](b \otimes c) &= \sum_{(Fc)} b \otimes (Fc)_{(1)} \otimes (Fc)_{(2)} \\
&= \sum_{(c)} b \otimes Fc_{(1)} \otimes Fc_{(2)} \quad (F \text{ is a map of comodules}) \\
&= [(id_{B_1} \otimes F \otimes F) \circ (id_{B_1} \otimes \Delta_C)](b \otimes c) \\
&= [(id_{B_1} \otimes F \otimes F) \circ (id_{B_1} \otimes \lambda \otimes id_C) \circ (\Delta_{B_1} \otimes id_C)](b \otimes c) \\
&\quad (b \otimes c \text{ is in the kernel}) \\
&= \sum_{(b)} b_{(1)} \otimes \lambda b_{(2)} \otimes Fc \\
&= [(id_{B_1} \otimes \lambda \otimes id_D) \circ (\Delta_{B_1} \otimes id_D) \circ (\lambda^*F)'](b \otimes c).
\end{aligned}$$

So,  $\lambda^*F$  is well-defined. In summary, we have commuting diagrams:

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
\lambda^*C & \xrightarrow{\text{canonical inclusion}} & B_1 \otimes_\lambda C \\
\lambda^*F \downarrow & & \downarrow id_{B_1} \otimes F = \text{map inducing } \lambda^*F \\
\lambda^*D & \xrightarrow{\text{canonical inclusion}} & B_1 \otimes_\lambda D
\end{array}$$

Finally, it is straightforward to see that  $\lambda^*$  is a functor, i.e., that  $\lambda^*$  preserves composition of morphisms: Let  $C \xrightarrow{F} D \xrightarrow{G} E$  be composable morphisms of dg comodules over  $B_0$ . The maps inducing  $\lambda^*F$ ,  $\lambda^*G$  and  $\lambda^*(G \circ F)$  are  $id_{B_1} \otimes F$ ,  $id_{B_1} \otimes G$  and  $id_{B_1} \otimes GF$ , respectively. The inducing maps respect composition— $(id_{B_1} \otimes G) \circ (id_{B_1} \otimes F) = id_{B_1} \otimes GF$ —and by the commuting diagrams 2.3, the functor  $\lambda^*$  does as well.

**Proposition 2.1.** *Let  $F : B_2 \rightarrow B_1$  and  $G : B_1 \rightarrow B_0$  be functors between dg cocategories  $B_2$ ,  $B_1$  and  $B_0$ . Let  $M$  be a dg comodule over  $B_0$ . Then,*

$$(GF)^*M \cong F^*G^*M.$$

**Proof.** We will prove the proposition by showing that  $F^*G^*M$  satisfies the universal property of  $(GF)^*M$ . First, let  $N$  be a dg comodule over  $B_2$  and  $H : N \rightarrow B_2 \otimes_{GF} M$  be a map of dg comodules such that the two maps

(2.4)

$$(id_{B_2} \otimes GF \otimes id_M) \circ (\Delta_{B_2} \otimes id_M) \circ H, (id_{B_2} \otimes \Delta_M) \circ H : N \rightarrow B_2 \otimes_{GF} M \rightrightarrows B_2 \otimes_{GF} B_0 \otimes M$$

coincide. We will show that  $H$  determines a map of dg comodules  $\tilde{H} : N \rightarrow F^*G^*M$ . Let  $x \in Obj(B_2)$ . Define

$$\begin{aligned} H'_x : N(x) &\xrightarrow{H_x} \bigoplus_{y \in Obj(B_2)} B_2(x, y) \otimes M(GFy) \\ &\xrightarrow{F \otimes id_M} \bigoplus_{y \in Obj(B_2)} B_1(Fx, Fy) \otimes M(GFy) \\ &\subset [B_1 \otimes_G M](Fx). \end{aligned}$$

The image of  $H'_x$  lands in  $G^*M(Fx)$ , a subcomplex of  $[B_1 \otimes_G M](Fx)$ ; checking this is straightforward using the universal property of  $G^*M$ , the fact that  $F$  commutes with the coproducts, and Equation 2.4. So, for each  $x \in Obj(B_2)$ , we have a map of complexes

$H'_x : N(x) \rightarrow G^*M(Fx)$ . Now define  $\tilde{H}$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}_x : N(x) &\xrightarrow{\Delta_N} \prod_{y \in \text{Obj}(B_2)} B_2(x, y) \otimes N(y) \\ &\xrightarrow{\prod id_{B_2} \otimes H'_y} \prod_{y \in \text{Obj}(B_2)} B_2(x, y) \otimes G^*M(Fy) \\ &\subset [B_2 \otimes_F G^*M](x). \end{aligned}$$

Showing that  $\tilde{H}$  lands in  $G^*F^*M$ , a subcomodule of  $[B_2 \otimes_F G^*M]$ , is also straightforward; we only need that  $F$  and  $H$  commute with the appropriate coproducts, and that the cocomposition on  $B_2$  is coassociative. So, for each  $x \in \text{Obj}(B_2)$ , we have a map  $\tilde{H}_x : N(x) \rightarrow G^*F^*M(x)$ . It's clear that  $\tilde{H}$  is a map of dg comodules since all of the maps in the composition of  $\tilde{H}$  are maps of dg comodules.

Now, let  $\tilde{H} : N \rightarrow F^*G^*M$  be a map of dg comodules over  $B_2$ . We will show that  $\tilde{H}$  determines a map of dg comodules  $H : N \rightarrow B_2 \otimes_G FM$  satisfying Equation 2.4. For  $x \in \text{Obj}(B_2)$ , let  $H$  be defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} H_x : N(x) &\xrightarrow{\tilde{H}_x} F^*G^*M(x) \\ &\xrightarrow[\text{inclusion}]{\text{canonical}} \bigoplus_{\substack{y \in \text{Obj}(B_2) \\ z_1 \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_2(x, y) \otimes B_1(Fy, z_1) \otimes M(Gz_1) \\ &\xrightarrow{id_{B_2} \otimes \epsilon_{B_1} \otimes id_M} \bigoplus_{y \in \text{Obj}(B_2)} B_2(x, y) \otimes M(GFy). \end{aligned}$$



The universal property of  $G^*M$  implies that  $(id_{B_2} \otimes \Delta_M) \circ H$  is equal to:

$$\begin{aligned}
N(x) &\xrightarrow{\tilde{H}_x} \bigoplus_{\substack{y \in \text{Obj}(B_2) \\ z_1 \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_2(x, y) \otimes B_1(Fy, z_1) \otimes M(Gz_1) \\
&\xrightarrow[(id_{B_2} \otimes \Delta_{B_1} \otimes id_M)]{(id_{B_2} \otimes id_{B_1} \otimes G \otimes id_M) \circ} \bigoplus_{\substack{y \in \text{Obj}(B_2) \\ y_1, z_1 \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_2(x, y) \otimes B_1(Fy, y_1) \otimes B_0(Gy_1, Gz_1) \otimes M(Gz_1) \\
&\xrightarrow{id_{B_2} \otimes \epsilon_{B_1} \otimes id_{B_0} \otimes id_M} \bigoplus_{\substack{y \in \text{Obj}(B_2) \\ z_1 \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_2(x, y) \otimes B_0(GFy, Gz_1) \otimes M(Gz_1).
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the universal property of  $F^*$  implies that  $(id_{B_2} \otimes GF \otimes id_M) \circ (\Delta_{B_2} \otimes id_M) \circ H$  is equal to:

$$\begin{aligned}
N(x) &\xrightarrow{\tilde{H}_x} \bigoplus_{\substack{y \in \text{Obj}(B_2) \\ z_1 \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_2(x, y) \otimes B_1(Fy, z_1) \otimes M(Gz_1) \\
&\xrightarrow[(id_{B_2} \otimes \Delta_{B_1} \otimes id_M)]{(id_{B_2} \otimes G \otimes id_{B_1} \otimes id_M) \circ} \bigoplus_{\substack{y \in \text{Obj}(B_2) \\ y_1, z_1 \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_2(x, y) \otimes B_0(GFy, Gy_1) \otimes B_1(y_1, z_1) \otimes M(Gz_1) \\
&\xrightarrow{id_{B_2} \otimes id_{B_0} \otimes \epsilon_{B_1} \otimes id_M} \bigoplus_{\substack{y \in \text{Obj}(B_2) \\ z_1 \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_2(x, y) \otimes B_0(GFy, Gz_1) \otimes M(Gz_1).
\end{aligned}$$

So, the difference between the two maps in Equation 2.4 comes down to the difference between  $(\epsilon_{B_1} \otimes G) \circ \Delta_{B_1}$  and  $(G \otimes \epsilon_{B_1}) \circ \Delta_{B_1}$ . However, by the counitality of  $B_1$ , both of these maps are equal to  $G$ . So,  $H$  satisfies Equation 2.4.  $\square$

### 2.3.2. Explicit description of $\hat{\lambda}^*C(\mathcal{A}')$

Let  $\lambda$  be a morphism in  $\Lambda$  that induces a morphism in  $\chi$  with source  $\mathcal{A} \in \text{Obj}(\chi)$ .

Recall that from Section 2.1.2 that we have a functor  $\hat{\lambda} : B(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow B(\lambda\mathcal{A})$ . Applying the

constructions in Section 2.3.1 to  $\hat{\lambda}$ , we get a functor  $\hat{\lambda}^*$  from the category of conilpotent dg comodules over  $B(\lambda\mathcal{A})$  to the category of conilpotent dg comodules over  $B(\mathcal{A})$ . Below, we compute explicitly the complexes  $[\hat{\lambda}^*C(\lambda\mathcal{A})](f)$  for  $f \in \text{Obj}(B(\mathcal{A}))$ .

**Proposition 2.2.** *Let  $\lambda$  be a morphism in  $\Lambda$  that induces a morphism in  $\chi$  with source  $\mathcal{A} \in \text{Obj}(\chi)$ . Fix  $f_0 \in \text{Obj}(B(\mathcal{A}))$ . As comodules,*

$$(2.5) \quad [\hat{\lambda}^*C(\lambda\mathcal{A})](f_0) \cong [B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T(\lambda\mathcal{A})](f_0) := \bigoplus_{h \in \text{Obj}(B(\mathcal{A}))} B(\mathcal{A})(f_0, h) \otimes T(\lambda\mathcal{A})(\hat{\lambda}h)$$

where  $T(\lambda\mathcal{A})(\hat{\lambda}h)$  are the cogenerators of  $C(\lambda\mathcal{A})(\hat{\lambda}h)$  (see Section 1.3.4).

**Remark 2.3.1.** Proposition 2.2 holds for any quasi-cofree comodule over  $B(\lambda\mathcal{A})$ . The proof is the same.

**PROOF OF PROPOSITION 2.2.** To simplify notation in this proof, we will drop all references to  $f_0$  and, when unambiguous, references to  $\lambda\mathcal{A}$ . In other words, in this proof only,

$$C := C(\lambda\mathcal{A}) \text{ will denote } C(\lambda\mathcal{A})(f_0),$$

$$\hat{\lambda}^*C := \hat{\lambda}^*C(\lambda\mathcal{A}) \text{ will denote } [\hat{\lambda}^*C(\lambda\mathcal{A})](f_0),$$

$$B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T \text{ will denote } [B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T(\lambda\mathcal{A})](f_0),$$

$$B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} C \text{ will denote } [B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} C(\lambda\mathcal{A})](f_0),$$

$$B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} B(\lambda\mathcal{A}) \otimes C \text{ will denote } [B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} B(\lambda\mathcal{A}) \otimes C(\lambda\mathcal{A})](f_0).$$

To prove the proposition, we will give maps

$$F : \hat{\lambda}^* C \rightleftharpoons B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T : G$$

and show that  $F \circ G = id_{B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T}$  and  $G \circ F = id_{\hat{\lambda}^* C}$ . We define  $F$  as follows:

$$F : \hat{\lambda}^* C \xrightarrow[\text{inclusion}]{\text{canonical}} B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} C \xrightarrow[\text{cogenerators}]{\text{project onto}} B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T.$$

To define  $G$ , we will give a map  $G' : B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T \rightarrow B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} C$ , and show that the image of  $G'$  lands in  $\hat{\lambda}^* C$ . We define  $G'$  as follows:

$$G'(b \otimes t) = \sum_{(b)} b_{(1)} \otimes \hat{\lambda} b_{(2)} \cdot t$$

where  $b \otimes t \in B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T$  and  $\hat{\lambda} b_{(2)} \cdot t$  are elements of  $C(\lambda \mathcal{A})(\hat{\lambda} h)$  written in terms of cogenerators.

To prove that the image of  $G'$  lands in  $\hat{\lambda}^* C$ , we need to show that the two maps

$$(id_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes \Delta_C) \circ G', (id_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes \hat{\lambda} \otimes id_C) \circ (\Delta_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes id_C) \circ G' : B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T \rightarrow B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} C \rightrightarrows B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} B(\lambda \mathcal{A}) \otimes C$$

coincide. We have

$$\begin{aligned} [(1 \otimes \Delta_C) \circ G'](b \otimes t) &= \sum_{(b), (\hat{\lambda} b)} b_{(1)} \otimes (\hat{\lambda} b_{(2)})_{(1)} \otimes (\hat{\lambda} b_{(2)})_{(2)} \cdot t \\ &= \sum_{(b)} b_{(1)} \otimes \hat{\lambda} b_{(2)} \otimes \hat{\lambda} b_{(3)} \cdot t \\ &= [(id_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes \hat{\lambda} \otimes id_C) \circ (\Delta_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes id_C) \circ G'](b \otimes t) \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality holds since  $\hat{\lambda}$  is a map of cocategories and  $\Delta_{B(\mathcal{A})}$  is coassociative.

It's clear from the definitions that  $F$  and  $G$  are maps of comodules and that  $F \circ G = id_{B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T}$ . All that remains is to show that  $G \circ F = id_{\hat{\lambda}^* C}$ . Let  $\kappa = \sum_i b_i \otimes \beta_i \cdot t_i$  be an arbitrary element of  $\hat{\lambda}^* C \hookrightarrow B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} C$  where  $\beta_i \cdot t_i$  are elements of  $C(\lambda \mathcal{A})(\hat{\lambda} h)$  written in terms of cogenerators. Then,

$$GF(\kappa) = GF(\sum_i b_i \otimes \beta_i \cdot t_i) = \sum_{\substack{i, \\ \beta_i=1, \\ (b_i)}} b_{i(1)} \otimes \hat{\lambda} b_{i(2)} \cdot t_i.$$

We can divide the terms in  $\kappa$  into two groups: (a) terms in which  $\beta_i = 1 \in k$  and (b) terms in which  $\beta_i \neq 1 \in k$ . Likewise, we can divide the terms in  $GF(\kappa)$  into (a) terms in which  $\hat{\lambda} b_{i(2)} = 1$  and (b) terms in which  $\hat{\lambda} b_{i(2)} \neq 1$ . From the definitions of  $F$  and  $G$ , it's clear that the Group A terms in  $\kappa$  are exactly the Group A terms in  $GF(\kappa)$ .

