



# Loose simplicial objects

A useful shape for homotopy limits in (holomorphic) geometry

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# Introduction

# Motivation

Two stories with a common picture

1. **Theorem.** If  $X_{\bullet}^{\star}$  is a Reedy fibrant cosimplicial simplicial set then the Bousfield–Kan map is a weak equivalence of simplicial sets:  $\mathbf{holim} X_{\bullet}^{\star} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Tot} X_{\bullet}^{\star}$



**Proof. [Bousfield–Kan]** We can "semi-strictify" the fat simplex to the simplex

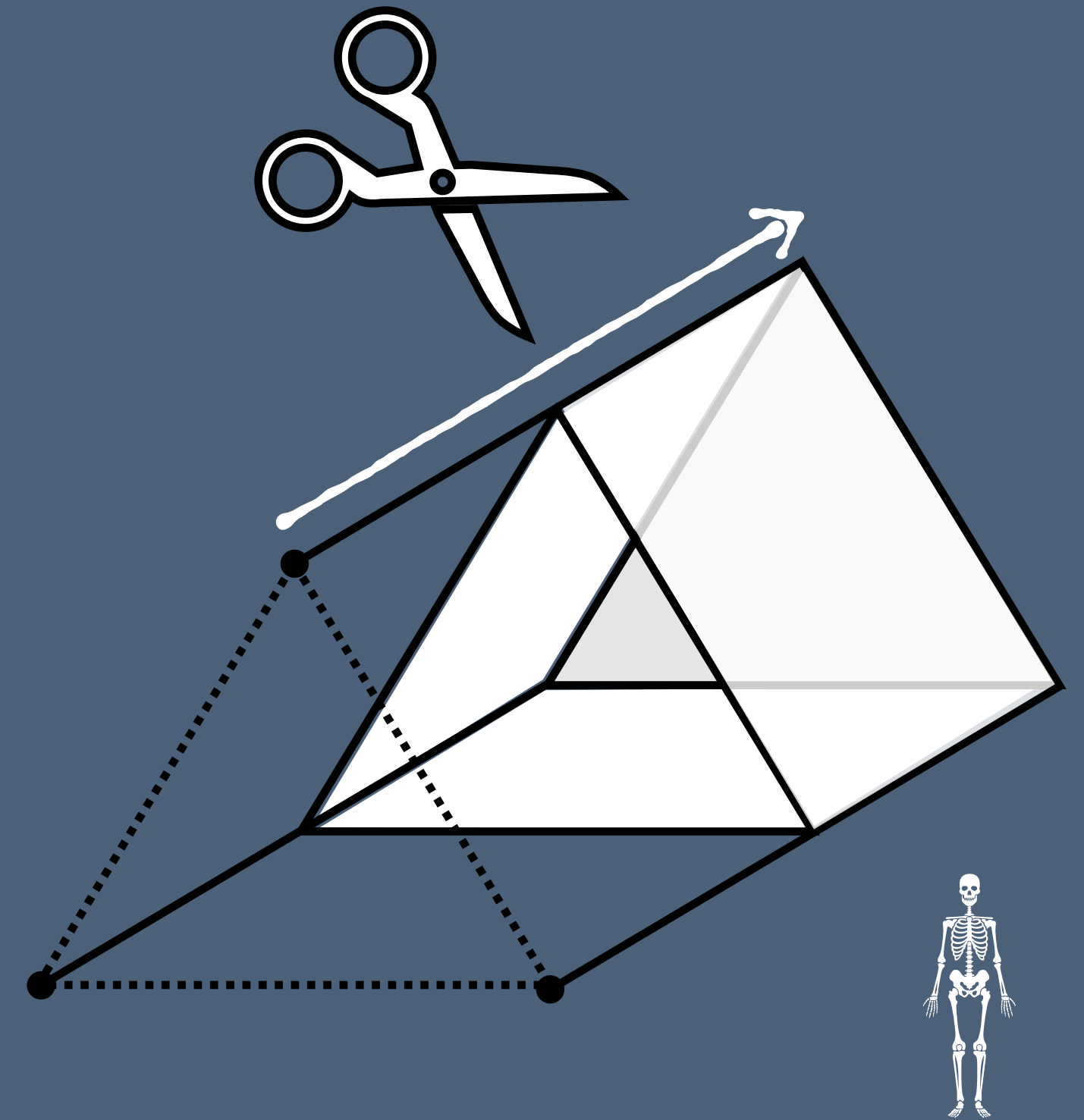
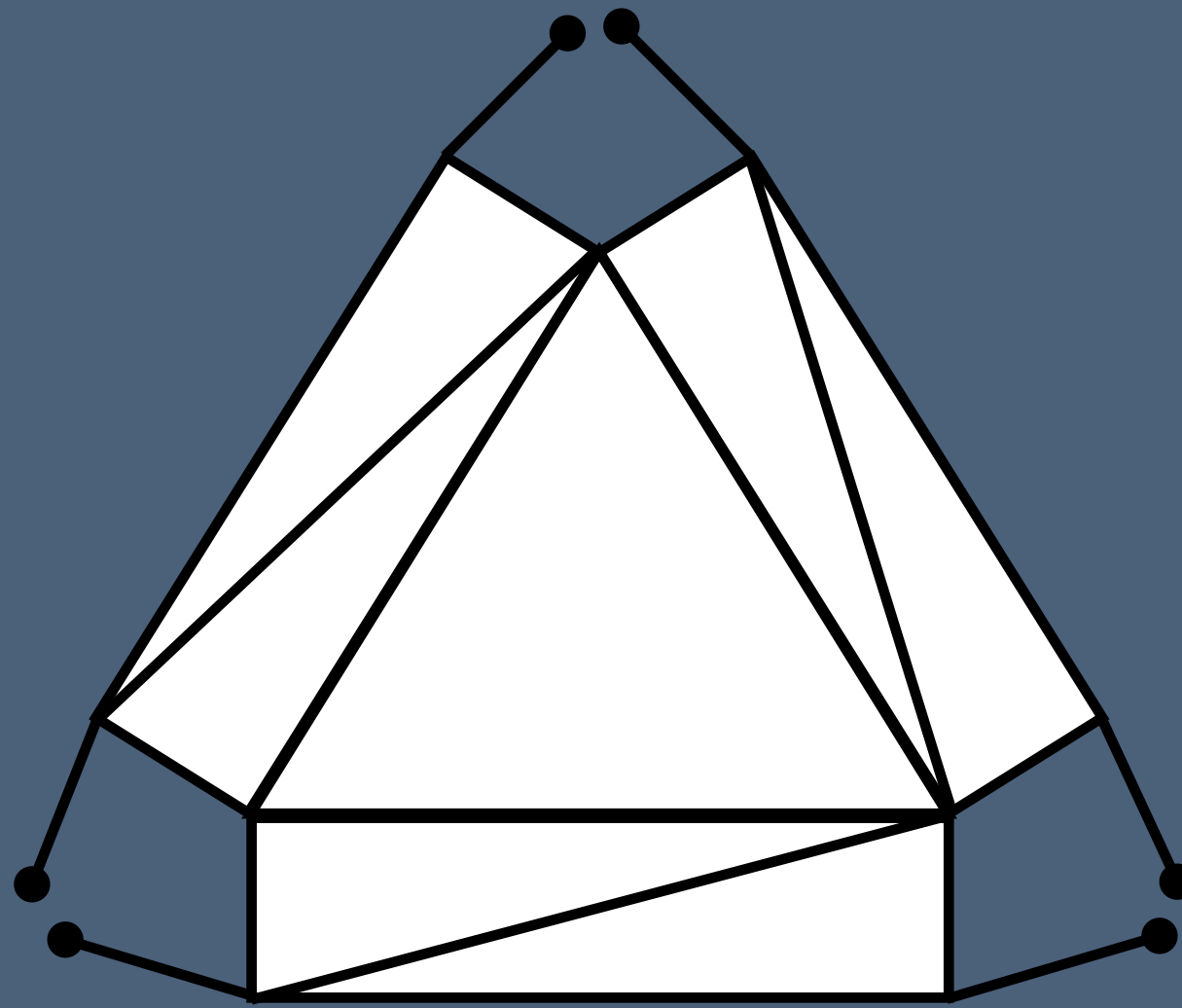
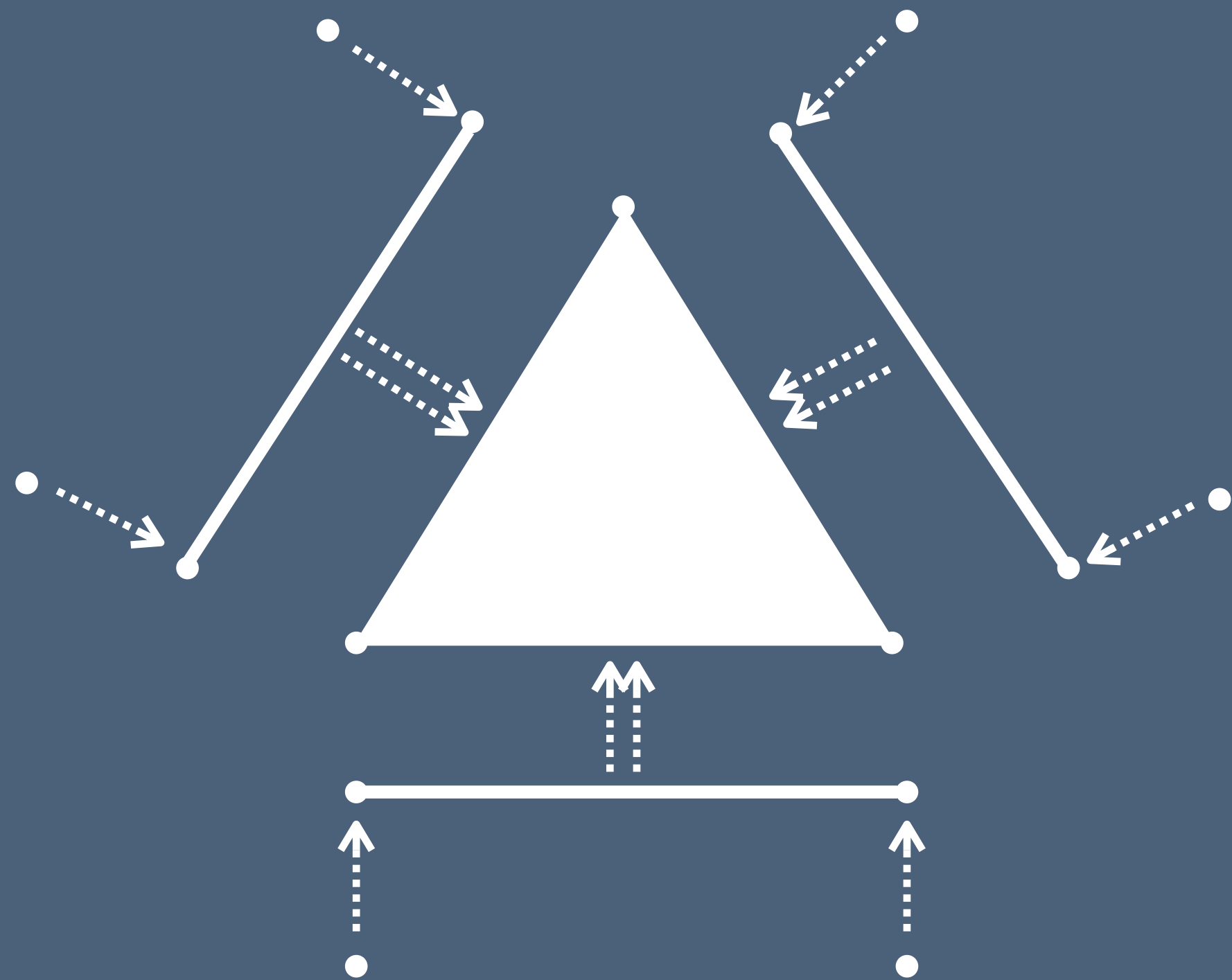
2. **Theorem.** If  $\mathcal{F}$  is a complex of analytic sheaves with coherent cohomology, then there exists a (very nice) complex  $\mathcal{R}_{\bullet}^{\star}$  of locally free sheaves on the Čech nerve such that  $\mathcal{R}_{\bullet}^{\star} \xrightarrow{\sim} i^* \mathcal{F}_{\bullet}^{\star}$



