

# 有理ホモトピー論入門

2015.7

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## Reference

[FHT] Félix-Halperin-Thomas,  
Rational Homotopy Theory, Springer GTM 205

## §0. Introduction

有理 homotopy 論とは  
「空間の「有理 homotopy 型」を調べる分野/道具」  
である。

### Def 0.1

$X, Y$ : 1-conn. top. space  
 $f: X \rightarrow Y$ : conti.

いすれ、

$f$ : rational homotopy equivalence

$\Leftrightarrow \pi_*(f) \otimes \mathbb{Q} : \text{isom}$

また、これによる空間の「同値類」を  
rational homotopy type (有理 homotopy 型)  
という。

### Thm 0.2 (Whitehead-Serre)

$X, Y$ : 1-conn top. sp.,  $f: X \rightarrow Y$

IFAS:

- $\pi_*(f) \otimes \mathbb{Q} : \text{isom}$
- $H_*(f; \mathbb{Q}) : \text{isom}$
- $H^*(f; \mathbb{Q}) : \text{isom}$

$\hookrightarrow X$  の rational homotopy type を調べることは  
 $\pi_*(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$  や  $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$  が分かる。

## Rmk 0.3

Lo def の正当性は、例えば次の Thm により保証される。

### Thm (Whitehead)

$X, Y$ : CW cpx,  $f: X \rightarrow Y$

いすれ、

$f$ : homotopy equivalence

$\Leftrightarrow \pi_*(f) : \text{isom}$

rational homotopy theory の優れた点は、  
「ある意味で空間と代数が 1対1に対応する」という点  
である。

### Thm 0.4 (Sullivan)

{ rational homotopy types of  
1-conn. fin. type top. sps }

$\xrightarrow[\cong]{\text{bij.}}$  { quasi-isom. classes of  
1-conn. fin. type Sullivan algebras }

$\xrightarrow[\cong]{\text{bij.}}$  { isom classes of  
1-conn. fin. type Sullivan algebras }

## Rmk 0.5

- rational homotopy theory は、
  - dga (differential graded algebra)
  - dgla (diff. graded Lie algebra)
- のいすれが便利である。大抵 2つに分けられる。  
上の Sullivan の方は dga を使う方  
dgla を使う方は Quillen にあてはまる。
- Thm 0.4 の proof は長い。

更に、この「Sullivan algebra」は具体的計算に  
おいて非常に扱いやすい。

☺ 直積、一点化、fibration の pullback  
などは「空間の操作」と、「代数の操作」  
に翻訳することが出来る。

今回の seminar では、Sullivan algebra の言葉  
を用いた fibration を取り扱うことを目標にする。

$\hookrightarrow$  応用として、free loop space の cohomology  
などを計算する。

## §1. Basic definitions

IXT.  $\Rightarrow$  a  $\mathbb{K}$ -module  $Z$  is a  $\mathbb{K}$ -module.

$K$ : field of char. 0

2.1.

$$H_k(-) = H_k(-; \mathbb{K}), H^k(-) = H^k(-; \mathbb{K})$$

$$1 \otimes = \otimes, \text{Hom} = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{K}}$$

2.2.

Notation

$$|z| := (\text{"degree" of } z)$$

### Rank 1.1

char  $p$  is also good. It is a field is not good.  
 Good part is there, but the initial part is not.  
 field of char 0 is assumed (2.2).

## Def 1.2 (graded module)

• graded module  $Z$  is

$$M = \{M^i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{ with } M^i: \mathbb{K}\text{-mod.}$$

$n \geq 2$ .

• graded module  $n$

submodule, quotient, direct sum product

is degree-wise is def.

IXT.  $M, N$ : graded mod.  $Z$  is

•  $M \otimes N$ : graded mod.  $Z$

$$(M \otimes N)^k := \bigoplus_{i+j=k} (M^i \otimes N^j)$$

is def.

•  $f: M \rightarrow N$ :  $\mathbb{K}$ -linear map of deg  $n$

is

$$f = \{f^i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{ with } f^i: M^i \rightarrow M^{i+n}: \mathbb{K}\text{-linear}$$

$n \geq 2$ .

•  $\text{Hom}(M, N)$ : graded mod.  $Z$

$$\text{Hom}(M, N)^n = \{f: M \rightarrow N: \mathbb{K}\text{-lin. map of deg } n\}$$

$$= \prod_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}(M^i, N^{i+n})$$

## Def 1.3 (complex)

• complex  $Z$  is  $(M, d) = \text{part } Z$

•  $M$ : graded mod.

•  $d: M \rightarrow M$ :  $\mathbb{K}$ -lin. map of deg  $(+1)$

$$\text{s.t. } d \circ d = 0$$

is

$$\hookrightarrow H(M, d) = \text{Ker } d / \text{Im } d: \text{graded mod.}$$

IXT.  $(M, d), (N, d)$ : complex  $Z$  is

•  $f: (M, d) \rightarrow (N, d)$ : chain map of deg  $n$

is

$$f: M \rightarrow N: \mathbb{K}\text{-lin. map of deg } n$$

$$\text{s.t. } f \circ d = (-1)^n d \circ f$$

$n \geq 2$ .

$$\hookrightarrow H(f): H(M, d) \rightarrow H(N, d) \text{ is def.}$$

•  $f: (M, d) \rightarrow (N, d)$ :  $\mathbb{K}$ -lin. map of deg 0

is

$$f: \text{quasi-isom}$$

$$\iff H(f) = \text{isom}$$

•  $(M \otimes N, d)$ : complex  $Z$

$$d: M \otimes N \rightarrow M \otimes N$$

$$m \otimes n \mapsto d(m) \otimes n + (-1)^{|m|} m \otimes d(n)$$

is def.