To show that the Group B terms are the same, let  $b_i \otimes \beta_i \cdot t_i$  be an arbitrary Group B term in  $\kappa$ . Then, there is a term  $b_i \otimes \beta_i \otimes t_i$  in  $(id_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes \Delta_C)\kappa$ . Since  $(id_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes \Delta_C)\kappa = (id_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes \hat{\lambda} \otimes id_C) \circ (\Delta_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes id_C)\kappa$ , there must be a Group A term,  $b_{j_i} \otimes t_{j_i}$ , in  $\kappa$  such that  $b_i \otimes \beta_i \otimes t_i$  is one of the terms in the sum  $[(id_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes \hat{\lambda} \otimes id_C) \circ (\Delta_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes id_C)](b_{j_i} \otimes t_{j_i}) = \sum_{(b_{j_i})} b_{j_i(1)} \otimes \hat{\lambda} b_{j_i(2)} \otimes t_{j_i}$ . Thus,  $b_i \otimes \beta_i \cdot t_i$  is a Group B term in  $GF(\kappa)$ .

Now let  $b_{i(1)} \otimes \hat{\lambda} b_{i(2)} \cdot t_i$  be an arbitrary Group B term in  $GF(\kappa)$ . Then,  $b_{i(1)} \otimes \hat{\lambda} b_{i(2)} \otimes t_i$  is a term in  $(id_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes \hat{\lambda} \otimes id_C) \circ (\Delta_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes id_C)\kappa = (id_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes \Delta_C)\kappa$ . So, there is a Group B term,  $b_{j_i} \otimes \beta_{j_i} \cdot t_{j_i}$ , in  $\kappa$  such that  $b_{i(1)} \otimes \hat{\lambda} b_{i(2)} \otimes t_i$  is one of the terms in the sum  $(id_{B(\mathcal{A})} \otimes \Delta_C)(b_{j_i} \otimes \beta_{j_i} \cdot t_{j_i}) = \sum_{(\beta_{j_i})} b_{j_i} \otimes \beta_{j_i(1)} \otimes \beta_{j_i(2)} \cdot t_{j_i}$ . Since  $t_i$  is a cogenerator, the only term in the sum that could be equal to  $b_{i(1)} \otimes \hat{\lambda} b_{i(2)} \otimes t_i$  is  $b_{j_i} \otimes \beta_{j_i} \otimes t_{j_i}$ . Thus,  $b_{i(1)} \otimes \hat{\lambda} b_{i(2)} \cdot t_i$  is a Group B term in  $\kappa$ .  $\square$

## 2.4. Pullbacks of dg comodules—examples

**Example 2.4.1** (Another definition of  $C(1)$ ). *Using  $F$  and  $G$  from Proposition 2.2, we can induce differentials on  $B(\mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T$  from  $\hat{\lambda}^*C$ . We will compute this differential for a particular choice of  $\lambda$ . Let  $\lambda = \delta_{0,1} \in \Lambda([1], [0])$ . Fix algebras  $A_0$  and  $A_1$ , and set*

$$\hat{\lambda} : B(1) := B(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0) \rightarrow B(A_0 \rightarrow A_0) =: B(0)$$

$$C(1) := C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0)$$

$$C(0) := C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0)$$

( $\hat{\lambda}$  is given by braces, see Section 2.1.2.)

Note that  $\hat{\delta}_{0,1}^*C(0) \cong [B(1) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T(0)](f_{0,0}, f_{1,0}) \cong C(1)(f_{0,0}, f_{1,0})$  as comodules where  $(f_{0,0}, f_{1,0}) \in \text{Obj}(B(1))$ . Let  $\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \phi_{1,1} \dots \phi_{1,k_1} | t$  be a typical element of  $[B(1) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T(0)](f_{0,0}, f_{1,0})$  (see 1.2 for notational conventions). Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & d_{B(1) \otimes_{\hat{\lambda}} T(0)}(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \phi_{1,1} \dots \phi_{1,k_1} | t) \\ &= Fd_{\hat{\lambda}^*C(0)}G(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \phi_{1,1} \dots \phi_{1,k_1} | t) \\ &= [F \circ (d_{B(1)} \otimes id_{C(0)} + id_{B(1)} \otimes d_{C(0)})] \\ &\quad \left( \sum_{\substack{1 \leq r_0 \leq k_0+1 \\ 1 \leq r_1 \leq k_1+1}} (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,r_0-1} | \phi_{1,1} \dots \phi_{1,r_1-1}) \otimes ((\phi_{0,r_0} \dots \phi_{0,k_0}) \bullet (\phi_{1,r_1} \dots \phi_{1,k_1}) | t) \right) \\ &= d_{C(1)}(f_{0,0}, f_{1,0})(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \phi_{1,1} \dots \phi_{1,k_1} | t) \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality holds by looking at which terms from  $d_{B(1)} \otimes id_{C(0)} + id_{B(1)} \otimes d_{C(0)}$  are non-zero after projecting to cogenerators, and seeing that those are the same terms as in  $d_{C(1)}$ . So,  $\hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* C(0) \cong C(1)$  as dg comodules.

**Example 2.4.2** (Another definition of  $C(n)$ ). Let  $\lambda = \delta_{0,n} \in \Lambda([n], [n-1])$ . Fix algebras  $A_0, \dots, A_n$ , and set

$$\hat{\lambda} : B(n) := B(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \rightarrow B(A_0 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow A_3 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)$$

$$C(n) := C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)$$

( $\hat{\lambda}$  is given by bracing the first and second terms, see Section 2.1.2.)

Example 2.4.1 shows

$$(2.6) \quad C(1) \cong \hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* C(0)$$

as dg comodules. Given Equation 2.6 above as a base case, we can show by induction that

$$C(n) \cong \hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* C(0)$$

as dg comodules. Suppose that  $C(W_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow W_{n-1} \rightarrow W_0) \cong \hat{\delta}_{0,n-1}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* C(W_0 \rightarrow W_0)$  for any choice of algebras  $W_0, \dots, W_{n-1}$ . (inductive hypothesis). Then, as comodules, we

know

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* C(0) &\cong \hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \quad (\text{inductive hypothesis applied to algebras } A_0, A_2, \dots) \\
&\cong B(n) \otimes_{\hat{\delta}_{0,n}} T(A_0 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \quad (\text{Proposition 2.2}) \\
&\cong B(n) \otimes_{\hat{\delta}_{0,n}} T(A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \quad (\text{Definition of } T) \\
&\cong C(n) \quad (\text{Definition of } C(n))
\end{aligned}$$

where  $T(n)$  are the cogenerators of  $C(n)$  (see Definition 1.3.4).

To show that the differentials coincide, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
&Fd_{\hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* C(0)} G(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} | t) \\
&= [F \circ (d_{B(n)} \otimes id_{\hat{\delta}_{0,n-1}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* C(0)} + id_{B(n)} \otimes d_{\hat{\delta}_{0,n-1}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* C(0)})] \\
&\quad \left( \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq n \\ 1 \leq r_j \leq k_j + 1}} (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,r_0-1} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,r_1-1}) \otimes \right. \\
&\quad \left. ((\phi_{0,r_0} \dots \phi_{0,k_0}) \bullet (\phi_{1,r_1} \dots \phi_{1,k_1}) | \phi_{2,r_1} \dots \phi_{2,k_2} | \dots | \phi_{n,r_1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} | t) \right) \\
&= [F \circ (d_{B(n)} \otimes id_{C(A_0 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)} + id_{B(n)} \otimes d_{C(A_0 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)})] \\
&\quad \left( \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq n \\ 1 \leq r_j \leq k_j + 1}} (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,r_0-1} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,r_1-1}) \otimes \right. \\
&\quad \left. ((\phi_{0,r_0} \dots \phi_{0,k_0}) \bullet (\phi_{1,r_1} \dots \phi_{1,k_1}) | \phi_{2,r_1} \dots \phi_{2,k_2} | \dots | \phi_{n,r_1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} | t) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality holds by the inductive hypothesis. The terms from  $d_{B(n)} \otimes id_{C(A_0 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)} + id_{B(n)} \otimes d_{C(A_0 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)}$  that are non-zero after projecting to cogenerators are exactly the terms in  $d_{C(n)}$ . So,  $C(n) \cong \hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* C(0)$  as dg comodules.

**Example 2.4.3** (Yet another description of  $C(n)$ ). *Choose a sequence of generating coboundaries  $\delta_{i_1,1}, \dots, \delta_{i_n,n}$  with  $0 \leq i_j \leq j-1$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq n$ ,  $n > 0$ . Then,*

$$\delta_{i_1,1} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{i_n,n} = \delta_{0,1} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{0,n} = \text{unique map in } \Delta([n], [0]) \subset \Lambda([n], [0]).$$

*This implies that, as functors on categories of comodules,*

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\delta}_{i_n,n}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{i_1,1}^* &= (\delta_{i_1,1} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{i_n,n})^* \quad (\text{Proposition 2.1}) \\ &= (\delta_{0,1} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{0,n})^* \quad (\text{Computation above}) \\ &= \hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* \quad (\text{Proposition 2.1}). \end{aligned}$$

*Since braces are associative, the differentials on  $\hat{\delta}_{i_n,n}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{i_1,1}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0)$  and  $\hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0)$  coincide. So,  $\hat{\delta}_{i_n,n}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{i_1,1}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \cong \hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* \dots \hat{\delta}_{0,1}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0)$  as dg comodules.*

**Example 2.4.4** (Pullbacks along codegeneracies). *Fix algebras  $A_0, \dots, A_n$  and let  $\sigma_{i,n} \in \Lambda([n], [n+1])$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq n$  be a generating codegeneracy. Set*

$$\hat{\sigma}_{i,n} : B(n) := B(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \rightarrow B(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)$$

$$C(n) := C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)$$

*From Proposition 2.2, we know that  $\hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \cong B(n) \otimes_{\hat{\sigma}_{i,n}} T(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \cong C(n)$  as comodules. To show that*



the differentials coincide, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
& Fd_{\hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*} C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0) G(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} | t) \\
&= [F \circ (d_{B(n)} \otimes id_{\hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*} C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0) + id_{B(n)} \otimes d_{\hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*} C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0))] \\
&\quad \left( \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq n \\ 1 \leq r_j \leq k_j + 1}} (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,r_0-1} | \dots | \phi_{n,1} \dots \phi_{n,r_1-1}) \otimes \right. \\
&\quad \left. (\phi_{0,r_0} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \dots | \phi_{0,r_{i-1}} \dots \phi_{0,k_{i-1}} | 1 | \phi_{0,r_i} \dots \phi_{0,k_i} | \dots | \phi_{n,r_1} \dots \phi_{n,k_n} | t) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Since 1 is a unit for braces, the terms from  $d_{B(n)} \otimes id_{\hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*} C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0) + id_{B(n)} \otimes d_{\hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*} C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0)$  that are non-zero after projecting to cogenerators are exactly the terms in  $d_{C(n)}$ . So,  $\hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots A_n \rightarrow A_0) \cong C(n)$  as dg comodules.

**Example 2.4.5** (Pullbacks along rotations). Fix algebras  $A_0, \dots, A_n$  and let  $\tau_n \in \Lambda([n], [n])$  be a generating rotation. Set

$$\hat{\tau}_n : B(n) := B(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \rightarrow B(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n)$$

$$C(n) := C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)$$

From Proposition 2.2, we know that  $\hat{\tau}_n^* C(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n) \cong B(n) \otimes_{\hat{\tau}_n} T(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n)$  as comodules. Unpacking the righthand side, we see that  $B(n) \otimes_{\hat{\tau}_n} T(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n) \cong C(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n)$  as complexes—the isomorphism is given by  $\hat{\tau}_n \otimes id_T$ .

## 2.5. Adjunction between $\lambda^*$ and $\lambda_\#$

In this section, we define  $\lambda_\#$ , the left adjoint to  $\lambda^*$ . More precisely, for any functor,  $\lambda : B_1 \rightarrow B_0$  between conilpotent dg cocategories, we define a functor  $\lambda_\#$  from the category of conilpotent dg comodules over  $B_1$  to the category of conilpotent dg comodules over  $B_0$ . The adjunction will be used to show that structures we've established for  $(B(n), C(n))$  still exist after we pass from cocategories and comodules to categories and modules by applying (a categorified)  $Cobar(-)$  to  $(B(n), C(n))$ . If a lesson of this thesis is that working with cocategories is more tractable than with categories, then the reader may skip this section or save it until s/he is ready for Chapter (...).

### 2.5.1. The functors $\lambda_\#$

Let  $\lambda : B_1 \rightarrow B_0$  be a functor between conilpotent dg cocategories. Let  $C$  be a conilpotent dg comodule over  $B_1$ . We define  $\lambda_\# C$  as follows: for  $f \in \text{Obj}(B_0)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_\# C(f) &:= \left( \bigoplus_{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f} C^\bullet(f'), \right. \\ \Delta_{\lambda_\# C}(f) : \bigoplus_{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f} C^\bullet(f') &\xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{f'} \Delta_{C^\bullet}(f')} \bigoplus_{\substack{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f \\ h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_1^\bullet(f', h') \otimes C^\bullet(h') \\ &\xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{h', f'} \lambda \otimes \text{id}_{C^\bullet(h')}} \bigoplus_{h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_0^\bullet(f, \lambda h') \otimes C^\bullet(h') \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{include}} \bigoplus_{h \in \text{Obj}(B_0)} B_0^\bullet(f, h) \otimes \left( \bigoplus_{h' \in \lambda^{-1}h} C^\bullet(h') \right). \end{aligned}$$

To check that  $\Delta_{\lambda_\# C}$  is well-defined, we need that the image of the first map,  $\bigoplus_{f'} \Delta_{C^\bullet}(f')$ , is a finite sum. This is true since  $C$  being conilpotent implies that the image of  $\Delta_{C^\bullet}(f')$

is a finite sum for each  $f' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)$ . If  $\lambda^{-1}f$  is empty, we set  $\lambda_{\#}C(f) := 0$ . It is straightforward to check that  $(\lambda_{\#}C, \Delta_{\lambda_{\#}C})$  is coassociative, conilpotent and coaugmented. We will call  $\lambda_{\#}$  “co-restriction of scalars”.

Let  $F : C \rightarrow D$  be map of dg comodules over  $B_1$ . We define  $\lambda_{\#}F$  as follows:

$$(\lambda_{\#}F)_f : \lambda_{\#}C(f) = \bigoplus_{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f} C^{\bullet}(f') \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f} F_{f'}} \bigoplus_{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f} D^{\bullet}(f') = \lambda_{\#}D(f).$$

It's straightforward to check that  $\lambda_{\#}$  is a functor (i.e., respects composition of morphisms).

### 2.5.2. Adjunction

**Proposition 2.3.** *Given a functor between conilpotent dg cocategories,  $\lambda : B_1 \rightarrow B_0$ ,*

*let*

$$\lambda^* : \begin{array}{c} \text{Category of} \\ \text{conilpotent} \\ \text{dg comodules over } B_0 \end{array} \rightleftarrows \begin{array}{c} \text{Category of} \\ \text{conilpotent} \\ \text{dg comodules over } B_1 \end{array} : \lambda_{\#}$$

*be the functors defined in Sections 2.3.1 and 2.5.1. Then,  $\lambda_{\#}$  is left adjoint to  $\lambda^*$ .*

**Remark 2.5.1.** Proposition 2.3 applies, with the same proof, to any functor between conilpotent dg cocategories. It is just a (categorified) co-version of the adjunction between extension of scalars (left) and restriction of scalars (right) for modules over algebras.

