$\mathbb{A}^1$-INVARIANCE FOR UNSTABLE K_2

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1. Aim of the paper

The aim of this text is to prove that the non-stable K_2-functors K_2^G, where G is a simply connected Chevalley group of suitable type, satisfy $\mathbb{A}^1$-invariance on regular rings R containing a field k, that is,

{eq:A1-main}

$$K_2^G(R[t]) = K_2^G(R). \tag{1.1}$$

As a corollary, we should easily deduce that

$$K_2^G(R) = KV_2^G(R),$$

where $KV_2^G(R)$ is the Karoubi–Villamayor K-functor associated to G. This functor originates from [J]. The above equality by e.g. [AHW, Corollary 4.3.3] implies that $\pi_1^{\mathbb{A}^1}(G)(R) = K_2^G(R)$, i.e. we obtain an explicit presentation for the $\mathbb{A}^1$-fundamental group of G in the sense of Morel–Voevodsky.

"Suitable type" here means that we consider only the cases where we know the centrality of K_2, or at least the Quillen-Suslin lgp. Some intermediate steps can be proved in larger generality.

Essentially, we need to prove that $K_2^G(k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]) = K_2^G(k)$. (Then (1.1) follows by standard geometric methods.) There are two models: Tulenbaev's proof for the SL_n case [Tul82] and Stavrova's proof for K_1^G [St14]. Tulenbaev [Tul82] uses stabilization of the K_2-functor, and the good properties of the limit=algebraic K-theory. In [St14] stabilization is not used. However, the key steps of both proofs are the same: the case of $R = k$ (hidden somewhere around [Tul82, p. 140], or, respectively, [St14, Theorem 3.1]); Quillen-Suslin lgp; $\mathbb{P}^1$-gluing (see [Tul82, Theorem 5.1] or [St14, Theorem 1.1]).

1.1. **The case $R = k$.** We consider the case of $K_2^G(k[t])$ vs. $K_2^G(k)$. (As in the $\mathbb{A}^1$-invariance of K_1^G, this case should be used to deduce that $K_2^G(k[t_1, \ldots, t_n]) = K_2^G(k)$.)

In Tulenbaev's framework, it follows from stabilization. However, the equality $K_2^G(k[t]) = K_2^G(k)$ is sort of known for all groups. Namely, in [Wen14, Theorem 5.1]: let k be an infinite field and let G be a connected reductive group over k. Then the inclusion $k \hookrightarrow k[t]$ induces an isomorphism

$$H_\bullet(G(k), \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_\bullet(G(k[t]), \mathbb{Z}),$$

if the order of the fundamental group of G is invertible in k. Once we know that the homology H_2 coincides with K_2^G (on both sides), this gives the result. It would be nice to check Wendt's proof; maybe, discuss it in a seminar?

Is it necessary to know the centrality in order to show that K_2^G coincides with H_2? If yes, then we probably know it for $K_2^G(k)$ even for isotropic groups [Deo], but only for the

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good Chevalley groups for $K_2^G(k[t])$. We should try to understand what is proved in [VW, Proposition 5.3] using only the universality of the Steinberg group. This may be useful. The paper is unpublished, so again everything should be double-checked if you want to refer to it.

1.2. **Plan of the proof.**

plan:3t
(1) (**done**, see Theorem 1). Let R be a local ring. Show that
$$\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}]) = i_+(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]))i_-(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}]))i_+(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]))$$
Here $i_\pm$ denote the natural homomorphisms into $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$.

plan:k[t]
(2) (open, see Theorem 3). Show that $K_2^G(k[t]) = K_2^G(k)$.

n:k-intersect
(3) (**done**). Consequently, $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{\pm 1}])$ is injective and $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \cap \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{-1}]) = \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)$ inside $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{\pm 1}])$. Also, $K_2^G(k) = K_2^G(k[t^{\pm 1}])$.
The first claim uses (2). The second claim follows from (2) and (1).

plan:QSlgp
(4) (**done** for split ACDE, see Theorem 2). Prove Quillen-Suslin lgp for K_2^G.

plan:Zglu
(5) (Zariski gluing) for any commutative ring A and any non-nilpotent $f, g \in A$ such that $A = fA + gA$, the sequence of pointed sets
$$1 \longrightarrow K_2^G(A) \xrightarrow{g \mapsto (g,g)} K_2^G(A_f) \times K_2^G(A_g) \xrightarrow{(g_1,g_2)\mapsto g_1 {g_2}^{-1}} K_2^G(A_{fg})$$
is exact. The proof is usually almost the same as for (4).
(Remark. It seems that we need this property only for $A = R[t]$ and f, g non-constant polynomials.)