•  $(\text{Hom}(M, N), d)$ : complex  $Z$

$$d: \text{Hom}(M, N) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(M, N)$$

$$f \mapsto d(f) = (-1)^{|f|} f \circ d$$

is def.

### Rank 1.4

graded mod, complex is "bounded" condition is not satisfied

## Def 1.5 (graded algebra)

### • graded algebra $\mathcal{A}$

- $R$ : graded mod.
- $R \otimes R \rightarrow R$ :  $\mathbb{K}$ -lin. map of deg 0  
 $xy \mapsto yx$
- $1 \in R^0$

の組  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Z}$ .

- $(xy)z = x(yz)$  ( $\forall x, y, z \in R$ )
- $x1 = x = 1x$  ( $\forall x \in R$ )
- $R^n = 0$  for  $\forall n < 0$  "bounded"

Efficient

### • $R$ : graded algebra is "(graded) commutative"

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in R, \quad xy = (-1)^{|x||y|} yx$$

## Def 1.6 graded algebra is "bounded" $\mathcal{A}$

### Def 1.7 ( $R$ -module)

#### • $R$ : graded alg. is left ( $R$ -mod) $\mathcal{A}$

- $M$ : graded mod
- $R \otimes M \rightarrow M$ : lin. map of deg 0  
 $rm \mapsto rm$

の組  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Z}$

- $r(rm) = (rr)m$  ( $\forall r, r' \in R, \forall m \in M$ )
- $1m = m$  ( $\forall m \in M$ )

Efficient

#### • $R$ : graded alg, $M$ : right $R$ -mod $N$ : left $R$ -mod

is left

$$M \otimes_R N = M \otimes N / \langle m \otimes n - m \otimes n' \mid m \in M, n, n' \in N, n - n' \in \text{generate } \mathbb{K} \rangle$$

LX:  $R$ : graded alg,  $M, N$ : left  $R$ -mod  $\mathcal{A}$

#### • $f: M \rightarrow N$ : $R$ -linear map of deg $k$

is

$f: M \rightarrow N$ :  $\mathbb{K}$ -linear map of deg  $k$

$$\text{s.t. } \forall m \in M, \forall r \in R, \quad f(rm) = (-1)^{|r||m|} rf(m)$$

is

$$\text{Hom}_R(M, N) = \{ f \in \text{Hom}(M, N) \mid f: R\text{-linear} \} \\ \subset \text{Hom}(M, N)$$

## Def 1.8 (dga)

### • differential graded algebra (dga) $\mathcal{A}$

- $R$ : graded algebra
- $d: R \rightarrow R$ :  $\mathbb{K}$ -lin. map of deg +1

の組  $(R, d)$   $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Z}$ .

•  $(R, d)$ : complex (i.e.  $d \circ d = 0$ )

$$\forall r, r' \in R, \quad d(rr') = (dr) \cdot r' + (-1)^{|r|} r \cdot (dr')$$

Efficient  $\rightarrow H(R, d)$ : graded alg.

•  $(R, d), (S, d)$ : dga is left

$$f: (R, d) \rightarrow (S, d) \text{ : dga hom}$$

is

$$f: (R, d) \rightarrow (S, d) \text{ : chain map of deg 0}$$

is.  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Z} \mid \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Z}$ .

•  $\text{cdga} = \text{commutative dga}$

## Def 1.9 ( $(R, d)$ -module)

### • $(R, d)$ : dga is left ( $(R, d)$ -module) $\mathcal{A}$

$(M, d)$ : complex  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Z}$ .

•  $M$ :  $R$ -mod

$$\forall r \in R, \forall m \in M, \quad d(rm) = (dr) \cdot m + (-1)^{|r|} r \cdot dm$$

Efficient  $\rightarrow H(M, d)$ :  $H(R, d)$ -mod

•  $(R, d)$ : dga,  $(M, d), (N, d)$ :  $(R, d)$ -mod is left

$$f: (M, d) \rightarrow (N, d) \text{ : } (R, d)\text{-linear of deg } k$$

is

$R$ -linear is chain map of deg  $k$

is for  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Z}$

## Def 1.10

$$d: M \rightarrow M \text{ : } \mathbb{K}\text{-linear}$$

but NOT  $R$ -linear

$\rightarrow$  homological algebra /  $R = \oplus \mathbb{K}^i$  is left

## Def 1.11

$(R, d)$ : dga

(1)  $(M, d)$ : right  $(R, d)$ -mod,  $(N, d)$ : left  $(R, d)$ -mod is left

$(M \otimes_R N, d)$ : quotient complex of  $(M \otimes N, d)$

(2)  $(M, d), (N, d)$ : left  $(R, d)$ -mod is left

$$(\text{Hom}_R(M, N), d) \subset (\text{Hom}(M, N), d) \\ \text{ : subcomplex}$$

# Def 1.12 (simplicial set)

simplicial set  $s$  is

- $K_n$ : set ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ )
- $d_i^{(n)}: K_n \rightarrow K_{n-1}$ : map ( $n \geq 1, 0 \leq i \leq n$ )
- $s_i^{(n)}: K_n \rightarrow K_{n+1}$ : map ( $n \geq 0, 0 \leq i \leq n$ )

の組  $s, d$  は

- $d_i d_j = d_j d_i$  ( $i < j$ )
- $s_i s_j = s_j s_i$  ( $i \leq j$ )
- $d_i s_j = \begin{cases} s_{j-1} d_i & (i < j) \\ \text{id} & (i = j, j+1) \\ s_j d_{i-1} & (i > j+1) \end{cases}$