**PROOF OF PROPOSITION 2.3.** Let  $C$  be a conilpotent dg comodule over  $B_1$  and  $D$  be a dg conilpotent dg comodule over  $B_0$ . We want to show that

$$\text{Hom}_{B_1}(C, \lambda^*D) = \text{Hom}_{B_0}(\lambda_{\#}C, D)$$

as sets.

We will give maps

$$\Phi : Hom_{B_0}(\lambda_{\#}C, D) \xrightarrow{\sim} Hom_{B_1}(C, \lambda^*D) : \Phi^{-1}$$

satisfying  $\Phi \circ \Phi^{-1} = id$  and  $\Phi^{-1} \circ \Phi = id$ .

First, we define  $\Phi$ . Let  $F$  be a morphism from  $\lambda_{\#}C$  to  $D$ . By definition, for  $f \in Obj(B_0)$ , we have maps of complexes

$$F_f : \bigoplus_{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f} C^{\bullet}(f') \rightarrow D^{\bullet}(f).$$

Define  $\Phi F \in Hom_{B_1}(C, \lambda^*D)$  as follows: for  $f' \in Obj(B_1)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi F_{f'} : C^{\bullet}(f') &\xrightarrow{\Delta_C} \bigoplus_{h' \in Obj(B_1)} B_1^{\bullet}(f', h') \otimes C^{\bullet}(h') \\ (2.7) \quad &\xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{h'} id_{B_1} \otimes F_{\lambda h'}|_{h'}} \bigoplus_{h' \in Obj(B_1)} B_1^{\bullet}(f', h') \otimes D^{\bullet}(\lambda h') \\ &\xrightarrow{include} [B_1 \otimes_{\lambda} D](f'). \end{aligned}$$

By the universal property of  $\lambda^*D$ , this defines a morphism  $C \rightarrow \lambda^*D$  if the two maps

$$(id_{B_1} \otimes \Delta_D) \circ \Phi F, (id_{B_1} \otimes \lambda \otimes id_D) \circ (\Delta_{B_1} \otimes id_D) \circ \Phi F : C \rightrightarrows B_1 \otimes_{\lambda} B_0 \otimes D$$

coincide. In fact, on  $f' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)$ , both maps are equal to:

$$\begin{aligned}
C^\bullet(f') &\xrightarrow{\Delta_C} \bigoplus_{h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_1^\bullet(f', h') \otimes C^\bullet(h') \\
&\xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{h'} id_{B_1} \otimes \Delta_C} \bigoplus_{g', h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_1^\bullet(f', g') \otimes B_1^\bullet(g', h') \otimes C^\bullet(h') \\
&\xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{h', g'} id_{B_1} \otimes \lambda \otimes 1_C} \bigoplus_{g', h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_1^\bullet(f', g') \otimes B_0^\bullet(\lambda g', \lambda h') \otimes C^\bullet(h') \\
&\xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{h', g'} id_{B_1} \otimes id_{B_0} \otimes F_{\lambda h'}|_{h'}} \bigoplus_{g', h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_1^\bullet(f', g') \otimes B_0^\bullet(\lambda g', \lambda h') \otimes D^\bullet(\lambda h').
\end{aligned}$$

This fact follows from  $F$  being a map of comodules. It's also clear that  $\Phi F$  commutes with coproducts and differentials. So, we've shown  $\Phi F \in \text{Hom}_{B_1}(C, \lambda^* D)$ .

Second, we define  $\Phi^{-1}$ . Now, let  $F \in \text{Hom}_{B_1}(C, \lambda^* D)$ . For  $f \in \text{Obj}(B_0)$ , define

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi^{-1} F_f : \bigoplus_{f' \in \lambda^{-1} f} C^\bullet(f') &\xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{f'} F_{f'}} \bigoplus_{\substack{f' \in \lambda^{-1} f, \\ h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_1^\bullet(f', h') \otimes D^\bullet(\lambda h') \\
&\xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{f', h'} \lambda \otimes id_D} \bigoplus_{h \in \text{Obj}(B_0)} B_0^\bullet(f, h) \otimes D^\bullet(h) \\
&\xrightarrow{\bigoplus_h \epsilon_{B_0} \otimes id_D} D^\bullet(f).
\end{aligned}$$

It's clear that  $\Phi^{-1} F$  commutes with the differentials. We will show that  $\Phi^{-1} F$  is a map of comodules. Figure 2.1 gives a diagram showing that

$$(2.8) \quad \Delta_D \circ \Phi^{-1} F_f = \left( \bigoplus_{f', h', r'} \epsilon_{B_0} \lambda \otimes \lambda \otimes id_D \right) \circ \left( \bigoplus_{f', h'} \Delta_{B_1} \otimes id_D \right) \circ \left( \bigoplus_{f'} F_{f'} \right).$$

On the other hand, Figure ?? gives a diagram showing that

$$(2.9) \quad (id_{B_1} \otimes \Phi^{-1}F) \circ \Delta_{\lambda_{\#}C} = \left( \bigoplus_{f', h', r'} \lambda \otimes \epsilon_{B_0} \lambda \otimes id_D \right) \circ \left( \bigoplus_{f', h'} \Delta_{B_1} \otimes id_D \right) \circ \left( \bigoplus_{f'} F_{f'} \right).$$

We see that the righthand sides of Equations 2.8 and 2.9 are the same except for the  $B_0$  factor on which  $\epsilon_{B_0}$  acts. However, in general, for  $\lambda : B_1 \rightarrow B_0$  a map of dg cocategories, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda \otimes \epsilon_{B_0} \lambda) \circ \Delta_{B_1} &= (id_{B_0} \otimes \epsilon_{B_0}) \circ \Delta_{B_0} \circ \lambda \quad (\lambda \text{ commutes with coproduct}) \\ &= id_{B_0} \circ \lambda \quad (\text{definition of cocategory}) \\ &= (\epsilon_{B_0} \otimes id_{B_0}) \circ (\Delta_{B_0}) \circ \lambda \quad (\text{definition of cocategory}) \\ &= (\epsilon_{B_0} \lambda \otimes \lambda) \circ \Delta_{B_1} \quad (\lambda \text{ commutes with coproduct}). \end{aligned}$$

So,  $(id_{B_1} \otimes \Phi^{-1}F) \circ \Delta_{\lambda_{\#}C} = \Delta_D \circ \Phi^{-1}F$ , and  $\Phi^{-1}F \in Hom_{B_0}(\lambda_{\#}C, D)$ .

For  $F : C \rightarrow \lambda^*D$  a map of dg comodules and  $f' \in B_1$ , Figure 2.3 shows that  $\Phi\Phi^{-1}F_{f'} = F_{f'}$ . For  $F : \lambda_{\#}C \rightarrow D$  a map of dg comodules and  $f \in B_0$ , Figure ?? shows that  $\Phi^{-1}\Phi F_f = F_f$ . Thus, we have  $\Phi\Phi^{-1} = id$  and  $\Phi^{-1}\Phi = id$ .  $\square$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\bigoplus_{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f} C^\bullet(f') & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{f'} F_{f'}} & \bigoplus_{\substack{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f \\ h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_1^\bullet(f', h') \otimes D^\bullet(\lambda h') & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{f', h'} \lambda \otimes id_D} & \bigoplus_{h \in \text{Obj}(B_0)} B_0^\bullet(f, h) \otimes D^\bullet(h) & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus \epsilon_{B_0} \otimes id_D} & D^\bullet(f) \\
& & \downarrow \left( \bigoplus_{\substack{f', h', r' \\ r \in \text{Obj}(B_0)}} (\Delta_{B_1} \otimes id_D) \circ (id_{B_1} \otimes \lambda \otimes id_D) \right) & & & & \downarrow \Delta_D \\
& & \bigoplus_{\substack{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f, \\ h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1), \\ r \in \text{Obj}(B_0)}} B_0^\bullet(f', h') \otimes B_1^\bullet(\lambda h', r) \otimes D^\bullet(r) & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{f', h', r} \epsilon_{B_0} \lambda \otimes id_{B_1} \otimes id_D} & \bigoplus_{h \in \text{Obj}(B_0)} B_0^\bullet(f, h) \otimes D^\bullet(h) & & 
\end{array}$$

Figure 2.1. Commuting diagram involving  $\Delta_D \circ \Phi^{-1}F =$  composition of red arrows  
The fact that  $F : C \rightarrow \lambda^*D$  and the universal property of  $\lambda^*D$  imply that the diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\bigoplus_{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f} C^\bullet(f') & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{f'} \Delta_C} & \bigoplus_{\substack{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f \\ h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_1^\bullet(f', h') \otimes C^\bullet(h') & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{f', h'} \lambda \otimes id_C} & \bigoplus_{h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_0^\bullet(f, \lambda h') \otimes C^\bullet(h') \\
\downarrow \bigoplus_{f'} F_{f'} & & \downarrow \bigoplus_{f', h'} id_{B_1} \otimes F_{\lambda h'}|_{h'} & & \downarrow \bigoplus_{h'} id_{B_0} \otimes F_{\lambda h'}|_{h'} \\
\bigoplus_{\substack{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f \\ r' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_1^\bullet(f', r') \otimes D^\bullet(\lambda r') & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{f', r'} \Delta_{B_1}^{*\Delta} = \Delta_{B_1}^* \otimes id_D} & \bigoplus_{\substack{f' \in \lambda^{-1}f \\ h', r' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)}} B_1^\bullet(f', h') \otimes B_1^\bullet(h', r') \otimes D^{\bullet, f'_{\lambda r'}}(\lambda r') & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{h', r'} \lambda \otimes id_{B_0} \otimes id_D} & \bigoplus_{h', r' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_0^\bullet(f, \lambda h') \otimes B_1^\bullet(h', r') \otimes D^\bullet(\lambda r') \\
& & & & \downarrow \bigoplus_{h', r'} id_{B_0} \otimes \epsilon_{B_0} \lambda \otimes id_D \\
& & & & \bigoplus_{h \in \text{Obj}(B_0)} B_0^\bullet(f, h) \otimes D^\bullet(h)
\end{array}$$

Figure 2.2. Commuting diagram involving  $(id_{B_1} \otimes \Phi^{-1}F) \circ \Delta_{\lambda \# C} =$  composition of red arrows  
The fact that  $F$  respects coproducts implies that the left square commutes.



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
C^\bullet(f') & \xrightarrow{\Delta_C} & \bigoplus_{g' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_1^\bullet(f', g') \otimes C^\bullet(g') \\
\downarrow F_{f'} & & \uparrow \bigoplus_{g'} id_{B_1} \otimes F_{g'} \\
\bigoplus_{h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_1^\bullet(f', h') \otimes D^\bullet(\lambda h') & \xrightarrow{\Delta_{\lambda * D} = \bigoplus_{h'} \Delta_{B_1} \otimes id_D} & \bigoplus_{g', h' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_1^\bullet(f', g') \otimes B_1^\bullet(g', h') \otimes D^\bullet(\lambda h') \xrightarrow{\bigoplus id_{B_1} \otimes (\epsilon_{B_0}, \lambda = \epsilon_{B_1}) \otimes id_D} \bigoplus_{g' \in \text{Obj}(B_1)} B_1^\bullet(f', g') \otimes D^\bullet(\lambda g') \\
& \searrow id & 
\end{array}$$

Figure 2.3. Commuting diagram involving  $\Phi \Phi^{-1} F_{f'} =$  composition of red arrows

The square commutes because  $F$  respects coproducts; the composition of the bottom row of horizontal arrows is equal to the identity because  $\lambda_\# D$  satisfies counitality.

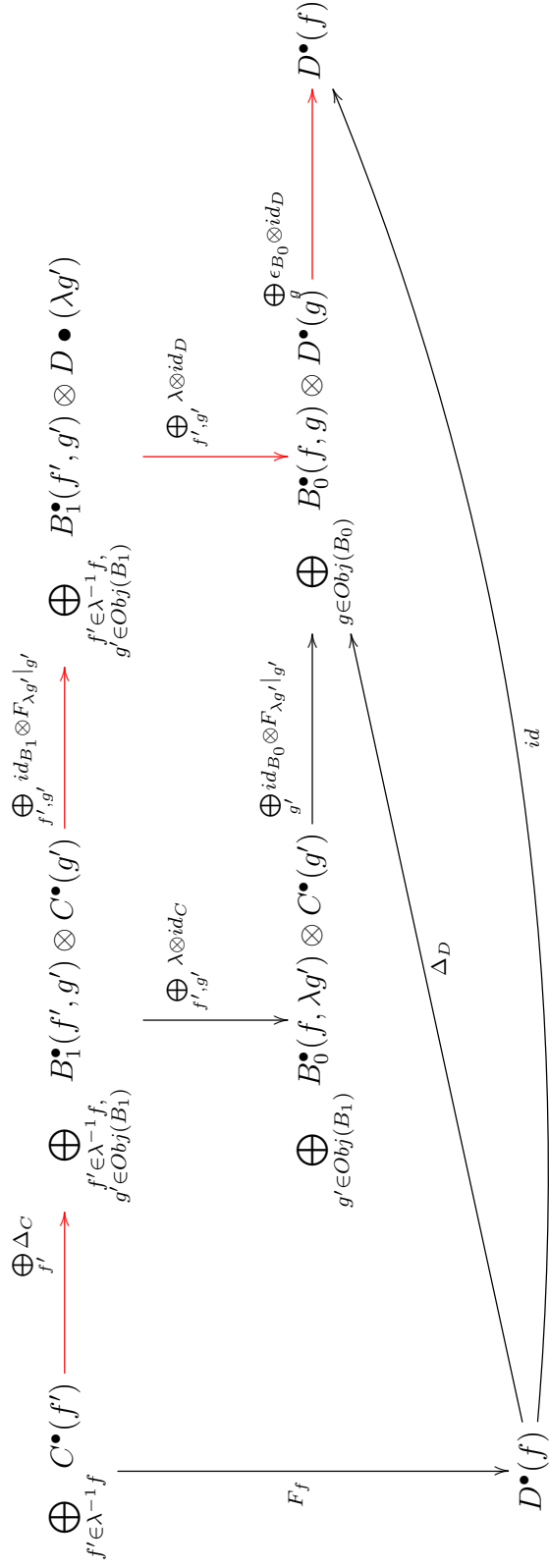


Figure 2.4. Commuting diagram involving  $\Phi^{-1}\Phi F_f = \text{composition of red arrows}$

The concave pentagon on the left side commutes because  $F$  respects coproducts; the triangle in the bottom right corner commutes because  $D$  satisfies counitality.

## 2.6. Maps $\lambda_!$

In this section, we give maps  $\lambda_! : C(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \hat{\lambda}^*C(\lambda\mathcal{A})$  of dg comodules over  $B(\mathcal{A})$  where  $\lambda$  is a generating morphism in  $\Lambda$  (see Appendix A) that induces a morphism in  $\chi$  with source  $\mathcal{A} \in \text{Obj}(\chi)$ . Showing that the  $\lambda_!$ 's satisfy cyclic relations up to homotopy is the computational heart of this thesis, and will be done in the next chapter. For now, we introduce the  $\lambda_!$ 's.