plan:S-lemma
(6) (S-lemma) Let A be a commutative ring, S a multiplicative subset of A. If
$$K_2^G(A[X_1, \ldots, X_n]) = K_2^G(A)$$
for some $n \geq 1$, then $K_2^G(A_S[X_1, \ldots, X_n]) = K_2^G(A_S)$ as well.
This should be easy; see [A, Lemma 3.6].

plan:Nglu
(7) (Nisnevich gluing) Assume that B is a subring of a commutative ring A, and let $h \in B$ be a non-nilpotent element. Denote by $F_h : A \to A_h$ the localization homomorphism.
(i) If $Ah + B = A$, i.e. the natural map $B \to A/Ah$ is surjective, then for any $x \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(A_h)$ there exist $y \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(A)$ and $z \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(B_h)$ such that $x = F_h(y)z$.
(ii) If moreover $Ah \cap B = Bh$, i.e. $B/Bh \to A/Ah$ is an isomorphism, and h is not a zero divisor in A, then the sequence of pointed sets
$$K_2^G(B) \xrightarrow{g \mapsto (F_h(g),g)} K_2^G(B_h) \times K_2^G(A) \xrightarrow{(g_1,g_2)\mapsto g_1 F_h(g_2)^{-1}} K_2^G(A_h)$$
is exact.
This should use something from the proof of (4) or (5); see [St14, Lemma 3.4].

plan:P1
(8) ($\mathbb{P}^1$-gluing) Let A be any commutative ring. Show that the sequence of pointed sets
$$1 \longrightarrow K_2^G(A) \xrightarrow{g \mapsto (g,g)} K_2^G(A[t]) \times K_2^G(A[t^{-1}]) \xrightarrow{(g_1,g_2)\mapsto g_1 {g_2}^{-1}} K_2^G(A[t, t^{-1}])$$
is exact.
This should use (2), (4), (1), (3).

plan:[]f
(9) (Main corollary of $\mathbb{P}^1$-gluing) Let A be any commutative ring, and let $f \in A[t]$ be a monic polynomial. Show that $K_2^G(A[t]) \to K_2^G(A[t]_f)$ is injective.
The proof uses (5) and (8).

plan:k(t) (10) Prove that $K_2^G(k(t)) = K_2^G(k)$.
This may be a bit tricky; I will think if we can get rid of it. I don't think Tulenbaev uses it.

plan:k[tn] (11) Prove that

$$K_2^G(k[t_1, \dots, t_n]) = K_2^G(k).$$

If we strictly follow the pattern of K_1^G, this uses (9), (2), and (10). There may be other ways.

plan:final (12) Final result: let R be a regular ring containing a field k. Then $K_2^G(R[t]) = K_2^G(R)$.
This uses (4), (11) and (7).

2. Steinberg groups of Chevalley groups: preliminaries

Definition, functoriality, "congruence subgroups" $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(\Phi, R, I)$ versus $\ker(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(\Phi, R) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(\Phi, R/I))$.

3. Decomposition theorems for $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(A[t^{\pm 1}])$ and $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}\big(A((t))\big)$.

Lemma 3.1. *Let (R, m) be a local ring, and let G be a simply connected simple group over R of isotropic rank ≥ 2. Let $i_+ : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$ and $i_- : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}] \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$ be the natural homomorphisms. Then*

$$i_+\big(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(m \cdot R[t])^{\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t])}\big) i_-\big(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}]\big) = i_-\big(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}]\big) i_+\big(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(m \cdot R[t])^{\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t])}\big)$$

inside $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$.