$s$  は  $d$  の逆写像  $s \circ d = \text{id}$

- $K, L$ : simplicial set に対し
- $f: K \rightarrow L$ : simplicial map

とは 組

- $f = \{f_n: K_n \rightarrow L_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- $s, d$  に対し  $d_i f = f d_i, s_i f = f s_i$  が成り立つ

# Example 1.13

$X$ : top. sp. に対し

$S_n(X)$ : singular simplicial set

は

- $S_n(X) = X^{\Delta^n}$
- $d_i: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_{n-1}(X)$   
 $\sigma \mapsto \sigma \circ \chi^i$
- $s_j: S_n(X) \rightarrow S_{n+1}(X)$   
 $\sigma \mapsto \sigma \circ p_j$

where

- $\Delta^n = \{(t_0, \dots, t_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid t_i \geq 0, \sum_{i=0}^n t_i = 1\}$
- $\chi^i: \Delta^{n-1} \rightarrow \Delta^n$  ( $0 \leq i \leq n$ )  
 $(t_0, \dots, t_{n-1}) \mapsto (t_0, \dots, t_{n-1}, 0, t_0, \dots, t_{n-1})$
- $p_j: \Delta^{n+1} \rightarrow \Delta^n$  ( $0 \leq j \leq n$ )  
 $(t_0, \dots, t_{n+1}) \mapsto (t_0, \dots, t_n, t_j, t_{j+1}, t_{j+2}, \dots, t_{n+1})$

は  $d$  の逆写像

# Def 1.14

$K$ : simp. set に対し  $(C^*(K), d) = \text{dga}$  と

- $C^p(K) := \{f: K_p \rightarrow K \mid \sigma \in K_p \text{ degenerate} \Rightarrow f(\sigma) = 0\}$
- $d: C^p(K) \rightarrow C^{p+1}(K)$   
 $f \mapsto (\sigma \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^{p+1} (-1)^i f(d_i \sigma))$
- $C^p(K) \otimes C^q(K) \rightarrow C^{p+q}(K)$   
 $f \otimes g \mapsto (\sigma \mapsto f(d_0 \dots d_p \sigma) \cdot g(d_{p+1} \dots d_{p+q} \sigma))$

は  $d$  の逆写像

$X \subset K = S_n(X)$  ( $X$ : top. sp.) に対し

$$C^*(X) = C^*(S_n(X))$$

# Prop 1.15

$C^*(K)$  は "normalized" (normalized chain complex) である。  
これは "normalized" chain complex である。

# Def 1.16 (free commutative graded alg.)

$V$ : graded  $K$ -mod s.t.  $V^i = 0$  for  $i < 0$

に対し

$$TV := TV/I = \text{commutative graded alg.}$$

where

- $TV$ : tensor alg. on  $V$
- $I = (\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i (v_i \otimes v_{i+1} - v_{i+1} \otimes v_i) \mid v_i, v_{i+1} \in V)$
- $\subset TV$ : two-sided ideal.

is def

# Lemma 1.17

$TV$ : as above に対し

- (1)  $A$ : commutative graded alg.  
 $f: V \rightarrow A$ :  $K$ -lin. map of deg 0

に対し

$\exists ! \tilde{f}: TV \rightarrow A$ : graded alg. hom.  
s.t.  $\tilde{f}|_V = f$

- (2)  $g: V \rightarrow TV$ :  $K$ -lin. map of deg 1

$\exists ! \tilde{g}: TV \rightarrow TV$ : derivation of deg 1  
s.t.  $\tilde{g}|_V = g$

$\forall \tilde{g}: g$ :  $K$ -lin. map of deg 1 with  $\tilde{g}g = 0$  on  $(TV, d) = \text{dga}$  に対し  $d = \tilde{g} \circ d$

## §2. Polynomial differential forms

### §2.0 Intro.

$X$ : top. sp. に対して  $C^*(X)$  というものが目標である。  
 この際、一般には  $C^*(X)$  が非可換であることが  
 一つの障害になっている。

ところが、係数が field of char. 0 なら、

$C^*(X)$  が可換なものにしか入ることができず：  
 正確には  $A_0(X) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\cong} C^*(X)$

#### Thm

$$\exists A_0(X) : \sim \text{dga}$$

$$\text{s.t. } A_0(X) \cong^{\mathbb{R}} C^*(X)$$

この  $A_0(X)$  を構成し、上の Thm の証明、概略を  
 説明するのが §2 の内容である。

まずは  $A_0(X)$  の構成の idea を説明する。

#### Recall (diff. form on mfd)

$M : n\text{-mfd}, M = \bigcup U_\alpha : \text{open cov}$   
 s.t.  $U_\alpha \cong \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $M$  上の  $p$  次 diff. form  $\omega$  とは、  
 $\omega_\alpha = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_p} f_{i_1, \dots, i_p} dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_p}$   
 with  $f_{i_1, \dots, i_p} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$   
 の族  $\{\omega_\alpha\}$  であり、適切な「貼り合わせ条件」を満たす  
 ことである。

#### Idea (poly diff. form on top. sp.)

$X$ : top. sp.  $S_X(X) : \text{sing. simp. set}$   $\Delta^n \rightarrow X$   
 ↑ "covering"  
 $X$  上の  $p$  次 poly. diff. form  $\Phi$  とは、  
 $\Phi_\alpha = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_p} f_{i_1, \dots, i_p} dt_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dt_{i_p}$   
 with  $f_{i_1, \dots, i_p} \in K[t_1, \dots, t_{i_1}]$   
 の族  $\{\Phi_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in S_X(X)}$  であり、  
 適切な「貼り合わせ条件」を満たす  
 "simplicial map"