Technically, we should write  $\lambda_{\mathcal{A}!}$  instead of  $\lambda_!$ , but we will be clear about the source when needed. In this section, we fix algebras  $A_0, \dots, A_{n+1}$  and set  $B(n) := B(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)$ ,  $C(n) := C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0)$ . We define maps  $\lambda_! : C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \rightarrow \hat{\lambda}^*C(\lambda(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0))$ .

### 2.6.1. Generating coboundaries $\delta_{j,n!}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , $0 \leq j \leq n-1$

From Example 2.4.3, we know that  $C(n) \cong \hat{\delta}_{j,n}^*C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_j \rightarrow A_{j+2} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_0)$ . So, define  $\delta_{j,n!} : C(n) \xrightarrow{id} C(n) \cong \hat{\delta}_{j,n}^*C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_j \rightarrow A_{j+2} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_0)$ .

### 2.6.2. Generating codegeneracies $\sigma_{i,n!}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , $0 \leq i \leq n$

From Example 2.4.4, we know that  $C(n) \cong \hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_0)$ . So, define  $\sigma_{i,n!} : C(n) \xrightarrow{id} C(n) \cong \hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_0)$ .

### 2.6.3. Generating rotations $\tau_{n!}$

**2.6.3.1.**  $n = 0$ . Let  $\tau_{0!} = id : C(0) \xrightarrow{id} C(0) \cong id^*C(0) \cong \hat{\tau}_0^*C(0)$ .

**2.6.3.2.**  $n = 1$ . We want to define a map of dg comodules over  $B(1)$

$$\tau_{1!} : C(1) := C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0) \rightarrow \hat{\tau}_1^* C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1).$$

Example 2.4.5 describes the structure of  $\hat{\tau}_1^* C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)$ , which is quasi-cofree over  $B(1)$ . So, we can define  $\tau_{1!}$  by giving maps from  $C(1)$  to the cogenerators of  $\hat{\tau}_1^* C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)$  and checking that the corresponding map of comodules commutes with the differentials.

More explicitly, for  $f = (f_{0,0}, f_{1,0}) \in \text{Obj}(B(1))$ , we will give  $k$ -linear maps

$$v^f : C(1)^\bullet(f) \rightarrow C_{-\bullet}(A_{1,f_{0,0}f_{1,0}} A_{1id})$$

$$(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,n_0} | \phi_{1,1} \dots \phi_{1,n_1} | \alpha) \mapsto v_{n_0,n_1}^f(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,n_0} | \phi_{1,1} \dots \phi_{1,n_1} | \alpha).$$

Then, we lift  $\{v_f | f \in \text{Obj}(B(1))\}$  to a map of comodules in the standard way:

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau_{1!f}(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,n_0} | \phi_{1,1} \dots \phi_{1,n_1} | \alpha) \\ (2.10) \quad &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq k_0 \leq n_0 \\ 0 \leq k_1 \leq n_1}} \phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_1} | \phi_{1,1} \dots \phi_{1,k_0} | v_{n_0-k_0, n_1-k_1}^{f_{0,k_1}, f_{1,k_0}}(\phi_{0,k_0+1} \dots \phi_{0,n_0} | \phi_{1,k_1+1} \dots \phi_{1,n_1} | \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

(see Figure 1.2 for notation). Finally, we will check by direct computation that  $\tau_{1!}$ , defined as such commutes with the differentials. To make the exposition smooth, all of this is done in Appendix Proposition B.1.

**2.6.3.3.**  $n > 1$ . For  $n > 1$ , we define  $\tau_{n!}$  by pulling back  $\tau_{1!}$  along  $\delta_{0,*}$ 's as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau_{n!} : C(n) &\cong (\delta_{0,2} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{0,n})^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \\
&\xrightarrow{(\delta_{0,2} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{0,n})^* \tau_{1!}} (\delta_{0,2} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{0,n})^* \hat{\tau}_1^* C(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_n) \\
&\cong (\tau_1 \circ \delta_{0,2} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{0,n})^* C(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_n) \\
&\cong (\delta_{1,2} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{1,n} \circ \tau_n)^* C(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_n) \\
&\cong \hat{\tau}_n^* (\delta_{1,2} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{1,n})^* C(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_n) \\
&\cong \hat{\tau}_n^* C(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n).
\end{aligned}$$

#### 2.6.4. Extra coboundary $\delta_{n,n!}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$

In  $\Lambda$ , we have  $\delta_{n,n} = \delta_{0,n} \tau_n$ , so we define

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_{n,n!} : C(n) &\xrightarrow{\tau_{n!}} \hat{\tau}_n^* C(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n) \\
&\xrightarrow{\hat{\tau}_n^* \delta_{0,n!}} \hat{\tau}_n^* \hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* C(A_n \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n) \\
&\cong (\widehat{\delta_{0,n} \tau_n})^* C(A_n \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n) \\
&\cong \hat{\delta}_{n,n}^* C(A_n \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n).
\end{aligned}$$

### 2.6.5. Extra codegeneracy $\sigma_{n+1,n!}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$

In  $\Lambda$ , we have  $\sigma_{n+1,n} = \tau_{n+1}^{n+1} \sigma_{0,n}$ , so we define

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{n+1,n!} : C(n) &\xrightarrow{\sigma_{0,n!}=id} \hat{\sigma}_{0,n}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) \\
&\xrightarrow{\hat{\sigma}_{0,n}^*(\tau_{n+1!})} \hat{\sigma}_{0,n}^* \hat{\tau}_{n+1}^* C(A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n) \\
&\rightarrow \dots \\
&\xrightarrow{\hat{\sigma}_{0,n}^* \hat{\tau}_{n+1}^{*n}(\tau_{n+1!})} \hat{\sigma}_{0,n}^* \hat{\tau}_{n+1}^{*n+1} C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \\
&\cong (\widehat{\tau_{n+1}^{n+1} \sigma_{0,n}})^* C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \\
&\cong \hat{\sigma}_{n+1,n}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0).
\end{aligned}$$

## CHAPTER 3

**A homotopically sheafy-cyclic object**

### 3.1. Motivation of this chapter

In Section 2.1, we gave a sheafy-cyclic object in dg cocategories. We would like to extend that construction to a sheafy-cyclic object in the category of dg cocategories with a dg comodule. Namely, we would like to give a functor from  $\chi$  to  $\mathcal{D}$  where  $\mathcal{D}$  the following category:

$$Obj(\mathcal{D}) = \{(B, C) | B \text{ is a dg cocategory, } C \text{ is a dg comodule over } B\}$$

$$\mathcal{D}((B_1, C_1), (B_0, C_0)) = \{(f, f_!) | f : B_1 \rightarrow B_0 \text{ is a functor,}$$

$$f_! : C_1 \rightarrow f^*C_0 \text{ is a map of dg comodules over } B_1\}$$

$$\mathcal{D}((B_2, C_2), (B_1, C_1)) \times \mathcal{D}((B_1, C_1), (B_0, C_0)) \xrightarrow{\text{composition}} \mathcal{D}((B_2, C_2), (B_0, C_0))$$

$$(f, f_!) \times (g, g_!) \mapsto (gf, f^*(g_!) \circ f_!)$$

(Proposition 2.1 implies that composition in  $\mathcal{D}$  is associative.)

In Section 2.6, we gave maps  $\lambda_! : C(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \hat{\lambda}^*C(\lambda\mathcal{A})$  where  $\lambda$  is a generating morphism in  $\Lambda$  that induces a morphism in  $\chi$  with source  $\mathcal{A} \in Obj(\chi)$ . Ideally,  $(\hat{\lambda}, \lambda_!)$  would give a functor  $\chi \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ , however, the  $\lambda_!$ 's only respect composition up to homotopy. Fortunately, most of the compositions are respected and, for the ones that are not, we have explicit homotopies. Our homotopies commute with the composable  $\lambda_!$ 's so that no higher homotopies are needed.

In this chapter, we will show which compositions are respected on the nose and which ones need homotopies. We will then give these homotopies and show that no higher



homotopies are needed. These sections are the computational heart of this thesis. Finally, we will repackage this “functor up to homotopy” in more abstract terms.

### 3.2. Homotopies

Here, we will show that the maps of dg comodules given in Section 2.6 satisfy the relations in  $\Lambda$  (Equation A.2) up to homotopy. More precisely, we will show that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.1a) \quad & \hat{\delta}_{j,n}^*(\delta_{i,n-1!}) \circ \delta_{j,n!} = \hat{\delta}_{i,n}^*(\delta_{j-1,n-1!}) \circ \delta_{i,n!} \quad 0 \leq i < j \leq n-1 \\
 & \hat{\sigma}_{j,n}^*(\sigma_{i,n+1!}) \circ \sigma_{j,n!} = \hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*(\sigma_{j+1,n+1!}) \circ \sigma_{i,n!} \quad 0 \leq i \leq j \leq n \\
 & \hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*(\delta_{j,n+1!}) \circ \sigma_{i,n!} = \begin{cases} \hat{\delta}_{j-1,n}^*(\sigma_{i,n-1!}) \circ \delta_{j-1,n!} & 0 \leq i < j \leq n \\ id & j = i, i-1 \\ \hat{\delta}_{j,n}^*(\sigma_{i-1,n-1!}) \circ \delta_{j,n!} & 0 \leq j < i-1 \leq n-1 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.1b) \quad & \hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*(\tau_{n+1!}) \circ \sigma_{i,n!} = \hat{\tau}_n^*(\sigma_{i+1,n!}) \circ \tau_n! \quad 0 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
 & \hat{\delta}_{j,n}^*(\tau_{n-1!}) \circ \delta_{j,n!} = \hat{\tau}_n^*(\delta_{j+1,n!}) \circ \tau_n! \quad 0 \leq j \leq n-1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.1c) \quad (\widehat{\tau_1 \sigma_{0,0}})^*(\delta_{0,1!}) \circ \hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^*(\tau_{1!}) \circ \sigma_{0,0!} = id$$

and

$$(3.2a) \quad \hat{\tau}_n^{*2}(\delta_{0,n!}) \circ \hat{\tau}_n^*(\tau_n!) \circ \tau_n! \simeq \hat{\delta}_{n-1,n}^*(\tau_{n-1!}) \circ \delta_{n-1,n!}$$

$$(3.2b) \quad \hat{\tau}_n^{*n}(\tau_n!) \circ \dots \circ \hat{\tau}_n^*(\tau_n!) \circ \tau_n! \simeq id$$

$$(3.2c) \quad \hat{\sigma}_{n,n}^*(\tau_{n+1!}) \circ \sigma_{n,n!} \simeq (\widehat{\tau_{n+1}^n \sigma_{0,n} \tau_n})^*(\tau_{n+1!}) \circ \dots \circ (\widehat{\tau_{n+1} \sigma_{0,n} \tau_n})^*(\tau_{n+1!}) \circ (\widehat{\sigma_{0,n} \tau_n})^*(\tau_{n+1!}) \circ \hat{\tau}_n^*(\sigma_{0,n!}) \circ \tau_n!$$

### 3.2.1. Aside on composing $\lambda_i$ 's

In this section and the next, we will use the following convention for composing  $\lambda_i$ 's, which we first illustrate with an example. Suppose we have 3 composable generating morphisms in  $\Lambda$ :  $\lambda_1 \in \Lambda([m], [n])$ ,  $\lambda_2 \in \Lambda([n], [p])$ , and  $\lambda_3 \in \Lambda([p], [q])$ . Fix a sequence of algebras  $A_0, \dots, A_m$ . We can construct the following composition of morphisms of dg comodules over  $B(\mathcal{A}) := B(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_m \rightarrow A_0)$ :

$$C(\mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\lambda_{1,\mathcal{A}}!} \hat{\lambda}_1^* C(\lambda_1 \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\hat{\lambda}_1^* \lambda_{2,\lambda_1 \mathcal{A}}!} \hat{\lambda}_1^* \hat{\lambda}_2^* C(\lambda_2 \lambda_1 \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\hat{\lambda}_1^* \hat{\lambda}_2^* \lambda_{3,\lambda_2 \lambda_1 \mathcal{A}}!} \hat{\lambda}_1^* \hat{\lambda}_2^* \hat{\lambda}_3^* C(\lambda_3 \lambda_2 \lambda_1 \mathcal{A}).$$

To simplify the notation, we will write

$$\hat{\lambda}_1^* \hat{\lambda}_2^* \lambda_{3!} \circ \hat{\lambda}_1^* \lambda_{2!} \circ \lambda_{1!} \quad \text{instead of} \quad \hat{\lambda}_1^* \hat{\lambda}_2^* \lambda_{3,\lambda_2 \lambda_1 \mathcal{A}}! \circ \hat{\lambda}_1^* \lambda_{2,\lambda_1 \mathcal{A}}! \circ \lambda_{1,\mathcal{A}}!.$$

More generally, when the reader sees  $\hat{\lambda}_1^* \dots \hat{\lambda}_{r-1}^* \lambda_{r!} \circ \dots \circ \hat{\lambda}_1^* \lambda_{2!} \circ \lambda_{1!}$  for a sequence of composable generating morphisms  $\lambda_r \circ \dots \circ \lambda_1$  in  $\Lambda$ , s/he may decode this notation by choosing a sequence of algebras  $A_0, \dots, A_{m=\text{source of } \lambda_1}$ , setting  $\mathcal{A} = (A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_m \rightarrow A_0)$ , and letting the composition of  $\lambda_i$ 's denote  $\hat{\lambda}_1^* \dots \hat{\lambda}_{r-1}^* \lambda_{r,\lambda_{r-1} \dots \lambda_1 \mathcal{A}}! \circ \dots \circ \hat{\lambda}_1^* \lambda_{2,\lambda_1 \mathcal{A}}! \circ \lambda_{1,\mathcal{A}}!$ .

### 3.2.2. Showing Equations 3.1 hold

Equation 3.1a has three relations. All of the  $\sigma_i$ 's and  $\delta_i$ 's in Equation 3.1a are identity maps, so it's clear that these relations hold.