**Proof. [Green–H]** We can "semi-strictify" the barycentric subdivision to the pair subdivision

# The loose/extruded simplices

Defined via hand-waving (for now)



# Consequences

Work in progress (with Cheyne Glass) — conjectural

- We can define a spectrum of constructions that lie in between totalisation and the homotopy limit:  $\mathbf{Tot} = \mathbf{Tot}_0 \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Tot}_1 \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Tot}_2 \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Tot}_\infty = \mathbf{holim}$
- In "nice" cases (e.g. Reedy fibrant), the above spectrum fully collapses; we might be able to define a spectrum of "niceness" for which it partially collapses
- Just as *twisting cochains* are the  $\mathbf{Tot} = \mathbf{Tot}_0$  of a simplicial presheaf, we can realise *simplicial twisting cochains* as exactly the  $\mathbf{Tot}_1$  of the same simplicial presheaf. (**Corollary.** They are actually equivalent)
- ... a better understanding of  $\mathbf{D}^b(\mathbf{Coh}(X)) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{Coh}}^b(\mathbf{Sh}(X))$  ?

Coherent  
sheaves

# Generality

## What we won't talk about

- Many things actually hold for arbitrary (locally) ringed spaces, see  
H and Zeinalian, "Simplicial presheaves of Green complexes and twisting cochains", (2023) arXiv:2308.09627
- All of the work is inspired by the complex-analytic (i.e. holomorphic) case:
  - $X$  a (paracompact) holomorphic manifold
  - $\mathcal{O}_X$  the sheaf of holomorphic functions
- In particular, no assumptions about algebraicity (e.g. Kähler, projective)

# Locally free complex-analytic sheaves

A sheaf-theoretic version of holomorphic vector bundles

- Complex-analytic manifold  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  with (trivialising) (Stein) cover  $\mathcal{U} = \{U_\alpha\}$
- Locally free sheaf  $E \rightarrow X$  of rank  $r$  with trivialisations  $\varphi_\alpha: E|U_\alpha \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{O}_X|U_\alpha)^r$
- From this, we can also describe  $E$  in terms of its transition functions

$$M_{\alpha\beta} = \varphi_\alpha \circ \varphi_\beta^{-1}: (\mathcal{O}_X|U_{\alpha\beta})^r \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{O}_X|U_{\alpha\beta})^r$$

i.e. "holomorphic function-valued invertible matrices"