## §2.1 The construction $A(K)$

### Def 2.1.1 (simp. dga)

simplicial dga とは Def 1.12 に従って set  $\mathcal{E} \text{dga}$  に  
 map  $\mathcal{E} \text{dga hom}$  におさかしたもののこと

(ie. 族  $A = \{A_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  であり、  
 $\begin{cases} A_n = (A_n, d) : \text{dga} \\ d_i : (A_n, d) \rightarrow (A_{n-1}, d) : \text{dga hom} \\ s_j : (A_n, d) \rightarrow (A_{n+1}, d) : \text{dga hom} \end{cases}$   
 が適切な条件を満たす)

### Def 2.1.2

$A$ : simp. dga,  $K$ : simp. set に対し、  
 $A(K) = (A(K), d) : \text{dga}$  と次の def:  
 $A^p(K) := \{ \Phi : K \rightarrow A^p : \text{simp. map} \}$   
 where  $A^p = \{A_n\}_{n \geq p} : \text{simp. mod set}$   
 和, scalar 積, 微分は値で決まる:  
 $(\Phi + \Psi)_\alpha = \Phi_\alpha + \Psi_\alpha, (\lambda \Phi)_\alpha = \lambda \Phi_\alpha$   
 $(\Phi \cdot \Psi)_\alpha = \Phi_\alpha \cdot \Psi_\alpha, d(\Phi)_\alpha = d(\Phi_\alpha)$   
 where  $\Phi, \Psi \in A(K), \lambda \in K, \alpha \in K$

また、 $X$ : top. sp. に対し  
 $A(X) = A(S_X(X))$  と def.

### Prop 2.1.3

$A(K)$  は  $A$  に  $\text{covariant}$   
 $K$  に  $\text{contravariant}$  である。

### Def 2.1.4

$A$ : simp. dga に対し、  
 $A$ : extendable  
 Given  $n \geq 1, I = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ : subset  
 $\Phi_i \in A_{n-1}$  for  $i \in I$   
 s.t.  $d_i \Phi_i = d_j \Phi_j$  for  $i, j \in I$   
 Then  
 $\exists \Phi \in A_n$  s.t.  $\forall i \in I, d_i \Phi = \Phi_i$

acyclic, 正しい?

## Prop 2.1.5

$A$ : extendable simp. dga  
 $K$ : simp. set,  $L \subset K$ : simp. subset

Then

$$\text{ind}^*: A(K) \longrightarrow A(L) \text{ is surj.}$$

$\exists, \mathbb{Z}$ ,

$$A(K, L) := \text{Ker}(\text{ind}^*: A(K) \rightarrow A(L))$$

$\subset A(K)$ : differential ideal  
 $(\Rightarrow \text{complex})$

正確な定数

$$0 \rightarrow A(K, L) \rightarrow A(K) \rightarrow A(L) \rightarrow 0$$

: exact seq. of complexes

Proof

$K(n) \subset K$ : simp. subset  $\mathbb{Z}$

$$K(n) = \bigcup_{k \in K_n} K_k \cup (\text{in degeneracy to } \mathbb{Z})$$

定義

$n$ -skeleton of  $K$

$\forall \sigma \in A(L)$  である

正確な定数

$$\Phi(n): K(n) \longrightarrow A \text{ simp. map}$$

$$\text{at } \begin{cases} \Phi(n)|_{K(n-1)} = \Phi(n-1) \\ \Phi(n)|_{K(n, L)} = \sigma|_{K(n, L)} \end{cases}$$

$\mathbb{Z}$  による induction によって

$\Phi(n-1)$  までで示したように  $\Phi(n)$  を  $\mathbb{Z}$  による

$\sigma \in K_n$  に対する  $\Phi(n)$  を定めることができる

$\sigma \in K_{n-1}$  に対する値  $\Phi(n-1)|_{\sigma}$  は既に定まっていたので extendable の条件を用いて  $\Phi(n)$  を定めることができる

(well-defd とか simp. map に  $\mathbb{Z}$  によるかとか) は check が必要があるが 省略

## Thm 2.1.6

$A, B$ : simp. dga

$\theta: A \rightarrow B$ : hom of simp. dga

Assume

$\bullet A, B$ : extendable

$\bullet \theta$ : quasi-isom of simp. dga

( $\text{i.e. } \forall n, \theta_n: A_n \xrightarrow{\sim} B_n$  quasi-isom of dga)

Then

$\forall K$ : simp. set  $\mathbb{Z}$

$$\theta_K: A(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} B(K) \text{ quasi-isom of dga}$$

Proof  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\theta_n: A(K(n)) \xrightarrow{\sim} B(K(n)) \text{ quasi-isom}$$

が成り立つことを示せばよい

(Rank  $K = \lim K(n)$  である)

$$\left( \begin{aligned} H(A(K)) &= H(A(\varinjlim K(n))) = H(\varinjlim A(K(n))) \\ &\neq \varinjlim H(A(K(n))) \end{aligned} \right)$$

Prop 2.1.5 より

$$0 \rightarrow A(K(n), K(n-1)) \rightarrow A(K(n)) \rightarrow A(K(n-1)) \rightarrow 0 \text{ exact}$$

$$0 \rightarrow B(K(n), K(n-1)) \rightarrow B(K(n)) \rightarrow B(K(n-1)) \rightarrow 0 \text{ exact}$$

$$\theta_n: A(K(n), K(n-1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} B(K(n), K(n-1))$$

を示せばよい ( $\Rightarrow$  induction)