Equation 3.1b has two relations. To show that the first one holds, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*(\tau_{n+1}!) \circ \sigma_{i,n}! &= \hat{\sigma}_{i,n}^*((\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \dots \delta_{0,n+1}})^*(\tau_1!)) \circ \sigma_{i,n}! && \text{definition of } \tau_{n+1}! \\
&= (\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \dots \delta_{0,n+1} \sigma_{i,n}})^*(\tau_1!) \circ \sigma_{i,n}! && \text{Proposition 2.1} \\
&= (\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \dots \delta_{0,n}})^*(\tau_1!) \circ \sigma_{i,n}! \\
&= \tau_n! \circ \sigma_{i,n}! && \text{definition of } \tau_n! \\
&= \tau_n! \circ id = id \circ \tau_n! \\
&= \hat{\tau}_n^*(\sigma_{i+1,n}!) \circ \tau_n!.
\end{aligned}$$

To show that the second relation holds, the reasoning is the same as above. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\delta}_{j,n}^*(\tau_{n-1}!) \circ \delta_{j,n}! &= \hat{\delta}_{j,n}^*((\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \dots \delta_{0,n-1}})^*(\tau_1!)) \circ \delta_{j,n}! \\
&= (\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \dots \delta_{0,n-1} \delta_{j,n}})^*(\tau_1!) \circ \delta_{j,n}! \\
&= \tau_n! \circ \delta_{j,n}! \\
&= \tau_n! \circ id = id \circ \tau_n! \\
&= \hat{\tau}_n^*(\delta_{j+1,n}!) \circ \tau_n!.
\end{aligned}$$

Equation 3.1c has one relation. The only map in this relation that is not defined to be an identity map is  $\hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^*(\tau_1!)$ . We will compute this map and show that it is also an identity. Let  $(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \alpha) \in C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0)$  (see Figure 1.2 for notation). By Proposition

2.2,

$$C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \xrightarrow{\cong} \hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0)$$

$$(\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \alpha) \mapsto \sum_{0 \leq r_0 \leq k_0} (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,r_0}) \otimes (1 | \phi_{0,r_0+1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \alpha).$$

Applying  $\hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^*(\tau_{1!})$  to the righthand side, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0) &\xrightarrow{\hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^*(\tau_{1!})} \hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^* \hat{\tau}_1^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \\ \sum_{0 \leq r_0 \leq k_0} (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,r_0}) \otimes (1 | \phi_{0,r_0+1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \alpha) &\mapsto \sum_{0 \leq r_0 \leq s_0 \leq k_0} (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,r_0}) \otimes \\ &(\phi_{0,r_0+1} \dots \phi_{0,s_0} | 1 | \tau_1(1 | \phi_{0,s_0+1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \alpha)). \end{aligned}$$

The righthand side above is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{0 \leq r_0 \leq s_0 \leq k_0} (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,r_0}) \otimes (\phi_{0,r_0+1} \dots \phi_{0,s_0} | 1 | \tau_1(1 | \phi_{0,s_0+1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \alpha)) \\ &= \sum_{0 \leq r_0 \leq s_0 \leq k_0} (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,r_0}) \otimes (\phi_{0,r_0+1} \dots \phi_{0,s_0} | 1 | v_{0,k_0-s_0}(1 | \phi_{0,s_0+1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \alpha)) \\ &\quad \text{(see Proposition B.1 for } v_{\cdot,\cdot}) \\ &= \sum_{0 \leq r_0 \leq k_0} (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,r_0}) \otimes (\phi_{0,r_0+1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | 1 | \alpha) \quad (v_{0,>0} = 0) \\ &\in \hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^* \hat{\tau}_1^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, applying Proposition 2.2 again, we have

$$\hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^* \hat{\tau}_1^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\text{project onto cogenerators}} C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0)$$

$$\sum_{0 \leq r_0 \leq k_0} (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,r_0}) \otimes (\phi_{0,r_0+1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | 1 | \alpha) \mapsto (\phi_{0,1} \dots \phi_{0,k_0} | \alpha).$$

So, we've shown

$$C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \cong \hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \xrightarrow{\hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^*(\tau_{1!})} \hat{\sigma}_{0,0}^* \hat{\tau}_1^* C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \cong C(A_0 \rightarrow A_0)$$

is the identity map.

### 3.2.3. Showing Equations 3.2 hold

**3.2.3.1. Showing Equation 3.2a holds.** For  $n = 1$ , eliminating the identity maps reduces Equation 3.2a to:

$$\hat{\tau}_1^*(\tau_{1!}) \circ \tau_{1!} \simeq id.$$

We prove the above in Appendix Proposition B.2. (In the appendix,  $\tau_{1!} = \Upsilon_{A_0, A_1}$ ,  $\hat{\tau}_1^*(\tau_{1!}) = \Upsilon_{A_1, A_0}$ , and the homotopy is denoted  $B$ .)

For  $n = 2$ , eliminating the identity maps and writing  $\tau_{2!}$  in terms of  $\tau_{1!}$  reduces Equation 3.2a to:

$$(\widehat{\delta_{0,2}\tau_2})^*(\tau_{1!}) \circ \hat{\delta}_{0,2}^*(\tau_{1!}) \simeq \hat{\delta}_{1,2}^*(\tau_{1!}).$$

We prove the above in Appendix Proposition B.4. (In the appendix,  $\hat{\delta}_{0,2}^*(\tau_{1!}) = \Upsilon_{A_0 \bullet A_1, A_2}$ ,  $(\widehat{\delta_{0,2}\tau_2})^*(\tau_{1!}) = \Upsilon_{A_2 \bullet A_0, A_1}$ ,  $\hat{\delta}_{1,2}^*(\tau_{1!}) = \Upsilon_{A_0, A_1 \bullet A_2}$ , and the homotopy is denoted  $\mathcal{B}$ .)

For  $n > 2$ , we reduce Equation 3.2a to the case when  $n = 2$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Lefthand side of Equation 3.2a} &= \hat{\tau}_n^{*2}(\delta_{0,n!}) \circ \hat{\tau}_n^*(\tau_{n!}) \circ \tau_{n!} \\
&= id \circ \hat{\tau}_n^*((\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \dots \delta_{0,n}})^*(\tau_{1!})) \circ \tau_{n!} \\
&= (\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \dots \delta_{0,n} \tau_n})^*(\tau_{1!}) \circ \tau_{n!} \\
&= (\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \tau_2 \delta_{0,3} \dots \delta_{0,n}})^*(\tau_{1!}) \circ \tau_{n!} \\
&= (\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \tau_2 \delta_{0,3} \dots \delta_{0,n}})^*(\tau_{1!}) \circ (\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \dots \delta_{0,n} \tau_n})^*(\tau_{1!}) \\
&= (\widehat{\delta_{0,3} \dots \delta_{0,n}})^*((\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \tau_2})^*(\tau_{1!}) \circ \hat{\delta}_{0,2}^* \tau_{1!})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Righthand side of Equation 3.2a} &= \hat{\delta}_{n-1,n}^*(\tau_{n-1!}) \circ \delta_{n-1,n!} \\
&= \hat{\delta}_{n-1,n}^*((\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \dots \delta_{0,n-1}})^*(\tau_{1!})) \circ id \\
&= (\widehat{\delta_{0,2} \dots \delta_{0,n-1} \delta_{n-1,n}})^*(\tau_{1!}) \\
&= (\widehat{\delta_{1,2} \delta_{0,3} \dots \delta_{0,n}})^*(\tau_{1!}) \\
&= (\widehat{\delta_{0,3} \dots \delta_{0,n}})^*(\hat{\delta}_{1,2}^*(\tau_{1!})).
\end{aligned}$$

So, Equation 3.2a =  $(\widehat{\delta_{0,3} \dots \delta_{0,n}})^*(\text{Equation 3.2a, } n = 2)$ . If  $\mathcal{B}$  is a homotopy giving Equation 3.2a for  $n = 2$ , then  $(\widehat{\delta_{0,3} \dots \delta_{0,n}})^*\mathcal{B}$  is a homotopy giving Equation 3.2a for  $n > 2$ .

**3.2.3.2. Showing Equation 3.2b holds.** We prove this by induction on  $n$ . For  $n = 1$ , Equation 3.2b is the same as Equation 3.2a, which we established in the previous section. Now, assume that Equation 3.2b holds for  $N = n - 1$ . We show that Equation 3.2b holds

for  $N = n$  below:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\tau}_n^{*n}(\tau_{n!}) \circ \dots \circ \hat{\tau}_n^*(\tau_{n!}) \circ \tau_{n!} &= \hat{\tau}_n^{*n-1}(\hat{\tau}_n^* \tau_{n!} \circ \tau_{n!}) \circ \hat{\tau}_n^{*n-2} \tau_{n!} \circ \dots \circ \tau_{n!} \\
&\simeq \hat{\tau}_n^{*n-1}(\hat{\delta}_{n-1,n}^* \tau_{n-1!}) \circ \hat{\tau}_n^{*n-2} \tau_{n!} \circ \dots \circ \tau_{n!} \quad (\text{Equation 3.2a}) \\
&= (\widehat{\tau_{n-1}^{n-1} \delta_{0,n}})^* \tau_{n-1!} \circ (\hat{\tau}_n^{*n-2} \hat{\delta}_{n-2,n}^* \tau_{n-1!} \circ \dots \circ \hat{\tau}_n^* \hat{\delta}_{1,n}^* \tau_{n-1!} \circ \hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* \tau_{n-1!}) \\
&= (\widehat{\tau_{n-1}^{n-1} \delta_{0,n}})^* \tau_{n-1!} \circ \hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* (\hat{\tau}_{n-1}^{*n-2} \tau_{n-1!} \circ \dots \circ \hat{\tau}_{n-1}^* \tau_{n-1!} \circ \tau_{n-1!}) \\
&= \hat{\delta}_{0,n}^* (\hat{\tau}_{n-1}^{*n-1} \tau_{n-1!} \circ \dots \circ \tau_{n-1!}) \\
&\simeq \hat{\delta}_{0,n}^*(id) \quad (\text{Inductive hypothesis}) \\
&= id.
\end{aligned}$$

**3.2.3.3. Showing Equation 3.2c holds.** By manipulating morphisms in  $\Lambda$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Righthand side of Equation 3.2c} &= \hat{\tau}_n^{*n+1} \tau_{n!} \circ \hat{\tau}_n^{*n} \tau_{n!} \circ \dots \circ \hat{\tau}_n^* \tau_{n!} \circ \hat{\tau}_n^{*n+1} id \circ \tau_{n!} \\
&= \tau_{n!} \circ (\hat{\tau}_n^{*n} \tau_{n!} \circ \dots \circ \hat{\tau}_n^* \tau_{n!} \circ \tau_{n!}) \\
&\simeq \tau_{n!} \circ (id) \quad \text{Equation 3.2b.}
\end{aligned}$$



On the other hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Lefthand side of Equation 3.2c} &= \hat{\sigma}_{n,n}^*(\tau_{n+1!}) \circ id \\
 &= \hat{\sigma}_{n,n}^*(\hat{\delta}_{n,n+1}^*(\tau_{n+1!})) \\
 &= (\widehat{\delta_{n,n+1} \sigma_{n,n}})^*(\tau_{n!}) \\
 &= id^*(\tau_{n!}).
 \end{aligned}$$

So, Equation 3.2c holds.

### 3.3. Higher Homotopies

In this section, we show that no higher homotopies are needed. First, we will summarize the maps of comodules that we have already given. Let  $\lambda$  be a generating morphism in  $\Lambda$  that induces a morphism in  $\chi$  with source  $\mathcal{A} \in \text{Obj}(\chi)$ . We have

$$\lambda_! : C(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \hat{\lambda}^* C(\lambda \mathcal{A}) \quad \text{maps of dg comodules}$$

$$\sigma_! : C(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \tau^{*2} C(\tau^2 \mathcal{A}) \quad \text{deg -1 map of comodules.}$$

where

$$\sigma_! = \begin{cases} B \text{ given in Appendix Proposition B.2} & \text{if } \mathcal{A} = (A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0) \\ \mathcal{B} \text{ given in Appendix Proposition B.4} & \text{if } \mathcal{A} = (A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow A_0) \\ \widehat{(\delta_{0,3} \dots \delta_{0,n})}^* \mathcal{B} & \text{if } \mathcal{A} = (A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0), n > 2. \end{cases}$$

Using the constructions we've given, a typical map between comodules is one that is freely generated by composable pullbacks of  $\lambda_!$ 's and  $\sigma_!$ 's. First, we will establish that there are no such maps of degree  $\geq 2$ . Suppose we have a map  $\eta_!$  of degree  $\geq 2$ . Then,  $\eta_!$  must contain at least two (pullbacks of) some  $\sigma_!$ 's. Each  $\sigma_!$  involves inserting a 1 into the first slot of the Hochschild chains component (see Equations B.2, B.4). However, since we are working with reduced chains, any chain with two or more 1's is equal to zero. So,  $\eta_! = 0$ .

Since there are no maps of degree  $\geq 2$ , we know from the classical theory of  $A_\infty$  algebras that the only need for higher homotopies will arise from the following situation:

For  $n \geq 2$ , We have two maps of dg comodules

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} C(A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0) & & \\ \hat{\tau}_n^{*2} \tau_n! \circ \hat{\tau}_n^* \tau_n! \circ \tau_n! \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) \quad (\widehat{\delta_{n-2,n-1} \delta_{n-1,n}})^* \tau_{n-2}! & & \\ \text{"apply } \tau_n! \text{ 3 times"} & & \text{"brace together the last 3 algebras,} \\ & & \text{then apply } \tau_{n-2}! \text{ once"} \\ C(A_{n-2} \rightarrow A_{n-1} \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{n-2}). \end{array}$$

These two maps are homotopic via two homotopies:  $\hat{\delta}_{n-1,n}^* \sigma_{A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{n-1} \rightarrow A_0!} + \tau_n^{*2} \tau_n! \circ \sigma_{A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_0!}$  and  $\hat{\delta}_{n-2,n}^* \sigma_{A_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{n-2} \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0!} + \hat{\tau}_n^* \sigma_{A_n \rightarrow A_0 \dots \rightarrow A_n!} \circ \tau_n!$  (see Figure 3.1). If the two homotopies were different, then their difference would be closed and we would desire a higher homotopy (i.e., a degree -2 map of comodules) between them. However, we will show the two homotopies are the same, so that no higher homotopies are needed.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\widehat{\delta_{n-2,n-1} \delta_{n-1,n}})^* \tau_{n-2}! & \xrightarrow{\hat{\delta}_{n-1,n}^* \sigma!} & \hat{\tau}_n^{*2} \tau_n! \circ \hat{\delta}_{n-1,n}^* \tau_{n-1}! \\ \text{"brace together } A_{n-2}, A_{n-1}, A_n, & & \text{"brace together } A_{n-1}, A_n \text{ and apply } \tau_{n-1}!, \\ \text{then apply } \tau_{n-2}!" & & \text{then apply } \tau_n!" \\ \downarrow \hat{\delta}_{n-2,n}^* \sigma! & & \downarrow \tau_n^{*2} \tau_n! \circ \sigma! \\ (\widehat{\delta_{n-1,n} \tau_n})^* \tau_{n-1}! \circ \tau_n! & \xrightarrow{\hat{\tau}_n^* \sigma! \circ \tau_n!} & \hat{\tau}_n^{*2} \tau_n! \circ \hat{\tau}_n^* \tau_n! \circ \tau_n! \\ \text{"apply } \tau_n!, & & \text{"apply } \tau_n! \text{ three times"} \\ \text{then brace together } A_{n-1}, A_{n-2} \text{ and apply } \tau_{n-1}!" & & \end{array}$$

Figure 3.1. Two homotopies between  $(\widehat{\delta_{n-2,n-1} \delta_{n-1,n}})^* \tau_{n-2}!$  and  $\hat{\tau}_n^{*2} \tau_n! \circ \hat{\tau}_n^* \tau_n! \circ \tau_n!$

Vertices are maps of dg comodules and arrows are chain homotopies.