- Modulo technical details, these are exactly holomorphic vector bundles, which are exactly "holomorphic  $\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}\mathrm{GL}_r(\mathbb{C})$ "



# Coherent analytic sheaves

## Oka coherence

- The definition of a coherent sheaf (not even a complex of such objects, just a single sheaf) is somewhat delicate, e.g. Serre (and thus EGA and Stacks) and Hartshorne give different definitions that actually seem to contradict
- Hartshorne's definition seems to imply that  $\mathcal{O}_X$  itself should *always* be a coherent sheaf, but this is not true in general, not even for affine schemes
- The fact that  $\mathcal{O}_X$  is coherent in the holomorphic setting is a very deep theorem of Oka
- The problem boils down to Hartshorne considering only *Noetherian* schemes; in general, the notion of pseudo-coherence from SGA 6 is necessary

# Coherent analytic sheaves

Nicer than holomorphic vector bundles

- Four non-definitions:
  - In general, the category of vector bundles is not abelian: can't take (co)kernel — the category of *coherent sheaves* is nice because it contains the category of vector bundles, is abelian, and arises "naturally"
  - In the holomorphic world, "quasi-coherent" isn't well behaved (or even well defined, arguably), but "coherent" is a good analogue
  - Coherence allows us to extend from stalks to neighbourhoods: if  $\mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_x$  is exact then so too is  $\mathcal{F}|U \rightarrow \mathcal{G}|U \rightarrow \mathcal{H}|U$
  - Historically things go in the other direction: coherence comes from complex geometry, in Cartan's Theorems A and B, which imply *lots* of things on Stein (think "affine") manifolds (e.g. extension of holomorphic functions on closed subsets, a sort of Nullstellensatz, every meromorphic function is the quotient of global holomorphic functions, ...)

# Coherent analytic sheaves

## Perfect complexes

- (Bounded) cochain complex  $L^\bullet$  of sheaves of  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules is
  - **strictly perfect** if each  $L^i$  is a (finite) locally-free sheaf
  - **perfect** if it is *locally* quasi-isomorphic to strictly perfect complex
- The relationship between perfectness and coherence is... complicated (see SGA 6) but for this talk, we can think "perfect" whenever we see "coherent"
- (It is in this definition of strictly perfect that we really need *locally* ringed spaces)

# Coherent analytic sheaves

Worse than coherent *algebraic* sheaves

- **Fact.** [SGA 6, II, Corollaire 2.2.2.1] Let  $X$  be a Noetherian scheme. Then the canonical fully faithful functor  $\mathbf{D}^b(\mathbf{Coh}(X)) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{Sh}(X))$  has essential image  $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{Coh}}^b(\mathbf{Sh}(X))$
- **Fact.** [SGA 6, II, Exemples 5.11 (+ Corollaire 2.2.2.1)] Let  $X$  be a smooth scheme. Then there is a canonical equivalence of triangulated categories  $\mathbf{Perf}(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{D}^b(\mathbf{Coh}(X))$
- **Fact.** [SGA 6, II, Propositions 2.2.7 and 2.2.9] If  $X$  is an affine (resp. projective, resp. separated regular Noetherian) scheme, then every perfect complex is quasi-isomorphic to a complex of locally free sheaves (i.e. is strictly perfect)
- **Summary.** In the algebraic world, we can often pick either definition of "coherent complex", and then just work with complexes of locally free sheaves anyway

# Coherent analytic sheaves

... but worse than coherent *algebraic* sheaves

- **Fact.** (still true) Every coherent sheaf is perfect
- **Open problem.** Is  $D^b(\text{Coh}(X))$  equivalent to  $D_{\text{Coh}}^b(\text{Sh}(X))$  when  $X$  is a complex-analytic manifold?
- **Fact.** Complex manifolds have very few holomorphic vector bundles, e.g. [Voisin 2002, Corollary A.5] there exist coherent analytic sheaves that do not admit a resolution by locally free sheaves

# Coherent analytic sheaves

... but worse than coherent *algebraic* sheaves

- So we have two problems:
  1. we have to pick which definition of "(complex of) coherent sheaf" to use
  2. we cannot reduce to working with locally free sheaves
- (Bonus problem: even if we *could* work with locally free sheaves, we can't do Chern–Weil theory on them because they essentially never admit holomorphic connections!)