である

$\Delta[n]$ : simp. set  $\mathbb{Z}$  "n-simplex"

$\partial\Delta[n]$ : simp. subset  $\mathbb{Z}$  its boundary

定義より

$$A(K(n), K(n-1)) \cong \prod_{\substack{\sigma \in K_n \\ \text{non-degenerate}}} A(\Delta[n], \partial\Delta[n]) \quad (B \text{ 同様})$$

である

$$\theta_K: A(K(n), K(n-1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} B(K(n), K(n-1))$$

を示せばよい  $\Rightarrow$  quasi-isom

この proof は 図各

$$\left( \begin{aligned} \bullet \partial\Delta[n] &= \Delta[n](n-1) \text{ に着目して ind. hyp. を使う} \\ \bullet A(K(n)) &= A_n \\ \bullet 0 \rightarrow A(K(n), \partial\Delta[n]) \rightarrow A(\Delta[n]) \rightarrow A(\partial\Delta[n]) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \right)$$

exact

## §2.2 Definition of $A_{PL}$

$A_{PL}$  : simp. dga  $\in \text{def. l.t.en.}$

註.  $n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \leq n$

$(\wedge V_n, d) : \text{dga}$

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &:= \mathbb{K}\{t_0, \dots, t_n, y_0, \dots, y_n\} = \text{graded mod} \\ &\quad (\text{where } |t_i| = 0, |y_i| = 1) \\ d: \wedge V_n &\longrightarrow \wedge V_n \\ t_i &\longmapsto y_i \quad y_i = dt_i \\ y_i &\longmapsto 0 \end{aligned}$$

(poly. diff. forms on  $\Delta^n$ )

に注意.  $\cong \mathbb{K}[t]$ .

$(A_{PL})_n := (\wedge V_n / I_n, d) : \text{dga}$

$$\left( \text{where } I_n = \left( 1 - \sum_{i=0}^n t_i, \sum_{i=0}^n y_i \right) \subset \wedge V_n \right)$$

ideal

と def.

### Lemma 2.2.1

- (1)  $(A_{PL})_n \cong (\wedge(t_0, \dots, t_n, y_0, \dots, y_n), d) : \text{dga isom}$   
 $\uparrow$  defined by  $dt_i = y_i, dy_i = 0$
- (2)  $H^*(A_{PL})_n \cong \mathbb{K} \cdot 1$

proof (1) 明らか.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (A_{PL})_n &\cong (\wedge(t_0, \dots, t_n, y_0, \dots, y_n), d) \\ &\cong \bigotimes_{i=0}^n (\wedge(t_i, y_i), d) \end{aligned}$$

J.2. K nneth thm 2.1.

$$H^*(\wedge(t, y), d) \cong \mathbb{K} \cdot 1 \quad \left( \text{where } \frac{dy}{dt} = 1 \right)$$

と示せばよいが

$$\wedge(t, y) = \mathbb{K}\{1, t, t^2, t^3, \dots, y, ty, t^2y, t^3y, \dots\}$$

$$\begin{cases} d(t^k) = t^{k-1} y \\ d(t^k y) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{char } \mathbb{K} = 0 \text{ が必要.}$$

と ok.

simp. dga  $\in \text{l.t.en.}$ .  $d, S_j$  と def:

$d_i: (A_{PL})_n \longrightarrow (A_{PL})_{n-1} : \text{dga hom}$

$$t_k \longmapsto \begin{cases} t_k & (k < i) \\ 0 & (k = i) \\ t_{k+1} & (k > i) \end{cases}$$

$$y_k \longmapsto \begin{cases} y_k & (k < i) \\ 0 & (k = i) \\ y_{k+1} & (k > i) \end{cases}$$

$S_j: (A_{PL})_n \longrightarrow (A_{PL})_{n+1} : \text{dga hom}$

$$t_k \longmapsto \begin{cases} t_k & (k < j) \\ t_k + t_{k+1} & (k = j) \\ t_{k+1} & (k > j) \end{cases}$$

$$y_k \longmapsto \begin{cases} y_k & (k < j) \\ y_k + y_{k+1} & (k = j) \\ y_{k+1} & (k > j) \end{cases}$$

と注意.

$A_{PL} = \{(A_{PL})_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} : \text{simp. dga}$

が定まる.

$$\left( \begin{aligned} &y_i = dt_i \text{ for } i. \quad (A_{PL})_n \text{ on } \mathbb{R} \\ &\sum_{i_1, \dots, i_p} f_{i_1, \dots, i_p} dt_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dt_{i_p} \\ &\quad (f_{i_1, \dots, i_p} \in \mathbb{K}[t_0, \dots, t_p]) \\ &\text{a form: } \sum f_{i_1, \dots, i_p} dt_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dt_{i_p} \\ &\quad \hookrightarrow \text{"poly. diff. form"} \end{aligned} \right)$$

### Lemma 2.2.2

$A_{PL}$  : extendable.

proof 同様, 2.2.3. (略)

### §2.3 Proof of quasi-isom $Apl(X) \simeq C^*(X)$

$\Delta[n]$ : simp. set "n-simplex"

**Def 2.3.1**  
 $C_{\Delta} : \text{simp. dga} \rightarrow \text{次元 def.}$   
 $(C_{\Delta})_n = C^*(\Delta[n])$   
 (di,  $S_j$  は適切に)

**Lem 2.3.2**  
 $K : \text{simp. set} \rightarrow \text{次元 def.}$   
 $C_K(K) \cong C^*(K)$  : isom of dga

~~proof~~  $\Delta[n]$  が "universal" なものから //

$C_{\Delta} \hookrightarrow Apl$  に  $\pm 1$ .  
 $C_{\Delta} \otimes Apl : \text{simp. dga}$   
 with  $C_{\Delta} \hookrightarrow C_{\Delta} \otimes Apl, Apl \hookrightarrow C_{\Delta} \otimes Apl$   
 $\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$   
 $\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$   
 が自然に定まる.