Proof. This is proved exactly as [St14, Lemma 5.12]. □

thm:3t **Theorem 1.** *Let R be a local ring, and let G be a simply connected simple group over R of isotropic rank ≥ 2. Let $i_+ : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$ and $i_- : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}] \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$ be the natural homomorphisms. Then*

$$\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}]) = i_+(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t])) i_-(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}])) i_+(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t])).$$

Proof. This is proved exactly as [St14, Theorem 5.1]. □

4. Quillen-Suslin lgp, Zariski gluing, Nisnevich gluing, S-lemma

thm:lg-k2 **Theorem 2.** *Let R be arbitrary commutative ring and let G be a simple Chevalley group of type $\mathsf{A}_\ell, \mathsf{C}_\ell, \mathsf{D}_\ell$ or E_ℓ and rank $\ell \geq 3$. An element $g \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t], tR[t])$ is trivial if and only if its image in $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R_M[t], tR_M[t])$ is trivial for all maximal ideals $M \trianglelefteq R$.*

Proof. In the case $\Phi = \mathsf{C}_\ell$, $\ell \geq 3$ the assertion of the theorem is the main result of [La15]. For a simply laced Φ of rank ≥ 3 this can be proved by the same token as [S15, Theorem 2] if one uses a stronger variant of Tulenbaev's lemma proved in the appendices below (see Corollary A.5). □

5. The case of $K_2^G(k[t])$ and some corollaries

thm:k[t] **Theorem 3.** *Let k be a field. Let $G = G(\Phi, -)$ be a simply connected simple Chevalley group of rank ≥ 2 such that ... Then*
$$K_2^G(k[t]) = K_2^G(k).$$

Proof. ??? □

cor:k[t]inj **Corollary 5.1.** *Let G, k be as in Theorem 3. Then $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{\pm 1}])$ is injective and $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \cap \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{-1}]) = \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)$ inside $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{\pm 1}])$.*

Proof. Clearly, $g \in \ker(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{\pm 1}]))$ implies $g \in K_2^G(k[t])$. Since $K_2^G(k[t]) = K_2^G(k)$, and there is a section $K_2^G(k[t^{\pm 1}]) \to K_2^G(k)$, the map is injective. Second claim: take $g \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \cap \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{-1}])$. Then the image $\phi(g)$ belongs to $E(k) = E(k[t]) \cap E(k[t^{-1}])$, and after adjusting g by an element of $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)$, we can assume that $g \in K_2^G(k[t]) \cap K_2^G(k[t^{-1}])$. Hence $g \in K_2^G(k) \subseteq \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)$. □

Corollary 5.2. *Let G, k be as in Theorem 3. Then $K_2^G(k[t^{\pm 1}]) = K_2^G(k)$.*

Proof. We use Theorem 1. Take $g \in K_2^G(k[t^{\pm 1}])$, then $g = x_1 y x_2$, $x_i \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]))$, $y \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{-1}]))$. Since $E(k[t]) \cap E(k[t^{-1}]) = E(k)$, we have $y \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k) K_2^G(k[t^{-1}]) = \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)$ and $x_1 x_2 \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)$. That is, $g \in K_2^G(k)$. □

6. $\mathbb{P}^1$-gluing

The following lemma is an analog of [Tul82, Proposition 4.3 (a)].

Lemma 6.1. *Let R be a local ring, $k = R/m$, and let k, G be as in Theorem 3. The natural homomorphism $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$ is injective.*

Proof. Let I be the maximal ideal of R, $l = R/I$, and consider the natural maps $\rho : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t, t^{-1}]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(l[t, t^{-1}])$, $\rho_+ : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(l[t])$, $\rho_- : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(l[t^{-1}])$. Take $x \in \ker(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$. By the field case Corollary 5.1 one has $\rho_+(x) = 1$, hence $x \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(I \cdot R[t])^{\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t])}$.

??????? □

Lemma 6.2. *Let G, k be as in Theorem 3. Let (R, m) be a local ring such that $R/m = k$. Then*
$$\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \cap \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}]) = \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R)$$
inside $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$.

Proof. ?????? □

Theorem 4. *Let A be any commutative ring. Then the sequence of pointed sets*
$$1 \longrightarrow K_2^G(A) \xrightarrow{g \mapsto (g,g)} K_2^G(A[t]) \times K_2^G(A[t^{-1}]) \xrightarrow{(g_1,g_2) \mapsto g_1 {g_2}^{-1}} K_2^G(A[t, t^{-1}])$$
is exact.

Proof. ???? □

Corollary 6.3. *Let A be any commutative ring, and let $f \in A[t]$ be a monic polynomial. Show that $K_2^G(A[t]) \to K_2^G(A[t]_f)$ is injective.*

Proof. ???? □

Appendices

A. Linear Steinberg group in rank 3

The main goal of this subsection is to show that Tulenbaev's [Tul82, Lemma 2.3] remains valid for the linear Steinberg group of rank ≥ 3. In order to do this we will need yet another presentation for the relative linear Steinberg group (cf. [S15, Definitions 3.3 and 3.7]).