Twisting  
cochains

# Guiding philosophies: a toolbox

Not always true but often useful

1. Things that are *global* in complex-*algebraic* geometry are *local* in complex-*analytic* geometry (e.g. resolutions by locally free sheaves, connections)
2. Things that are *local* can be made *simplicially global*, or: let's use *all* of the Čech nerve
3. Things that are *simplicial* are *dg* (Dold–Puppe/Dold–Kan)



# Holomorphic twisting cochains

## The inspiration

- A complex of locally free sheaves is the data of:
  - locally, complexes of *free* sheaves
  - isomorphisms on intersections  $U_{\alpha\beta}$

# Holomorphic twisting cochains

## The general idea

- A **twisting cochain** is the data of:
  - locally, complexes of free sheaves
  - quasi-isomorphisms on intersections  $U_{\alpha\beta}$
  - homotopies witnessing these quasi-isomorphisms on intersections  $U_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$
  - homotopies witnessing the failure of the previous homotopies to commute with the quasi-isomorphisms on intersections  $U_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$
  - ... (and so on)

# Holomorphic twisting cochains

## The main theorem

- **Theorem.** [Toledo, Tong 197?] Any coherent sheaf on a complex-analytic manifold can be resolved by a holomorphic twisting cochain
- **Hidden Theorem.** [Wei, Hosgood, 2016] Any "*complex of coherent sheaves*" on a complex-analytic manifold can be resolved by a holomorphic twisting cochain

# Holomorphic twisting cochains

## Modern theorems

- **Theorem.** [Wei 2016] The dg-category of twisting cochains is a dg-enhancement of the triangulated category of perfect complexes
- **Construction.** [H, Zeinalian 2023] The space of twisting cochains (encapsulating e.g. the notion of weak equivalence of twisting cochains)

# Holomorphic twisting cochains

One of the original definitions

- We formalise the "... and so on" by bundling up all the equations together into a single equation in some graded structure:

$$\mathfrak{a} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathfrak{a}^{k, 1-k} \in \text{Tot}^1 \hat{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \text{End}^\star(V))$$

$$\text{such that } \hat{\delta}\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{a}^2 = 0$$

- We end up recovering the **Maurer–Cartan** equation

# Maurer–Cartan and the dg-nerve

## The sea of sign errors

- The Maurer–Cartan equation can be seen as the defining equation of the dg-nerve, and ...

**Theorem 2.5.12** ([GMTZ22a, Corollary 3.5]). *Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a dg-category of cochain complexes of modules, let  $X = X_\bullet$  be a simplicial set, and let  $\mathcal{L} = \{c_x \in \mathcal{D}\}_{x \in X_0}$  be a labelling of the 0-simplices of  $X_\bullet$  by  $\mathcal{D}$ . Then there is a bijection*

$$\left\{ f \in \mathrm{Tot}^1(C^{p,q}(X, \mathcal{D}; \mathcal{L})) \mid Df + f \cdot f = 0 \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ F : X \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^{\mathrm{dg}}(\mathcal{D}) \mid F(x) = c_x \text{ for all } x \in X_0 \right\}$$

*between Maurer–Cartan elements of  $C^{\bullet,\star}(X, \mathcal{D}; \mathcal{L})$  and morphisms of simplicial sets from  $X_\bullet$  to dg-nerve of  $\mathcal{D}$  that agree with the labelling  $\mathcal{L}$ .*

**Corollary 2.5.13.** *With the notation and hypotheses of [Theorem 2.5.12](#), we have a bijection*

$$\left\{ \text{Maurer–Cartan elements of } \mathrm{Tot}^1(C^{p,q}(\Delta[n], \mathcal{D}; K)) \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ n\text{-simplices } K \in \mathcal{N}^{\mathrm{dg}}(\mathcal{D})_n \right\}$$

*where the  $n$ -simplex  $K$  defines the labelling  $\{i\} \mapsto \mathrm{ver}_i K$ .*

# Green's resolution



# A key result in homological algebra

As a consequence/input to Green's construction

- **Corollary. (Semi-strictification)** [Green\* 1980] Let  $L^\bullet \xrightarrow{\sim} M^\bullet$  be a quasi-isomorphism of bounded complexes of free modules. Then there exist  $\tilde{L}^\bullet$  and  $\tilde{M}^\bullet$  such that
  1.  $\tilde{L}^\bullet \simeq L^\bullet$  and  $\tilde{M}^\bullet \simeq M^\bullet$
  2.  $\tilde{L}^\bullet \cong \tilde{M}^\bullet$