**Lem 2.3.3**  
 (1)  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  に  $\pm 1$ .  
 $H((C_{\Delta})_n) \cong H((C_{\Delta} \otimes Apl)_n) \cong K:1$   
 (2)  $C_{\Delta}, C_{\Delta} \otimes Apl$  : extendable

~~proof~~ 同義 //

**Thm 2.3.4**  
 $K : \text{simp. set} \rightarrow \text{次元 def.}$   
 $C^*(K) \xrightarrow{\simeq} (C_{\Delta} \otimes Apl)(K) \xleftarrow{\simeq} Apl(K)$   
 : quasi-isoms of dga  
 $\hookrightarrow$   $X$  : top. sp. に  $\pm 1$ .  
 $C^*(X) \xrightarrow{\simeq} (C_{\Delta} \otimes Apl)(X) \xleftarrow{\simeq} Apl(X)$

~~proof~~  
 Thm 2.1.6, Lem 2.2.1, Lem 2.2.2, Lem 2.3.2, Lem 2.3.3  
 が OK. //

**まとめ**  
 係数  $k$  が field of char 0 なら,  $C^*(X)$  を  $Apl(X)$  に  
 $Apl(X) : \text{commutative dga}$   
 と考えれば良い //

### §3. Semifree modules & Tor

#### §3.0 Intro

目標は次の Thm を紹介すること:

**Thm (Eilenberg-Moore)**  
 $F \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{f} B$  : fibration  
 with  $\begin{cases} H^*(F) : \text{fin type } k \\ B : 1\text{-conn.} \end{cases}$   
 $f : X \rightarrow B$  with  $X : 0\text{-conn.}$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  右図の pullback を  $\tilde{E}$  とする.  
~~Then~~  
 $Tor_{C(B)}(C^*(X), C^*(E)) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^*(f^*E)$   
 = isom

この Thm は 模範的 には次のように言える:  
 「空間の homotopy pullback の cohomology と  
 代数の homotopy pushout の cohomology が同型」  
**Remark**  
 •  $\pi$  が fibration なら, long pullback は  
 homotopy pullback に  $\pm 1$ ,  $\pm 1$ .  
 •  $Tor$  は  $\otimes$  (= pushout of algebras) と  
 quasi-isom 不変に  $\pm 1$  になるので  
 homotopy pushout の方が  $\pm 1$  である

#### 説明するべきこと:

- (a)  $Tor$  の def.  
 (係数環  $(C^*(B))$  も  $\pm 1$  に持ってくる)   
 「普通」  $Tor$  と修正する必要が有る
- (b)  $Tor$  の計算方法

ここで (a) を扱い, (b) は §4.55 で扱う.  
 $dga$  上の  $Tor$  を def する前に 「普通」  $Tor$  と  
 復習しよう.



### §3.1 Recall from classical homological algebra

$\begin{cases} R: \text{ring without grading, differential} \\ M: R\text{-mod}, N: \text{right } R\text{-mod} \end{cases}$   
 $\mathbb{Z} \nmid 3$

$\Rightarrow \text{ex. } M \text{ n projective resolution } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3$

$$\cdots \rightarrow P_2 \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

$\therefore \text{exact seq of } R\text{-mods}$

s.t.  $\forall n, P_n: \text{projective}/R$

$\mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \text{ and } \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{Tor}_n^R(N, M) := H_n(N \otimes_R P)$$

(where

$$N \otimes_R P = (\cdots \rightarrow N \otimes_R P_2 \rightarrow N \otimes_R P_1 \rightarrow N \otimes_R P_0 \rightarrow 0)$$

$\therefore \text{complex}$

$\mathbb{Z} \text{ def } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \text{ and } \mathbb{Z}$

$\Rightarrow \text{ex. } M \text{ n projective resolution } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3$

$\cdot M \text{ n projective resolution } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3$

$$P \xrightarrow{\cong} M: \text{quasi-isom}$$

(where

$$M = (\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots)$$

$$P = (\cdots \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots)$$

with  $P_n: \text{projective}/R$

$$\cdot \text{Tor}_n^R(N, M) = H_n(N \otimes_R P)$$

(where

$$N = (\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots): \text{complex}$$

$\Rightarrow \text{ex. } P \text{ n } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \text{ and } \mathbb{Z}$

#### Prop 3.1.1

$P: \text{as above}$

$f: C \xrightarrow{\cong} C': \text{quasi-isom of complex}/R$

Then

$$f \otimes 1: C \otimes_R P \xrightarrow{\cong} C' \otimes_R P: \text{quasi-isom}$$

proof

$$P(R) := (\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow P_2 \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow 0)$$

$\subset P: \text{inuh complex}$

$$0 \rightarrow P(R-1) \rightarrow P(R) \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow 0: \text{split exact}$$

$\text{flat} \Rightarrow \otimes_R R \text{ quasi-isom}$

$\hookrightarrow \text{induction } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \text{ and } \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \otimes_R P \text{ quasi-isom } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \text{ and } \mathbb{Z}$

### §3.2 Definition & Properties of Semifree modules

$\mathbb{Z} \nmid 3$

$$(R, d): \text{dga}$$

$\mathbb{Z} \nmid 3$

#### Def 3.2.1

$(P, d): \text{semifree } (R, d)\text{-mod } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3$