For  $n = 1$ , the situation in Equation 3.3 reduces to: We have two maps of dg comodules

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0) & & \\ \hat{\tau}_1^{*2} \tau_{1!} \circ \hat{\tau}_1^* \tau_{1!} \circ \tau_{1!} \downarrow & \left( \begin{array}{c} \phantom{\tau_{1!}} \\ \phantom{\tau_{1!}} \end{array} \right) \downarrow \tau_{1!} & \\ C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1). & & \end{array}$$

These two maps are homotopic via two homotopies:  $\tau_{1!} \circ \sigma_{A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0!}$  and  $\sigma_{A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1!} \circ \tau_{1!}$  (see Figure 3.2; for clarity, here, we indicate the sources of the  $\sigma_i$ 's). Again, we will show that these two homotopies are the same.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} id \circ \tau_{1!} = \tau_{1!} = \tau_{1!} \circ id & & \\ \sigma_{A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1!} \circ \tau_{1!} \downarrow & \left( \begin{array}{c} \phantom{\tau_{1!}} \\ \phantom{\tau_{1!}} \end{array} \right) \downarrow \tau_{1!} \circ \sigma_{A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0!} & \\ = \hat{\tau}_1^* (\sigma_{A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0!}) \circ \tau_{1!} & & \\ (\hat{\tau}_1^{*2} \tau_{1!} \circ \hat{\tau}_1^* \tau_{1!}) \circ \tau_{1!} = \hat{\tau}_1^{*2} \tau_{1!} \circ (\hat{\tau}_1^* \tau_{1!} \circ \tau_{1!}) & & \end{array}$$

Figure 3.2. Two homotopies between  $\tau_{1!}$  and  $\hat{\tau}_1^{*2} \tau_{1!} \circ \hat{\tau}_1^* \tau_{1!} \circ \tau_{1!}$

Vertices are maps of dg comodules and arrows are chain homotopies.

### 3.4. abstract framework for homotopically cyclic

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dg categories with a trace functor

## References

- [1] A bibliographic item. A bibliographic item. A bibliographic item. A bibliographic item.
- [2] Another bibliographic item.
- [3] Yet another bibliographic item.

## APPENDIX A

**Connes cyclic category,  $\Lambda$** 

Here, we give generators and relations for the cyclic category,  $\Lambda$ . None of this is new, but we do it to establish notation for the rest of the paper.

$\Lambda$  has objects  $\{[n] : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  and generating morphisms:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{rotations } \tau_n : [n] \rightarrow [n], \\
 (A.1) \quad & \text{coboundaries } \delta_{j,n} : [n] \rightarrow [n-1], 0 \leq j \leq n-1, \\
 & \text{codegeneracies } \sigma_{i,n} : [n] \rightarrow [n+1], 0 \leq i \leq n
 \end{aligned}$$



subject to relations:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \delta_{i,n-1}\delta_{j,n} = \delta_{j-1,n-1}\delta_{i,n} \quad 0 \leq i < j \leq n-1 \\
& \sigma_{i,n+1}\sigma_{j,n} = \sigma_{j+1,n+1}\sigma_{i,n} \quad 0 \leq i \leq j \leq n \\
& \delta_{j,n+1}\sigma_{i,n} = \begin{cases} \sigma_{i,n-1}\delta_{j-1,n} & 0 \leq i < j \leq n \\ id & j = i, i-1 \\ \sigma_{i-1,n-1}\delta_{j,n} & 0 \leq j < i-1 \leq n-1 \end{cases} \\
& (A.2) \quad \tau_{n+1}\sigma_{i,n} = \sigma_{i+1,n}\tau_n \quad 0 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
& \tau_{n-1}\delta_{j,n} = \delta_{j+1,n}\tau_n \quad 0 \leq j \leq n-1 \\
& \tau_n^{n+1} = id \\
& \delta_{0,1}\tau_1\sigma_{0,0} = id \\
& \tau_{n+1}\sigma_{n,n} = \tau_{n+1}^{n+1}\sigma_{0,n}\tau_n \\
& \delta_{0,n}\tau_n^2 = \tau_{n-1}\delta_{n-1,n}.
\end{aligned}$$

Some presentations of  $\Lambda$  include an extra coboundary  $\delta_{n,n}$  and codegeneracy  $\sigma_{n+1,n}$ .

In terms of our generators, they are  $\delta_{n,n} := \delta_{0,n}\tau_n$  and  $\sigma_{n+1,n} := \tau_{n+1}^{n+1}\sigma_{0,n}$ .

## APPENDIX B

### **Computations**

In this appendix, we give the computational propositions needed to establish the homotopically sheafy-cyclic structure on dg comodules. All the comodules we work with will be cofree, and we will define maps into them by giving maps into cogenerators (see Equation 1.2).

### B.1. Computational notation

For this section's propositions, we establish the following notation:

$A_0, A_1$  fixed algebras

$$(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) := (\phi_1 \dots \phi_n | \psi_1 \dots \psi_m | \alpha)$$

$$= \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccccc} & f_0 & & g_0 & \\ & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\ & \Downarrow \phi_1 & & \Downarrow \psi_1 & \\ & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowright & \\ A_0 & & A_1 & & A_0 \\ & \vdots & & \vdots & \\ & f_n & & g_m & \\ & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowleft & \\ & \alpha & & & \\ & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowright & \\ & id & & & \end{array} \end{array} \in C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0)(g_0 f_0)$$

$$\vec{\phi}_{\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\}} := \phi_{i_1} \phi_{i_2} \dots \phi_{i_k} \quad \text{where } \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\} \text{ is an ordered subset of } \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\vec{\phi}_{\emptyset} := 1 \in k \cong \text{Bar}_0(C^\bullet(A_0, A_1))$$

$$\vec{\psi}_{\emptyset} := 1 \in k \cong \text{Bar}_0(C^\bullet(A_1, A_0))$$

$$|I| := \text{number of elements in a set } I$$

$$I_1 I_2 := \text{concatenation as ordered sets of possibly-empty sets } I_1 \text{ and } I_2$$

$$\tilde{\delta} := \begin{array}{l} \text{extension of the Hochschild cochain differential} \\ \text{to a differential on a bar complex} \end{array}$$

$$b' := \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (-1)^i b_i, \text{ for appropriate } r$$

$$b_i := \text{cup product on Hochschild cochains between the } i^{th} \text{ and } i+1^{th} \text{ terms}$$

$$b := \text{Hochschild chains differential}$$

### B.1.1. Notation for elements of Hochschild chains

Let  $a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n$  denote a typical element of  $C_{-\bullet}(A, A)$  where  $A$  is some algebra. At times, we wish to feed a portion of  $a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n$  to a Hochschild cochain (or other map on chains) without specifying the degree of the cochain. To do this, we will rewrite  $a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n = a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{a}_r$  where each  $\mathbf{a}_i = a_{j_i} \otimes a_{j_i+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{j_{i+1}-1}$  and  $\mathbf{a}_i$  is an empty chain if  $j_i = j_{i+1}$ .

For example, if  $\phi \in C^2(A, A)$ , then we rewrite

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n-1} a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{i-1} \otimes \phi(a_i, a_{i+1}) \otimes a_{i+2} \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n = \sum a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1 \otimes \phi(\mathbf{a}_2) \otimes \mathbf{a}_3.$$

## B.2. Computational Propositions

**Proposition B.1.** *Let  $\hat{\tau}_1 : B(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0) \longrightarrow B(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)$  be as defined in Section 2.1. Recall from Example 2.4.5 that  $\hat{\tau}_1^* C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_0) \cong C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)$  as complexes. Define a map*

$$\Upsilon_{A_0, A_1} : C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0) \rightarrow \hat{\tau}_1^* C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)$$

of comodules over  $B(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0)$  as follows:

$$v^{f_0, g_0} : C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0)(g_0 f_0) \rightarrow \hat{\tau}_1^* C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)(f_0 g_0) \cong C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)(f_0 g_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow[\text{cogenerators}]{\text{project onto}} C_{-\bullet}(A_1, f_0 g_0, A_1 \text{id}) \\ v_{n,m}^{f_0, g_0}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) &= \sum_{\substack{I_1 I_2 = \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \\ \text{as ordered sets}}} \phi_1(\lambda(\vec{\psi})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2}) \cdot \mathbf{a}_3, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1}) \cdot \mathbf{a}_2 \\ & \quad \left( + f_0 a_0 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi})\mathbf{a}_1 \quad \text{if } m = 0 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Then,  $\Upsilon_{A_0, A_1} : C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0) \rightarrow \hat{\tau}^* C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)$  is a map of dg comodules over  $B(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0)$ .

**Proof.** We must show: (1)  $\Upsilon$  is a map of comodules, and (2)  $\Upsilon$  commutes with the differentials. (In this proof, we drop the subscripts and write  $\Upsilon := \Upsilon_{A_0, A_1}$ .)

(1) This proof is standard for cofree comodules. Let  $(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha)$  be as in the statement of the proposition. We want to show that  $\Upsilon$  commutes with the coproducts. On one hand,

$$\begin{aligned} & [(id_B \otimes \Upsilon) \circ \Delta_{C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0)}](\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) \\ &= [id_B \otimes \Upsilon] \left( \sum_{\substack{I_1 I_2 = \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \text{ and} \\ J_1 J_2 = \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \\ \text{as ordered sets}}} (\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{J_1}) \otimes (\vec{\phi}_{I_2}|\vec{\psi}_{J_2}|\alpha) \right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{I_1 I_2 I_3 = \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \text{ and} \\ J_1 J_2 J_3 = \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \\ \text{as ordered sets}}} (\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{J_1}) \otimes (\vec{\phi}_{I_2}|\vec{\psi}_{J_2}) \otimes v_{|I_3|, |J_3|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_3}|\vec{\psi}_{J_3}|\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\Delta_{\hat{\tau}^* C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)} \circ \Upsilon](\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) \\
&= \Delta_{\hat{\tau}^* C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)} \left( \sum_{\substack{I_1 I_2 = \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \text{ and} \\ J_1 J_2 = \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \\ \text{as ordered sets}}} (\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{J_1}) \otimes v_{|I_2|, |J_2|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2}|\vec{\psi}_{J_2}|\alpha) \right) \\
&= \sum_{\substack{I_1 I_2 I_3 = \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \text{ and} \\ J_1 J_2 J_3 = \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \\ \text{as ordered sets}}} (\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{J_1}) \otimes (\vec{\phi}_{I_2}|\vec{\psi}_{J_2}) \otimes v_{|I_3|, |J_3|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_3}|\vec{\psi}_{J_3}|\alpha).
\end{aligned}$$

Clearly  $(id_B \otimes \Upsilon) \circ \Delta_{C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0)} = \Delta_{\hat{\tau}^* C(A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)} \circ \Upsilon$ .

(2) We will show that  $\Upsilon$  commutes with the differentials by direct computation. Since  $\Upsilon$  is a map of cofree comodules, we only need to check that  $\pi_1 \circ D(\Upsilon) = 0$  where  $D(\Upsilon)$  is the differential applied to  $\Upsilon$  as a linear map between complexes and  $\pi_1$  denotes projection of a comodule onto its cogenerators. More explicitly, we want to check that

$$\begin{aligned}
& v_{n,m}(\tilde{\delta}(\vec{\phi})|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) + v_{n,m}(\vec{\phi}|\tilde{\delta}(\vec{\psi})|\alpha) + v_{n-1,m}(b'(\vec{\phi})|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) + v_{n,m-1}(\vec{\phi}|b'(\vec{\psi})|\alpha) + \\
& v_{n,m}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|b(\alpha)) + b \circ v_{n,m}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) + \\
\text{(B.1)} \quad & v_{|I_1|, m-1}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{\{1, \dots, m-1\}}|\psi_m\{\vec{\phi}_{I_2}\} \cdot \alpha) + v_{n-1, m}(\vec{\phi}_{\{1, \dots, n-1\}}|\vec{\psi}_m|\phi_n \cdot \alpha) + \\
& \phi_1\{\psi_{J_1}\} \cdot v_{\vec{\phi}_{-1}, |J_2|}(\phi_{\{2, \dots, n\}}|\psi_{J_2}|\alpha) + \psi_1 \cdot v_{n, m-1}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}_{\{2, \dots, |\vec{\psi}|\}}|\alpha) \\
& = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

In Equation B.1, we will call the terms in the first two rows the “standard terms”, and the terms in the second two rows the “extra terms”.

We compute the sum of the standard terms. In the chart below, the leftmost column lists the expressions that don’t cancel in the sum of the standard terms, the middle column

gives the standard term from which the expression comes, and the rightmost column gives the term (extra or standard) that cancels the expression.

Expression	Comes from Standard Term	Cancelling Term
$f_0\psi_1(\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_3)\phi_1(\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{\{2,\dots,m\}})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_4, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1)$ $\otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\mathbf{a}_2$	$v_{n,m}(\delta(\phi_1)\phi_2 \cdots \phi_n \vec{\psi} \alpha)$	$f_0\psi_1 \cdot v_{n,m-1}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi}_{\{2,\dots,m\}} \alpha)$
$\phi_1(\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{\{1,\dots,m-1\}})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_3, \psi_m(\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_4) \cdot a_0, \mathbf{a}_1)$ $\otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\mathbf{a}_2$	$v_{n,m}(\delta(\phi_1)\phi_2 \cdots \phi_n \vec{\psi} \alpha)$	$v_{ I_1 ,m-1}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1} \vec{\psi}_{\{1,\dots,m-1\}} \psi_m\{\vec{\phi}_{I_2}\} \cdot \alpha)$
$\phi_1(\lambda(\vec{\psi})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_3, g_m\phi_n(\mathbf{a}_4) \cdot a_0, \mathbf{a}_1) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\mathbf{a}_2$	$v_{n,m}(\delta(\phi_1)\phi_2 \cdots \phi_n \vec{\psi} \alpha)$	$v_{n-1,m}(\vec{\phi}_{\{1,\dots,n-1\}} \vec{\psi} g_m\phi_n \cdot \alpha)$
$\phi_1(\lambda(\vec{\psi})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_2) \cdot f_1(a_0) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\mathbf{a}_1$	$v_{n,m}(\delta(\phi_1)\phi_2 \cdots \phi_n \vec{\psi} \alpha)$	$\phi_1 \cdot v_{n-1,0}(\vec{\phi}_{\{2,\dots,n\}} \vec{\psi} \alpha)$
$f_0a_0 \cdot \phi_1(\mathbf{a}_1) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{\{1,\dots,n-1\}})\mathbf{a}_2$	$v_{n,m}(\delta(\phi_1)\phi_2 \cdots \phi_n \vec{\psi} \alpha)$ if $\vec{\psi} = \emptyset$	$b \circ v_{n,m}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \alpha)$ if $\vec{\psi} = \emptyset$
$f_0g_m\phi_n(\mathbf{a}_2)f_0a_0 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{\{1,\dots,n-1\}})\mathbf{a}_1$	$b \circ v_{n,m}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \alpha)$ if $\vec{\psi} = \emptyset$	$v_{n-1,m}(\vec{\phi}_{\{1,\dots,n-1\}} \vec{\psi} g_m\phi_n \cdot \alpha)$ if $\vec{\psi} = \emptyset$
$\phi_1(\lambda(\vec{\psi})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_4, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1) \cdot \phi_2(\mathbf{a}_2) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\mathbf{a}_3$	$b \circ v_{n,m}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \alpha)$	$v_{n-1,m}(\phi_1 \cup \phi_2\phi_3 \cdots \phi_n \vec{\psi} \alpha)$
$\phi_1(\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_3)\phi_2(\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_3, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1)$ $\otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\mathbf{a}_2$	$v_{n-1,m}(\phi_1 \cup \phi_2\phi_3 \cdots \phi_n \vec{\psi} \alpha)$	$\phi_1\{\vec{\psi}_{I_1}\} \cdot v_{n-1, J_2 }(\vec{\phi}_{\{2,\dots,n\}} \vec{\psi}_{I_2} \alpha)$
$f_0\psi_1(\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_2) \cdot f_0a_0 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\mathbf{a}_1$	$f_0\psi_1 \cdot v_{n,0}(\vec{\phi} \alpha)$ if $\vec{\psi} = \psi_1$	$v_{ I_1 ,0}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1} \psi_1\{\vec{\phi}_{I_2}\} \cdot \alpha)$ if $\vec{\psi} = \psi_1$



(Technically, the last term in the middle column is not a standard term, but we include it in the table for convenience.)