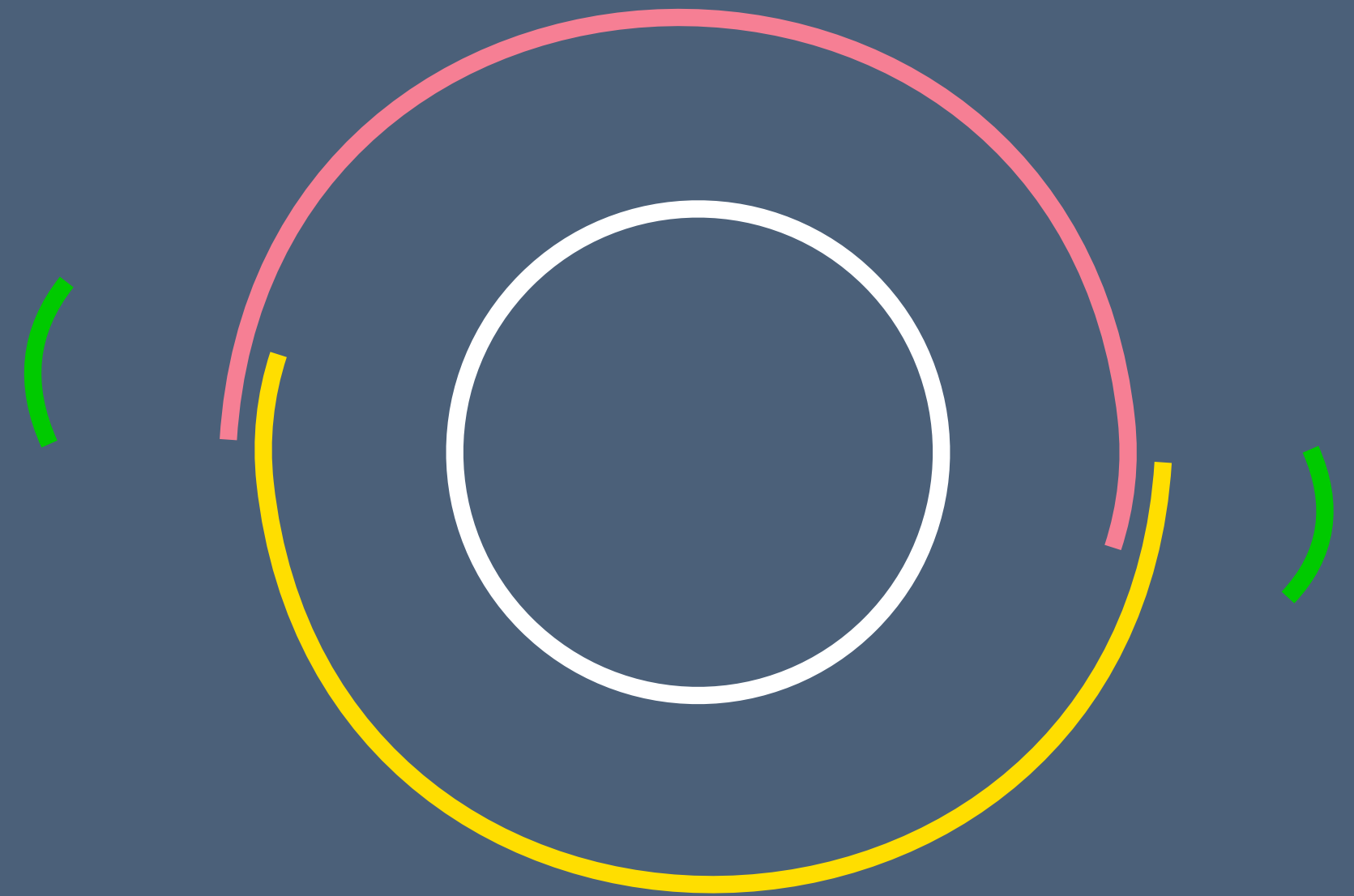


# The Čech nerve

My favourite simplicial thing

- **Idea.** Take a cover of a space and stretch it out; if the cover is nice enough then this should be the same as the space
- ("nice enough" = good\*, and this implies cofibrant resolution)

$$\cdots \coprod U_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \longleftrightarrow \coprod U_{\alpha\beta} \longleftrightarrow \coprod U_{\alpha}$$



# Locally free sheaves on the Čech nerve

In detail, and succinctly

- A sheaf  $\mathcal{E}^\bullet$  on a simplicial space  $Y_\bullet$  is a family of sheaves  $\mathcal{E}^p \in \mathbf{Sh}(Y_p)$  along with morphisms

$$\mathcal{E}^\bullet(\varphi): (Y_\bullet)^* \mathcal{E}^p \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^q$$

for all  $\varphi: [p] \rightarrow [q]$  in  $\Delta$ , and functorially so; note that we do not require these  $\mathcal{E}^\bullet \varphi$  to be isomorphisms or weak equivalences (but in Green's resolution they will be)

- Alternatively [H, 2024] we can just say that they are lifts along  $\Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Space}$  of the Grothendieck construction of the functor  $\mathbf{Sh}: \mathbf{Space}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$
- Alternatively [H 2016] we can define them as lax limit objects of the cosimplicial diagram of categories  $\mathbf{Sh}(\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}))$

# Green's resolution

"Semi-strictification" of a twisting cochain

$$E_{\alpha}^{\bullet}$$

$$E_{\beta}^{\bullet}$$

$$E_{\alpha}^{\bullet} | U_{\alpha\beta} \neq E_{\beta}^{\bullet} | U_{\alpha\beta}$$