$(R, d)\text{-module } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3, \mathbb{Z}$

$$\exists 0 = P(-1) \subset P(0) \subset P(1) \subset \cdots \subset P$$

$\therefore \text{increasing sequence of } (R, d)\text{-submodules}$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} \cdot P = \bigcup_n P(n) \\ \cdot \forall n, P(n)/P(n-1): (R, d)\text{-free} \\ \quad (\text{ie } \cong \bigoplus_n (R, d)[n_n]) \\ \quad \text{where } [n_n] \text{ means shift} \end{cases}$$

#### Prop 3.2.1

$\forall (M, d): (R, d)\text{-mod}$

$$\exists f: (P, d) \xrightarrow{\cong} (M, d): \text{quasi-isom}$$

s.t.  $(P, d): (R, d)\text{-semifree}$

proof

$$f(R): (P(R), d) \longrightarrow (M, d): (R, d)\text{-linear}$$

$\mathbb{Z} \text{ inductive } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \text{ and } \mathbb{Z}$

$$\mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \Rightarrow H(M, d) \text{ n generator } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \text{ and } \mathbb{Z} \{ [n_n] \}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cdot (P(0), d) = (R, d) \otimes R \{ [n_n] \}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \\ \quad \text{(where } [n_n] = (n, n) \text{)} \\ \cdot f(0): (P(0), d) \longrightarrow (M, d) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \alpha_1 & \longrightarrow & \alpha_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} H(f(0)): \text{surj.}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \Rightarrow \text{Ker } H(f(0)) \text{ n generator } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \text{ and } \mathbb{Z} \{ [P_n] \}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\cdot P(1) := P(0) \oplus (R \otimes K(\alpha_1/h_1)) \quad (\text{where } [P_n] = [P_n-1])$$

$$\cdot d\alpha_1 = P_1$$

$$\cdot H(1): (P(1), d) \longrightarrow (M, d)$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \alpha_1 & \longrightarrow & \alpha_2 \end{matrix} \quad (\text{where } d\alpha_1 = fP_1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} H(H(1)): \text{surj.}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \Rightarrow \text{Ker } H(H(1)) \text{ n generator } \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \text{ and } \mathbb{Z} \{ [P_n] \}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \nmid 3 \text{ and } \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow (P, d) = \varinjlim (P(n), d), f = \varinjlim f(n)$$

### Def 3.2.3

Prop 3.2.2 or  $f: (Z, d) \rightarrow (P, d) \in$   
semifree resolution of  $(M, d)$   
 $\in \mathcal{U}_R$ .

### Prop 3.2.4 (lifting property)

$(P, d): \text{semifree } (R, d)\text{-mod}$   
 $(M, d), (N, d): (R, d)\text{-mod}$   
 $\psi: (P, d) \rightarrow (N, d): (R, d)\text{-linear of deg 0}$   
 $\gamma: (M, d) \xrightarrow{\cong} (N, d): \text{quasi-isom } (R, d)$

Then

$\exists \varphi: (P, d) \rightarrow (M, d): (R, d)\text{-linear of deg 0}$   
 s.t.  $\gamma \circ \varphi \simeq \psi$

(i.e.  $\exists h: P \rightarrow N: R\text{-linear of deg } (-1)$   
 s.t.  $\gamma \circ \varphi - \psi = d \circ h + h \circ d$ )

Let  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$  be  
 unique up to homotopy

proof

← "cofibrant"

$\varphi(R): (P(R), d) \rightarrow (M, d)$

$\in R$  is inductive  $\Rightarrow \forall n, \exists \varphi_n$

### Cor 3.2.5

$\forall (M, d): (R, d)\text{-mod} \in \mathcal{U}_R$ ,  
 semifree resol of  $(M, d)$  is  
 unique up to homotopy.

### Prop 3.2.6

$(P, d): \text{semifree } (R, d)\text{-mod}$   
 $f: (M, d) \xrightarrow{\cong} (N, d): \text{quasi-isom of } (R, d)\text{-mods}$

Then (左右の条件に補って)

(1)  $f \otimes 1: (P \otimes_R M, d) \xrightarrow{\cong} (P \otimes_R N, d)$   
 : quasi-isom

(2)  $\text{Hom}_R(f, 1): (\text{Hom}_R(P, M), d) \xrightarrow{\cong} (\text{Hom}_R(P, N), d)$   
 : quasi-isom

proof (1)  $P(R)/P(R-1): (R, d)\text{-free}$  is clear. Prop 3.1.1

(2) Prop 3.2.4 (+ degree shift) is also ok

### §3.3 Definition & Properties of Tor

#### Def 3.3.1

$(P, d): \text{dga}$   
 $(M, d): \text{right } (R, d)\text{-mod}, (N, d): \text{left } (R, d)\text{-mod}$   
 $\in \mathcal{U}_R$

$\text{Tor}_R(M, N) := H(M \otimes_R P, d)$

(where  $(P, d) \xrightarrow{\cong} (N, d): \text{semifree resol.}$ )

#### Prop 3.3.2

- Cor 3.2.5 is well-def'd
- Prop 3.2.6 (1) is  $\gamma: (N, d) \rightarrow (M, d)$  or semifree resol  $\gamma: (M, d) \rightarrow (N, d)$  both a semifree resol  $\gamma: (M, d) \rightarrow (N, d)$  is unique
- $R$ : without grading, differential or  $\neq$

$\text{Tor}_R^p(M, N) = \text{Tor}_R^{-p}(M, N)$

↑  
"普通"

↑  
Def 3.3.1 notation

#### Prop 3.3.3

- (1)  $\text{Tor}$  is  $(R, d), (M, d), (N, d) \mapsto \text{Tor}$  functorial  
 i.e.  $\varphi: (P, d) \rightarrow (P', d): \text{dga hom}$   
 $f: (M, d) \rightarrow (M', d): \text{right } (R, d)\text{-linear}$   
 $g: (N, d) \rightarrow (N', d): \text{left } (R, d)\text{-linear}$   
 $\in \mathcal{U}_R$

$\text{Tor}_\varphi(f, g): \text{Tor}_R(M, N) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_{R'}(M', N')$

が定まる

- (2) (1) is also true.