All of the terms in the table describing the expansion of equation B.1 cancel, so  $\Upsilon$  is a map of complexes.  $\square$

**Proposition B.2.** *Let  $B : C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0) \longrightarrow C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0)$  be the map of cofree comodules defined by the following maps to cogenerators:*

$$(B.2) \quad B_{n,m}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) = 1 \otimes \lambda(\psi)\lambda(\phi)\mathbf{a}_2 \otimes a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1.$$

Then,  $D(B) = \Upsilon_{A_1,A_0}\Upsilon_{A_0,A_1} - id$  where  $\Upsilon$  is defined in Proposition B.1.

**Proof.** We prove the statement by direct computation. Since all of the maps are maps of cofree comodules, we only need to check that  $\pi_1(D(B) - \Upsilon_{A_1,A_0}\Upsilon_{A_0,A_1} - id) = 0$  where  $\pi_1$  denotes projection of the comodule onto cogenerators. More explicitly, for an element  $(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha)$ , we want to check that

$$(B.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & B_{n,m}(\tilde{\delta}(\vec{\phi})|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) + B_{n,m}(\vec{\phi}|\tilde{\delta}(\vec{\psi})|\alpha) + B_{n-1,m}(b'(\vec{\phi})|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) + B_{n,m-1}(\vec{\phi}|b'(\vec{\psi})|\alpha) + \\ & B_{n,m}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|b(\alpha)) + b \circ B_{n,m}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) + \\ & B_{|I_1|,m-1}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{\{1,\dots,m-1\}}|\psi_m\{\vec{\phi}_{I_2}\} \cdot \alpha) + B_{n-1,m}(\vec{\phi}_{\{1,\dots,n-1\}}|\vec{\psi}_m|\phi_n \cdot \alpha) + \\ & \phi_1\{\psi_{J_1}\} \cdot B_{\vec{\phi}_{-1},|J_2|}(\phi_{\{2,\dots,n\}}|\psi_{J_2}|\alpha) + \psi_1 \cdot B_{n,m-1}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}_{\{2,\dots,|\vec{\psi}\}}|\alpha) - \\ & v_{|J_1|,|I_1|}(\vec{\psi}_{J_1}|\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|v_{|I_2|,|J_2|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2}|\vec{\psi}_{J_2}|\alpha)) - \pi_1(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) \\ & = 0. \end{aligned}$$

We will call the terms in the first two rows the “standard terms” in the computation of  $D(B)$ , and the terms in the second two rows the “extra terms” in the computation of  $D(B)$ . The fifth row is  $\pi_1(\Upsilon_{A_1,A_0}\Upsilon_{A_0,A_1} - id)$ .

We compute the sum of the standard terms. In the chart below, the leftmost column lists the expressions that don't cancel in the sum of the standard terms, the middle column gives the standard term from which the expression comes, and the rightmost column gives the extra term that cancels the expression.

Expression	Comes from Standard Term	Cancels with Extra Term
$\psi_1(\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\mathbf{a}_2) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\psi}_{\{2,\dots,m\}})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_3 \otimes a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1$	$b \circ B_{n,m}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \alpha)$	$\psi_1\{\vec{\phi}_{I_1}\} \cdot B_{ I_2 ,m-1}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2} \vec{\psi}_{\{2,\dots,m\}} \alpha)$
$g_0\phi_1(\mathbf{a}_2) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\psi})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{\{2,\dots,n\}})\mathbf{a}_3 \otimes a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1$	$b \circ B_{n,m}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \alpha)$	$\phi_1 \cdot B_{n-1,m}(\vec{\phi}_{\{2,\dots,n\}} \vec{\psi} \alpha)$
$1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\psi})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{\{1,\dots,n-1\}})\mathbf{a}_2 \otimes g_m\phi_n(\mathbf{a}_3 \cdot a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1$	$b \circ B_{n,m}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \alpha)$	$B_{n-1,m}(\vec{\phi}_{\{1,\dots,n-1\}} \vec{\psi} \phi_n \cdot \alpha)$
$1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\psi}_{\{1,\dots,m-1\}})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\mathbf{a}_2 \otimes g_m\psi_m(\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_3) \cdot a_0 \otimes$ $\mathbf{a}_1$	$b \circ B_{n,m}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \alpha)$	$B_{ I_1 ,m-1}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2} \vec{\psi}_{\{1,\dots,m-1\}} \psi_m\{\vec{\phi}_{I_2}\} \cdot \alpha)$
$g_0 f_0 a_0 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\psi})\lambda(\vec{\phi})\mathbf{a}_1$	$b \circ B_{n,m}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \alpha)$	$v_{ J_1 , I_1 }(\vec{\psi}_{J_1} \vec{\phi}_{I_1} v_{ I_2 , J_2 }(\vec{\phi}_{I_2} \vec{\psi}_{J_2} \alpha))$

(Technically, the last term in the right column is not an extra term, but we include it in the table for convenience.)

Now, we compute the remaining terms from the fifth row. In the chart below, the left column lists the remaining expressions that don't cancel in the fifth row, and the right column gives the extra term that cancels the expression.

Expression from Fifth Row	Cancels with Extra Term
$\psi_1(\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_4})\mathbf{a}_4, \phi_{ I_1 +1}(\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_3})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_5})\mathbf{a}_5, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1), \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2 \setminus  I_1 +1})\mathbf{a}_2) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_3$	$\psi_1\{\vec{\phi}_{I_1}\} \cdot B_{ I_2 , m-1}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2} \vec{\psi}_{I_2}, \dots, m) \alpha)$
$\psi_1(\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_4})\mathbf{a}_4, f_{ I_1 +1}a_0, \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2 \setminus  I_1 +1})\mathbf{a}_1) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_2$	$\phi_1 \cdot B_{n-1, m}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2}, \dots, n) \vec{\psi}  \alpha)$
$g_0\phi_1(\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_3, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\mathbf{a}_2$	$\psi_1\{\vec{\phi}_{I_1}\} \cdot B_{ I_2 , m-1}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2} \vec{\psi}_{I_2}, \dots, m) \alpha)$

All of the terms in the table describing the expansion of equation B.3 cancel, so  
 $D(B) = \Upsilon_{A_1, A_0} \Upsilon_{A_0, A_1} - id.$   $\square$

**Proposition B.3.**  $[\Upsilon, B] = 0.$

**Proof.** We show that  $[\Upsilon, B] = 0$  by direct computation. Since all of the maps are maps of cofree comodules, we only need to check that  $\pi_1([\Upsilon, B]) = 0$  where  $\pi_1$  denotes projection of the comodule onto its degree-1 component, (i.e.,  $\pi_1 : \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A_0, A_1)) \otimes \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A_1, A_0)) \otimes C_{-\bullet}(A_0, A_0) \rightarrow C_{-\bullet}(A_0, A_0)$ ). We check this directly.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1 \circ \Upsilon \circ B(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) &= v_{|I_1|, |J_1|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{J_1}|B_{|I_2|, |J_2|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{J_1}|\alpha)) \\ &= v_{|I_1|, |J_1|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{J_1}|1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_2, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1) \\ &= 1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})(\lambda(\vec{\psi})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_2, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1 \circ B \circ \Upsilon(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) &= B_{|J_1|, |I_1|}(\vec{\psi}_{J_1}|\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|v_{|I_2|, |J_2|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{J_1}|\alpha)) \\ &= B_{|J_1|, |I_1|}(\vec{\psi}_{J_1}|\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\phi_{|I_1|+1}(\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_3, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2 \setminus |I_1|+1})\mathbf{a}_2 + \\ &\quad + a_0 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2 \setminus |I_1|+1})\mathbf{a}_1 \text{ if } \vec{\psi}_{J_2} = \emptyset) \\ &= 1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_3 \otimes \phi_{|I_1|+1}(\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_4})\mathbf{a}_4, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2 \setminus |I_1|+1})\mathbf{a}_2 + \\ &\quad + 1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_2 \otimes a_0 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_1 \end{aligned}$$

It's clear that  $\pi_1 \circ \Upsilon \circ B = \pi_1 \circ B \circ \Upsilon$ . The final expansion of  $\pi_1 \circ \Upsilon \circ B$  is the sum of the two terms in the final expansion of  $\pi_1 \circ B \circ \Upsilon$ , (i.e., the sum of terms in which one of the  $\phi$ 's contains  $a_0$  and the terms in which none of the  $\phi$ 's contains  $a_0$ ).  $\square$

### B.3. More notation

For the next two propositions, we will need some more notation. Set

$A_0, A_1, A_2$  fixed algebras

$$(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\vec{\theta}|\alpha) := (\phi_1 \dots \phi_n | \psi_1 \dots \psi_m | \theta_1 \dots \theta_r | \alpha)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 & f_0 & g_0 & h_0 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \curvearrowright & \curvearrowright & \\
 & \Downarrow \phi_1 & \Downarrow \psi_1 & \Downarrow \theta_1 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \curvearrowright & \curvearrowright & \\
 A_0 & \xrightarrow{f_1} & A_1 & \xrightarrow{g_1} & A_2 & \xrightarrow{h_1} & A_0 \\
 & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \\
 & \xrightarrow{f_n} & & \xrightarrow{g_m} & & \xrightarrow{h_p} & \\
 & & \alpha & & & & \\
 & \searrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & \\
 & & id & & & & 
 \end{array} \\
 \in C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow A_0)(h_0 g_0 f_0)
 \end{array}$$

$$\Upsilon_{A_0 \bullet A_1, A_2} : C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow A_0) \rightarrow \hat{\tau}_2^* C(A_2 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_2) \quad \text{map of dg comodules}$$

$$(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\vec{\theta}|\alpha) \mapsto \Upsilon_{A_0, A_2}(\vec{\phi} \bullet \vec{\psi}|\vec{\theta}|\alpha)$$

$$\Upsilon_{A_0, A_1 \bullet A_2} : C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow A_0) \rightarrow \hat{\tau}_2^{*2} C(A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1) \quad \text{map of dg comodules}$$

$$(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\vec{\theta}|\alpha) \mapsto \Upsilon_{A_0, A_1}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi} \bullet \vec{\theta}|\alpha)$$

**Proposition B.4.** *Let*

$$\mathcal{B} : C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow A_0) \rightarrow \hat{\tau}_2^{*2} C(A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)$$

be a map of comodules over  $B(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow A_0)$  determined by the following maps to cogenerators:

(B.4)

$$\mathcal{B}^{f_0, g_0, h_0} : C(A_0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0)(h_0 g_0 f_0) \rightarrow \hat{\tau}_2^{*2} C(A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow A_1)(f_0 h_0 g_0)$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{cogenerators}]{\text{project onto}} C_{-\bullet}(A_{1, f_0 h_0 g_0} A_{1id})$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{n, m, p}(\vec{\phi} | \vec{\psi} | \vec{\theta} | \alpha) = \sum_{\substack{I_1 I_2 = \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \\ \text{as ordered sets}}} 1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1}) (\lambda(\vec{\theta}) \lambda(\vec{\psi}) \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2}) \mathbf{a}_2 \otimes a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1)$$

Then,

$$(B.5) \quad D(\mathcal{B}) = \Upsilon_{A_2 \bullet A_0, A_1} \circ \Upsilon_{A_0 \bullet A_1, A_2} - \Upsilon_{A_0, A_1 \bullet A_2}.$$

**Proof.** We will show that Equation B.5 holds by direct computation. Since all of the maps are maps of cofree comodules, we only need to check that  $\pi_1$ ( Equation B.5) holds where  $\pi_1$  denotes projection of the comodule onto cogenerators. More explicitly, we want



to check that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\tilde{\delta}(\vec{\phi})|\vec{\psi}|\vec{\theta}|\alpha) + \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi}|\tilde{\delta}(\vec{\psi})|\vec{\theta}|\alpha) + \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\tilde{\delta}(\vec{\theta})|\alpha) + \\
& \mathcal{B}_{n-1,m,p}(b'(\vec{\phi})|\vec{\psi}|\vec{\theta}|\alpha) + \mathcal{B}_{n,m-1,p}(\vec{\phi}|b'(\vec{\psi})|\vec{\theta}|\alpha) + \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p-1}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|b'(\vec{\theta})|\alpha) + \\
& \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\vec{\theta}|b(\alpha)) + b \circ \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\vec{\theta}|\alpha) + \\
& \mathcal{B}_{|I_1|,|J_1|,p-1}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{J_1}|\vec{\theta}_{\{1,\dots,p-1\}}|\theta_p\{\vec{\psi}_{J_2}\}\{\vec{\phi}_{I_2}\} \cdot \alpha) + \\
& \mathcal{B}_{|I_1|,m-1,p}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{\{1,\dots,m-1\}}|\vec{\theta}|\psi_m\{\vec{\phi}_{I_2}\} \cdot \alpha) + \mathcal{B}_{n-1,m,p}(\vec{\phi}_{\{1,\dots,n-1\}}|\vec{\psi}_m|\vec{\theta}|\phi_n \cdot \alpha) + \\
& \phi_1\{\vec{\theta}_{K_1}\}\{\vec{\psi}_{J_1}\} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{n-1,|J_2|,|K_2|}(\vec{\phi}_{\{2,\dots,n\}}|\vec{\psi}_{J_2}|\vec{\theta}_{K_2}|\alpha) + \\
& \theta_1\{\vec{\psi}_{J_1}\} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{n,|J_2|,p-1}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}_{J_2}|\vec{\theta}_{\{2,\dots,p\}}|\alpha) + \psi_1 \cdot \mathcal{B}_{n,m-1,p}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}_{\{2,\dots,m\}}|\vec{\theta}|\alpha) + \\
& v_{n,p \leq * \leq m+p}(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi} \bullet \vec{\theta}|\alpha) + \\
& v_{|I_1| \leq * \leq |I_1|+|K_1|,|J_1|}(\vec{\theta}_{K_1} \bullet \vec{\phi}_{I_1}, \vec{\psi}_{J_1}, v_{|J_2| \leq * \leq |I_2|+|J_2|,|K_2|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2} \bullet \vec{\psi}_{J_2}|\vec{\theta}_{K_2}|\alpha)) \\
& = 0.
\end{aligned}
\tag{B.6}$$

In Equation B.6 above, we call the terms in rows 1-3 the “standard terms” in the computation of  $D(\mathcal{B})$ , and the terms in rows 4-7 the “extra terms” in the computation of  $D(\mathcal{B})$ . The terms in rows 8-9 are  $\pi_1$  of the righthand side of Equation B.5; we will call these the “8<sup>th</sup>- and 9<sup>th</sup>-row terms”.