# Green's resolution

"Semi-strictification" of a twisting cochain

$$E_{\alpha}^{\bullet}$$

$$E_{\beta}^{\bullet}$$

$$E_{\alpha}^{\bullet} | U_{\alpha\beta} \quad \cdots \rightarrow \quad E_{\beta}^{\bullet} | U_{\alpha\beta}$$

# Green's resolution

"Semi-strictification" of a twisting cochain

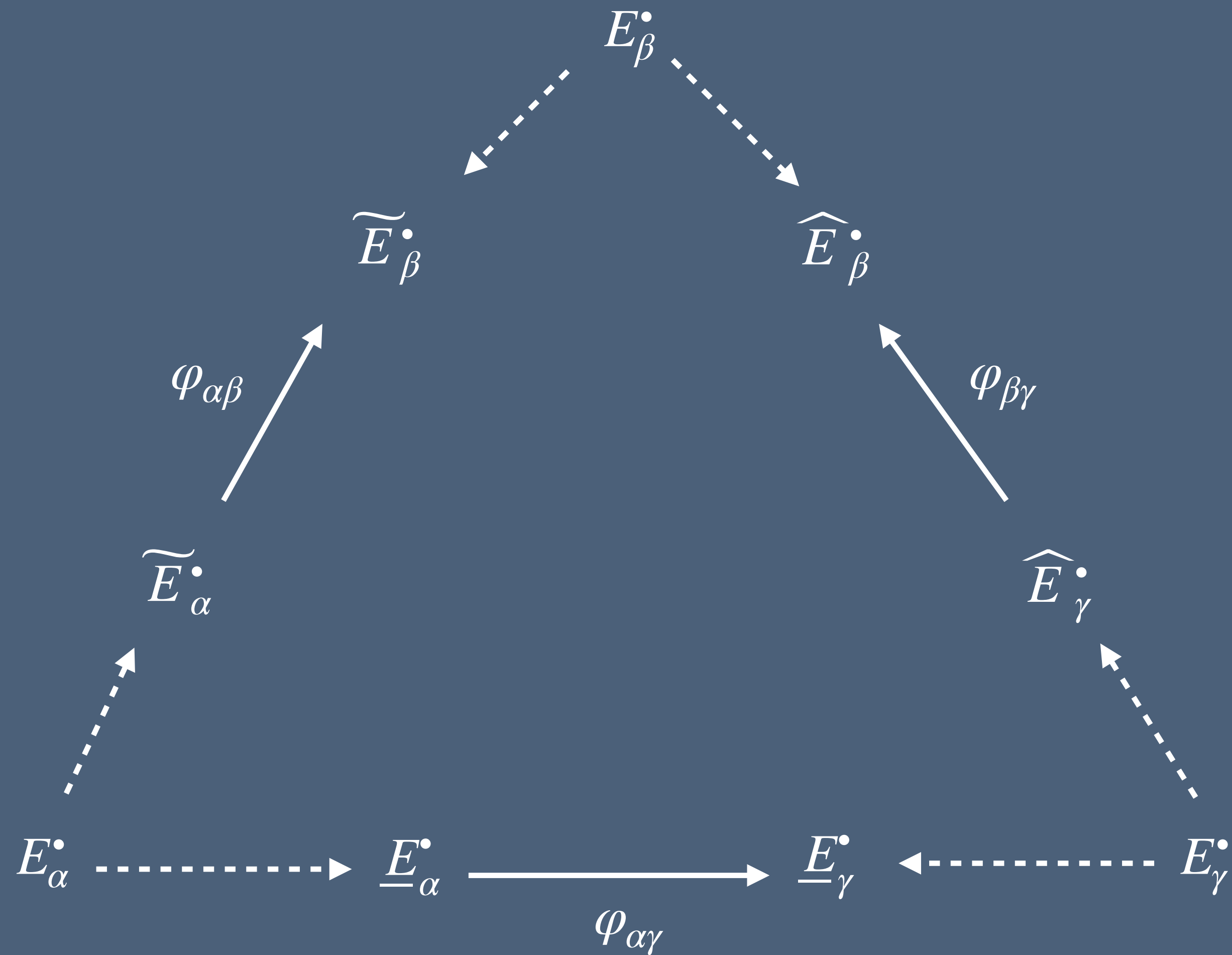
$$E_{\alpha}^{\bullet}$$

$$E_{\beta}^{\bullet}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_{\alpha}^{\bullet} | U_{\alpha\beta} & \xrightarrow{\quad \quad \quad} & E_{\beta}^{\bullet} | U_{\alpha\beta} \\ \searrow & & \swarrow \\ \widetilde{E}_{\alpha}^{\bullet} | U_{\alpha\beta} & \xrightarrow[\varphi_{\alpha\beta}]{\cong} & \widetilde{E}_{\beta}^{\bullet} | U_{\alpha\beta} \end{array}$$