Definition A.1. The relative Steinberg group $\mathrm{St}^*(n, R, I)$ is the group defined by the following two families generators and four families of relations.

- Generators:
  (1) $X^1(u, v)$, where $u \in \mathrm{E}(n, R) \cdot e_1$, $v \in I^n$ such that $v^t \cdot u = 0$;
  (2) $X^2(u, v)$, where $u \in I^n$, $v \in \mathrm{E}(n, R) \cdot e_1$ such that $v^t \cdot u = 0$.
  Notice that ϕ maps both $X^1(u, v)$ and $X^2(u, v)$ to $T(u, v) = e + u \cdot v^t \in \mathrm{E}(n, R, I)$.
- Relations:
  (1) $X^1(u, v) \cdot X^1(u, w) = X^1(u, v + w)$, $u \in \mathrm{E}(n, R) \cdot e_1$, $v, w \in I^n$;
  (2) $X^2(u, v) \cdot X^2(w, v) = X^2(u + w, v)$, $u, w \in I^n$, $v \in \mathrm{E}(n, R) \cdot e_1$;
  (3) ${}^{X^\sigma(u^2,v^2)}X^\tau(u^1, v^1) = X^\tau(T(u^2, v^2) \cdot u^1, T(v^2, u^2)^{-1} \cdot v^1)$, $\sigma, \tau = 1, 2$;
  (4) $X^1(g \cdot e_1, g^* \cdot be_2) = X^2(g \cdot be_1, g^* \cdot e_2)$ where $b \in I$ and $g^* = g^{t^{-1}}$ denotes the contragradient matrix.

Lemma A.2. *The groups* $\mathrm{St}^*(n, R, I)$ *and* $\mathrm{St}(n, R, I)$ *are isomorphic.*

Proof. **TODO:** □

The next step of the proof is to is construct certain elements in $\mathrm{St}(n, R)$ similar to Tulenbaev's elements $X_{u,v}(a)$ see [Tul82, § 1].

Let $v \in R^n$ be a column. Denote by $O(v)$ the submodule of R^n consisting of all columns w such that $w^t \cdot v = 0$. A column $w \in R^n$ is called *v-decomposable* if it can be presented as a finite sum $w = \sum\limits_{i=1}^{p} w^i$ such that each w^i has at least two zero entries and $v^t \cdot w^i = 0$. Denote by $D(v)$ the submodule of $O(v)$ consisting of all v-decomposable columns. For a column $v \in R^n$ denote by $I(v)$ the ideal of R spanned by its entries $v_1, \ldots, v_n$.

Let $u, v, w \in R^n$ be columns such that $w^t v = 0$. It is easy to check (cf. [Ka, Lemma 3.2]) that

$$(uv) \cdot w = \sum_{i<j} w_{ij}, \text{ where } w_{ij} = (w_i u_j - w_j u_i)(v_j e_i - v_i e_j) \in A^n.$$

The above decomposition is called the *canonical* decomposition of $(uv) \cdot w$. In particular, this shows that the column $a \cdot w$ is always v-decomposable for $a \in I(v)$, $w \in O(v)$, i.e. $I(v) \cdot O(v) \subseteq D(v)$. It is also straightforward to check that $D(v) \subseteq D(bv)$, $b \cdot D(v) \subseteq D(v)$ for $b \in R$.

Denote by B^1 the subset of $R^n \times R^n \times R$ consisting of triples (u, v, a) such that $v^t \cdot u = 0$, $v \in D(u)$, $a \in I(u)$. Denote by B^2 the set consisting of triples (v, u, a) such that $(u, v, a) \in B^1$.

lem:Zfacts **Lemma A.3.** *Assume that $n \geq 4$. One can define two families of elements $Z^\tau(u,v,a)$, $\tau = 1,2$ of the group $\mathrm{St}(n,R)$ parametrized by $(u,v,a) \in B^\tau$ satisfying the following properties:*

(1) $\phi(Z^\tau(u,v,a)) = e + uav^t \in \mathrm{E}(n,R)$, $(u,v,a) \in B^\tau$;
(2) $Z^1(u, v+w, a) = Z^1(u,v,a) \cdot Z^1(u,w,a)$;
(3) $Z^2(v+w,u,a) = Z^2(v,u,a) \cdot Z^2(w,u,a)$;
(4) for $\tau = 1,2$ and $b \in R$ if $(u, vb, a), (ub, v, a) \in B^\tau$ then one has

$$Z^\tau(u, vb, a) = Z^\tau(u, v, ab) = Z^\tau(ub, v, a);$$

(5) ${}^g Z^\tau(u,v,a) = Z^\tau(\phi(g) \cdot u, \phi(g)^* \cdot v, a)$, $\tau = 1,2$, $g \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(n,R)$.