We compute the sum of the standard terms. In the chart below, the leftmost column lists the expressions that don’t cancel in the sum of the standard terms, the middle column gives the standard term from which the expression comes, and the rightmost column gives the term that cancels the expression.



Expression	Comes from Standard Term	Cancelling Term
$1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})[\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{\{1,\dots,p-1\}}\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_2$ $\theta_p(\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_3) \cdot a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1]$	$b \circ \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \vec{\theta} \alpha)$	$\mathcal{B}_{ I_1 , J_1 ,p-1}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1} \vec{\psi}_{I_1} \vec{\theta}_{\{1,\dots,p-1\}} \theta_p\{\vec{\psi}_{I_2}\}\{\vec{\phi}_{I_2}\} \cdot \alpha)$
$1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})[\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{\{1,\dots,m-1\}})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_2$ $\psi_m(\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_3) \cdot a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1]$	$b \circ \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \vec{\theta} \alpha)$	$\mathcal{B}_{ I_1 ,m-1,p}(\vec{\phi}_{I_1} \vec{\psi}_{\{1,\dots,m-1\}} \vec{\theta} \psi_m\{\vec{\phi}_{I_2}\} \cdot \alpha)$
$1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})[\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{\{1,\dots,n-1\}})\mathbf{a}_2 \otimes \psi_n(\mathbf{a}_3) \cdot a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1]$	$b \circ \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \vec{\theta} \alpha)$	$\mathcal{B}_{n-1,m,p}(\vec{\phi}_{\{1,\dots,n-1\}} \vec{\psi} \vec{\theta} \phi_n \cdot \alpha)$
$\phi_1(\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_2)$ $\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1 \setminus 1})[\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_2})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_3})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_3 \otimes a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1]$	$b \circ \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \vec{\theta} \alpha)$	$\phi_1\{\vec{\theta}_{K_1}\}\{\vec{\psi}_{I_1}\}$
$f_0\theta_1(\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_2)$ $\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})[\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{\{2,\dots,p\}})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_3 \otimes a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1]$	$b \circ \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \vec{\theta} \alpha)$	$\mathcal{B}_{n-1, J_2 ,K_2}(\vec{\phi}_{\{2,\dots,n\}} \vec{\psi}_{I_2} \vec{\theta}_{K_2} \alpha)$
$f_0h_0\psi_1(\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_2)$ $\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})[\lambda(\vec{\theta})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{\{2,\dots,m\}})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_3 \otimes a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1]$	$b \circ \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \vec{\theta} \alpha)$	$\theta_1\{\vec{\psi}_{I_1}\} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{n, J_2 ,p-1}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi}_{I_2} \vec{\theta}_{\{2,\dots,p\}} \alpha)$
$f_0h_0\phi_{i_1}(\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_2})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_3 \otimes a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1)$ $\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2 \setminus i_1})\mathbf{a}_2$	$b \circ \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \vec{\theta} \alpha)$	$\psi_1 \cdot \mathcal{B}_{n,m-1,p}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi}_{\{2,\dots,m\}} \vec{\theta} \alpha)$
$f_0h_0g_0f_{i_1}a_0 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\theta})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_1$	$b \circ \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \vec{\theta} \alpha)$	9 <sup>th</sup> row
$\phi_1(\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\theta})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_3, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1)$ $\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1 \setminus 1})\mathbf{a}_2$	$b \circ \mathcal{B}_{n,m,p}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi} \vec{\theta} \alpha)$	9 <sup>th</sup> row
		8 <sup>th</sup> row

Now, we compute the remaining terms from the ninth row. In the chart below, the left column lists the remaining expressions that don't cancel in the ninth row, and the right column gives the extra term that cancels the expression.

Expression from ninth Row	Cancels with Extra Term
$\phi_1(\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})[\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_3})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_4})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_5})\mathbf{a}_3, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1]) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1 \setminus 1})\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_2})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_3})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_4})\mathbf{a}_2$	$\phi_1\{\vec{\theta}_{K_1}\}\{\vec{\psi}_{I_1}\}$ $\mathcal{B}_{n-1,  J_2 ,  K_2 }(\vec{\phi}_{\{2, \dots, n\}} \vec{\psi}_{J_2} \vec{\theta}_{K_2} \alpha)$
$f_0\theta_1(\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})[\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_2})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_3})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_4})\mathbf{a}_3, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1]) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_1 \setminus 1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_2$	$\theta_1\{\vec{\psi}_{I_1}\} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{n,  J_2 , p-1}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi}_{J_2} \vec{\theta}_{\{2, \dots, p\}} \alpha)$
$f_0h_0\psi_1(\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})[\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_2})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{I_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_4})\mathbf{a}_3, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1]) \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_1 \setminus 1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_2$	$\psi_1 \cdot \mathcal{B}_{n, m-1, p}(\vec{\phi} \vec{\psi}_{\{2, \dots, m\}} \vec{\theta} \alpha)$

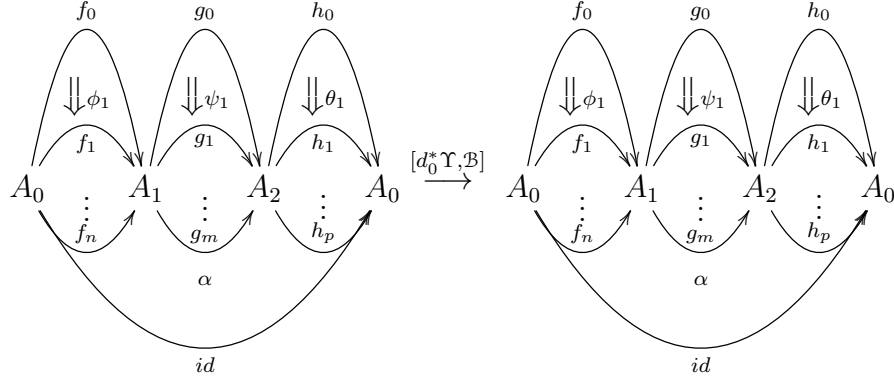


Figure B.1. A picture of the domain and target of  $[d_0^* \Upsilon, \mathcal{B}]$

All of the terms in the table describing the expansion of Equation B.6 cancel, so we're done.  $\square$

**Proposition B.5.**  $[d_0^* \Upsilon, \mathcal{B}] = 0$ .

**Proof.** We show the proposition by direct computation. Since all of the maps are maps of cofree comodules, we only need to check that  $\pi_1([d_0^* \Upsilon, \mathcal{B}]) = 0$  where  $\pi_1$  denotes projection of the comodule onto its degree-1 component, (i.e.,  $\pi_1 : \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A_0, A_1)) \otimes \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A_1, A_2)) \otimes \text{Bar}(C^\bullet(A_2, A_0)) \otimes C_{-\bullet}(A_0, A_0) \rightarrow C_{-\bullet}(A_0, A_0)$ ). We check this directly.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_1 \circ d_0^* \Upsilon \circ \mathcal{B}(\vec{\phi} | \vec{\psi} | \vec{\theta} | \alpha) &= v_{|K_1| \leq * \leq |K_1| + |J_1|, |I_1|}(\vec{\psi}_{J_1} \bullet \vec{\theta}_{K_1} | \vec{\phi}_{I_1} | \mathcal{B}_{|I_2|, |J_2|, |K_2|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2} | \vec{\psi}_{J_2} | \vec{\theta}_{K_2} | \alpha)) \\
 &= v_{|K_1| \leq * \leq |K_1| + |J_1|, |I_1|}(\vec{\psi}_{J_1} \bullet \vec{\theta}_{K_1} | \vec{\phi}_{I_1} | 1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})[\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_2})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_3})\mathbf{a}_2, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1]) \\
 &= 1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})[\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_2})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathbf{a}_2, a_0, \mathbf{a}_1]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_1 \circ \mathcal{B} \circ d_0^* \Upsilon(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\vec{\theta}|\alpha) &= B_{|K_1|,|I_1|,|J_1|}(\vec{\theta}_{K_1}|\vec{\phi}_{I_1}|\vec{\psi}_{J_1}|\nu_{|J_2| \leq * \leq |I_2|+|J_2|,|K_2|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2} \bullet \vec{\psi}_{J_2}|\vec{\theta}_{K_2}|\alpha)) \\
&= 1 \otimes \lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_1})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_1})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_1})[\lambda(\vec{\theta}_{K_2})\lambda(\vec{\psi}_{J_2})\lambda(\vec{\phi}_{I_2})\mathfrak{a}_2, a_0, \mathfrak{a}_1]
\end{aligned}$$

It's clear that  $\pi_1 \circ d_0^* \Upsilon \circ \mathcal{B} = \pi_1 \circ \mathcal{B} \circ d_0^* \Upsilon$ .

□

## APPENDIX C

**Notation**

### C.0.1. Bar complexes

Let  $A, B$  be algebras over a field  $k$  of characteristic zero.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Bar}(C^\bullet(A, B)) &= \mathbf{Bar}_0(C^\bullet(A, B)) + \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} \mathbf{Bar}_n(C^\bullet(A, B)) \\ &= k \oplus \bigoplus_{\substack{f_0, \dots, f_n \\ \text{maps of algebras,} \\ n \geq 1}} C^\bullet(A, {}_{f_0}B_{f_1}) \otimes C^\bullet(A, {}_{f_1}B_{f_2}) \otimes \cdots \otimes C^\bullet(A, {}_{f_{n-1}}B_{f_n}) \end{aligned}$$

where  ${}_{f_i}B_{f_j}$  denotes  $B$  as a bimodule over  $A$  with left and right module structures given by  $f_i$  and  $f_j$ , respectively.

$\vec{\phi}$  denotes a typical element of  $\mathbf{Bar}(C^\bullet(A, B))$ . In other words,  $\vec{\phi} = \phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n$  where  $\phi_i \in C^\bullet(A, {}_{f_{i-1}}B_{f_i})$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . We may also write  $\vec{\phi}_{\{1, \dots, n\}}$  as shorthand to keep track of the subscript indices. ( $\vec{\phi}_{\{\}} = 1 \in \mathbf{Bar}_0(C^\bullet(A, B)) = k$ .) When convenient, to reduce the number of unique variables, we denote the degree of  $\vec{\phi}$  by  $|\vec{\phi}| = n$ .

$\mathbf{Bar}(C^\bullet(A, B))$  is a dg coalgebra with the usual coproduct  $\Delta$  and differential  $d_{\mathbf{bar}}$  for bar complexes. Namely,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n) &= 1 \bigotimes \phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n + \phi_1 \bigotimes \phi_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n + \\ &\quad + \cdots + \phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_i \bigotimes \phi_{i+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n + \cdots + \\ &\quad + \phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_{n-1} \bigotimes \phi_n + \phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n \bigotimes 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
d_{bar}(\phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n) &= \tilde{\delta}(\phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n) + b'(\phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n) \\
&= \bigoplus \pm \phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta(\phi_i) \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n + \\
&\quad \bigoplus \pm \phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_i \cup \phi_{i+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n
\end{aligned}$$

where  $\delta$  is the Hochschild cochain differential,  $\tilde{\delta}$  is the extension of  $\delta$  to the bar complex,  $\cup$  is the cup product on Hochschild cochains, and  $b'$  is the extension of the cup product to the bar complex.

### C.0.2. Comodules

$(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha)$  denotes a typical element of  $Bar(C^\bullet(A_0, A_1)) \otimes Bar(C^\bullet(A_1, A_0)) \otimes C_{-\bullet}(A_0, A_0)$ . In other words,  $(\vec{\phi}|\vec{\psi}|\alpha) = \phi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_n \otimes \psi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \psi_m \otimes \alpha$  where  $\phi_i \in Bar(C^\bullet(A_0, A_1))$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$ ,  $\psi_j \in Bar(C^\bullet(A_1, A_0))$  for  $1 \leq j \leq m$ ,  $\alpha \in C_{-\bullet}(A_0, A_0)$ .

### C.0.3. Elements of Hochschild chains

Let  $a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n$  denote a typical element of  $C_{-\bullet}(A, A)$ . At times, we wish to feed a portion of  $a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n$  to a Hochschild cochain (or other map on chains) without specifying the degree of the cochain. To do this, we will rewrite  $a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n = a_0 \otimes \mathbf{a}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{a}_r$  where each  $\mathbf{a}_i = a_{j_i} \otimes a_{j_i+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{j_{i+1}-1}$  and  $\mathbf{a}_i$  is an empty chain if  $j_i = j_{i+1}$ .

For example, if  $\phi \in C^2(A, A)$ , then we rewrite  $\sum a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{i-1} \otimes \phi(a_i)$ .

#### C.0.4. Maps between bar complexes

$\tau$  denotes the flip map  $Bar(C^\bullet(A_0, A_1)) \otimes Bar(C^\bullet(A_1, A_0)) \rightarrow Bar(C^\bullet(A_1, A_0)) \otimes Bar(C^\bullet(A_0, A_1))$ , which switches the order of the two bar complexes.

$\Upsilon$  is a linear map  $Bar(C^\bullet(A_0, A_1)) \otimes Bar(C^\bullet(A_1, A_0)) \otimes C_{-\bullet}(A_0, A_0) \rightarrow Bar(C^\bullet(A_1, A_0)) \otimes Bar(C^\bullet(A_0, A_1)) \otimes C_{-\bullet}(A_1, A_1)$ . It is defined in the standard way so as to make it a map of comodules extending  $\tau$ . Explicitly, we define linear maps

$$v_{n,m} : Bar_n(C^\bullet(A_0, A_1)) \otimes Bar_m(C^\bullet(A_1, A_0)) \otimes C_{-\bullet}(A_0, A_0) \rightarrow C_{-\bullet}(A_1, A_1).$$

Then, we piece together the  $v_{n,m}$  to define  $\Upsilon$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \Upsilon(\vec{\phi}_{\{1,\dots,n\}} | \vec{\psi}_{\{1,\dots,m\}} | \alpha) &= \sum_{\substack{I_1 I_2 = \{1,\dots,n\} \text{ and} \\ J_1 J_2 = \{1,\dots,m\} \\ \text{as ordered sets}}} (\tau(\vec{\phi}_{I_1} | \vec{\psi}_{J_1}) | v_{|I_2|, |J_2|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2} | \vec{\psi}_{J_2} | \alpha)) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{I_1 I_2 = \{1,\dots,n\} \text{ and} \\ J_1 J_2 = \{1,\dots,m\} \\ \text{as ordered sets}}} (\vec{\psi}_{I_1} | \vec{\phi}_{J_1} | v_{|I_2|, |J_2|}(\vec{\phi}_{I_2} | \vec{\psi}_{J_2} | \alpha)). \end{aligned}$$

#### C.0.5. Ordered sets

Let  $I_1, I_2$  be ordered sets. The degree of an ordered set, denoted  $|\cdot|$ , is the number of elements the set contains.

$\mathbf{I_1I_2}$  denotes the concatenation of  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  as ordered sets. For example, if  $I_1 = \{1, 2, a\}$  and  $I_2 = \{6, B, 0\}$  are ordered sets, then  $I_1I_2 = \{1, 2, a, 6, B, 0\}$ .

When we write  $I_1I_2 = \{1, \dots, n\}$  as ordered sets,  $I_1$  or  $I_2$  may be empty.