$\varphi, f, g = \text{quasi-isom} \Rightarrow \text{Tor}_\varphi(f, g): \text{isom}$   
 が成立

proof

- (1) Prop 3.2.4 is ok  
 (2) Prop 3.2.6 is also true, and the same proof works.

#### Def 3.3.4

$\text{Tor}_R(M, N) \rightarrow H(M \otimes_R N): \text{hom of graded mod}$   
 is canonical is defined:

$\text{Tor}_R(M, N) = H(M \otimes_R P) \xrightarrow{H(1 \otimes f)} H(M \otimes_R N)$

(where  $f: (P, d) \xrightarrow{\cong} (N, d): \text{semifree resol } (R, d)$ )

### §3.4 Eilenberg-Moore theorem

statement を再掲 (5):  $K$ : field of char  $\neq 2$  ok.

Thm 3.4.1 (Eilenberg-Moore)  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{f} B$ : fibration  
with  $\begin{cases} H^*(F): \text{fin. type} / K \\ B: 1\text{-conn.} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^*E & \xrightarrow{f^*} & E \\ \pi \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \pi \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & B \end{array}$$

$f: X \rightarrow B$  with  $X: 0\text{-conn.}$

2L. 右図の pullback を考える.

Then

$$\theta: \text{Tor}_{C^*(B)}(C^*(X), C^*(E)) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^*(f^*E)$$

proof  $\theta$  は次に def:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tor}_{C^*(B)}(C^*(X), C^*(E)) &\xrightarrow{\text{Def 3.3.4}} H(C^*(X) \otimes_{C^*(B)} C^*(E)) \\ &\xrightarrow{H(\varphi)} H(f^*E) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: C^*(X) \otimes_{C^*(B)} C^*(E) &\longrightarrow C^*(f^*E) \\ \alpha \otimes \beta &\longmapsto \pi^*(\alpha) \cdot f^*(\beta) \\ &= \text{chain map} \end{aligned}$$

これが isom であることは 2段階に分けて示す.

Step 1  $X = pt$  のとき

$\Rightarrow$  例 3.  $f^*E = F$

$$\theta: \text{Tor}_{C^*(B)}(K, C^*(E)) \rightarrow H^*(F)$$

これは、

$F \rightarrow E \rightarrow B$ : fibration

に於ける Serre s.s. を詳しく調べる.  $\theta$ : isom になる.

Step 2  $X$ : 一般のとき

$P \rightarrow C^*(E)$ : semifree resol /  $C^*(B)$  上

$$\theta = H(\theta) \text{ where } \theta: C^*(X) \otimes_{C^*(B)} P \rightarrow C^*(f^*E)$$

考える.  $\Rightarrow$   $\theta$  の両辺に filtration を

$\begin{cases} C^*(X) \otimes_{C^*(B)} P \text{ には } C^*(X) \text{ における degree } i \\ C^*(f^*E) \text{ には Serre s.s. の filtration } i \end{cases}$

を入れて、それら s.s. を比較すると、 $E_i$  には

$$E_i \theta: C^*(X) \otimes H(K \otimes_{C^*(B)} P) \rightarrow C^*(X) \otimes H^*(F)$$

になる. Step 1 より、これは isom.

Prop 3.4.2

$\text{Tor}_{C^*(B)}(C^*(X), C^*(E))$  に適切に積を定めて、  
 $\theta$  は graded alg isom になる.

(non-commutative s.s. の積が定まることは 非自明)

Cor 3.4.3

$K$ : field of char 0

Thm 3.4.1 の状況で

$$\text{Tor}_{\text{Ap}(B)}(\text{Ap}(X), \text{Ap}(E)) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^*(f^*E)$$

proof  $\text{Ap}$ ,  $\text{Tor}$ ,  $\theta$  の naturality を用いる.

具体例を計算するためには左辺の  $\text{Tor}$  を計算が必要だが、次の理由からこれは難しい.

- ① そもそも  $C^*(-)$  や  $\text{Ap}(-)$  が難しい
- ② semifree resol が分からない

解決策

①  $\text{Ap}(-)$  は Sullivan model を用いる.

② relative Sullivan model を使って semifree resol が (比較的) 容易に与えられる.

$\rightarrow$  §4 で詳しく扱う.

さらに、①の解決策として次節:

Thm 3.4.4 (Eilenberg-Moore)

$K$ : field (of char  $\neq 2$ )

$(R, d)$ : dga with  $\begin{cases} H^0(R, d) \cong K \\ H^1(R, d) = 0 \end{cases}$

$(M, d)$ : non-negative right  $(R, d)$ -mod

$(N, d)$ :  $\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow$  left  $\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow$

Then

$\{E_r^s, d_r\}$ : spectral sequence s.t.

$$E_2^s = \text{Tor}_{H(R)}^{H(M)}(H(M), H(N)) \Rightarrow \text{Tor}_R^{H(R)}(M, N)$$

Prop 3.4.5

$(R, d)$  に於ける 1-con 仮定は、s.s. の収束性において必要. (必ずしも頑張れば十分だが (non-unit...))