Proof. One constructs the elements $Z^1(u,v,a)$ in exactly the same way as Tulenbaev constructs his elements $X_{u,v}(a)$ (see definitions preceding [Tul82, Lemma 1.2]). Indeed, set

$$Z^1(v,w,a) = \prod_{k=1}^{p} X(v, a \cdot w^k), \quad Z^2(w,v,a) = \prod_{k=1}^{p} X(a \cdot w^k, v). \tag{A.1}$$

where $X(u,v)$ denotes the elements defined by Tulenbaev before [Tul82, Lemma 1.1].

The correctness of this definition and all the assertions of the lemma (with the exception of the last one in the case $n = 4$) can be proved by the same token as in [Tul82, Lemma 1.3]. ☐

For the rest of this section a denotes a nonnilpotent element of R and $\lambda_a \colon R \to R_a$ is the morphism of principal localization at a.

lem:rk3rels **Lemma A.4.** *For any $g \in \mathrm{E}(n, R_a)$ there exist $u, v \in R^n$ and sufficiently large natural numbers k, m such that the following facts hold:*

(1) $\lambda_a(u) = g \cdot a^k e_1$, $\lambda_a(v) = g^* \cdot a^k e_2$ and $u^t \cdot v = 0$;
(2) $(u, v, a^m) \in B^1 \cap B^2$;
(3) for $b \in R$ divisible by some sufficiently large power of a one has

$$Z^1(u, b \cdot v, a^m) = Z^2(b \cdot u, v, a^m).$$

Proof. It is straightforward to choose u and v satisfying the first requirement of the lemma. We can even choose u, v in such a way that $u \in D(v)$ and $v \in D(u)$. Indeed, notice that $I(u) = a^{k_1}$, $I(v) = a^{k_2}$ for some natural k_1, k_2 hence for $u' = a^{k_2} \cdot u$ and $v' = a^{k_1} \cdot v$ one has

$$u' \in I(v) \cdot O(v) \subseteq D(v) \subseteq D(v'), \quad v' \in I(u) \cdot O(u) \subseteq D(u) \subseteq D(u'),$$

as required.

In fact, we can also choose two extra columns $x, y \in R^n$ and a large natural p in such a way that vectors u, v, x, y additionally satisfy the following properties

$$\lambda_a(x) = g^* \cdot a^k e_3,\ \lambda_a(y) = g \cdot a^k e_3,\ y^t \cdot x = a^p \in R,$$
$$u^t \cdot x = 0,\ u^t \cdot v = 0,\ y^t \cdot v = 0,$$
$$(u, x, a^m) \in B^1,\ (y, v, a^m) \in B^2.$$

Now direct computation using Lemma A.3 shows that

$$Z^2(a^{m+p} b \cdot u, v, a^m) = Z^2(b \cdot (e + a^m \cdot ux^t)y, (e - a^m \cdot xu^t)v, a^m) \cdot Z^2(-by, v, a^m) =$$
$$= [Z^1(u, x, a^m), Z^2(b \cdot y, v, a^m)] =$$
$$= Z^1(u, x, a^m) \cdot Z^1((e + a^m b \cdot yv^t)u, -(e - a^m b \cdot vy^t)x, a^m) = Z^1(u, a^{m+p} b \cdot v, a^m), \quad ☐$$

hence the third assertion of the lemma follows.

cor:tulmap **Corollary A.5.** *[Tulenbaev's lemma] For $n \geq 4$ there is a map T_n so that the following diagram commutes.*

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{St}(n, R[t], tR[t]) \arrow[rr] \arrow[dr, "\lambda_a"] & & \mathrm{St}(n, R \ltimes tR_a[t], tR_a[t]) \\
& \mathrm{St}(n, R_a[t], tR_a[t]) \arrow[ur, dotted, "T_n"] &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Proof. Follows from Lemma A.4 by the same token as in [Tul82, Lemma 2.3]. ☐

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