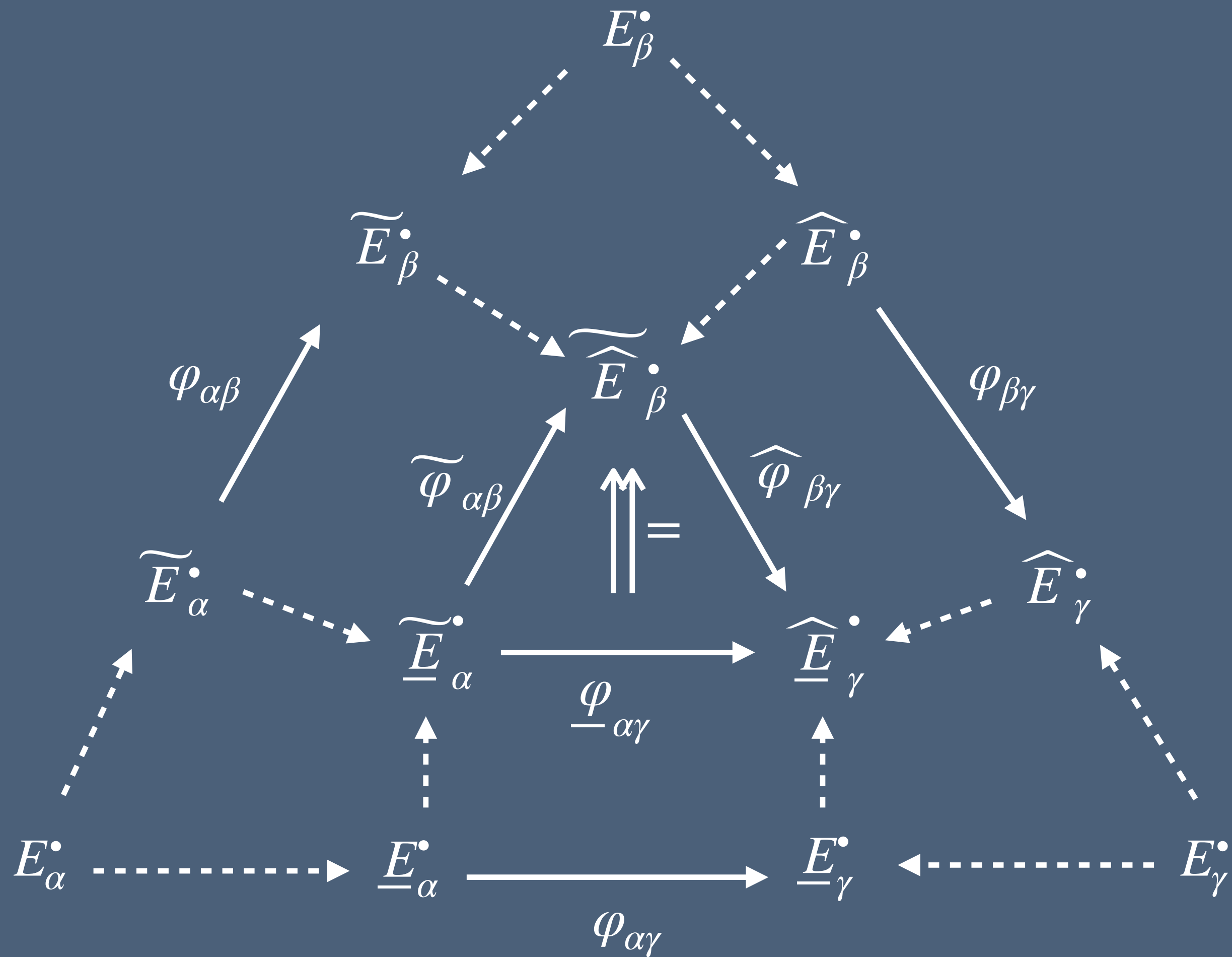
# Green's resolution

"Semi-strictification" of a twisting cochain




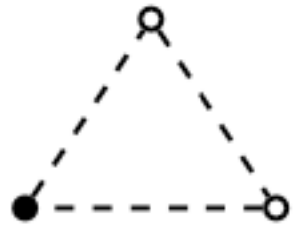



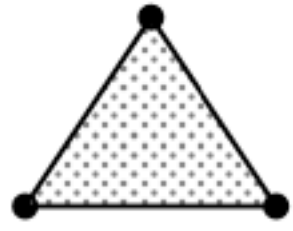
# Green's resolution







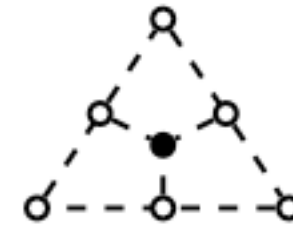
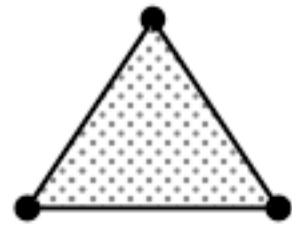
# "Semi-strictification" of a twisting cochain



# Pair subdivision

A cubical factorisation of the barycentric subdivision

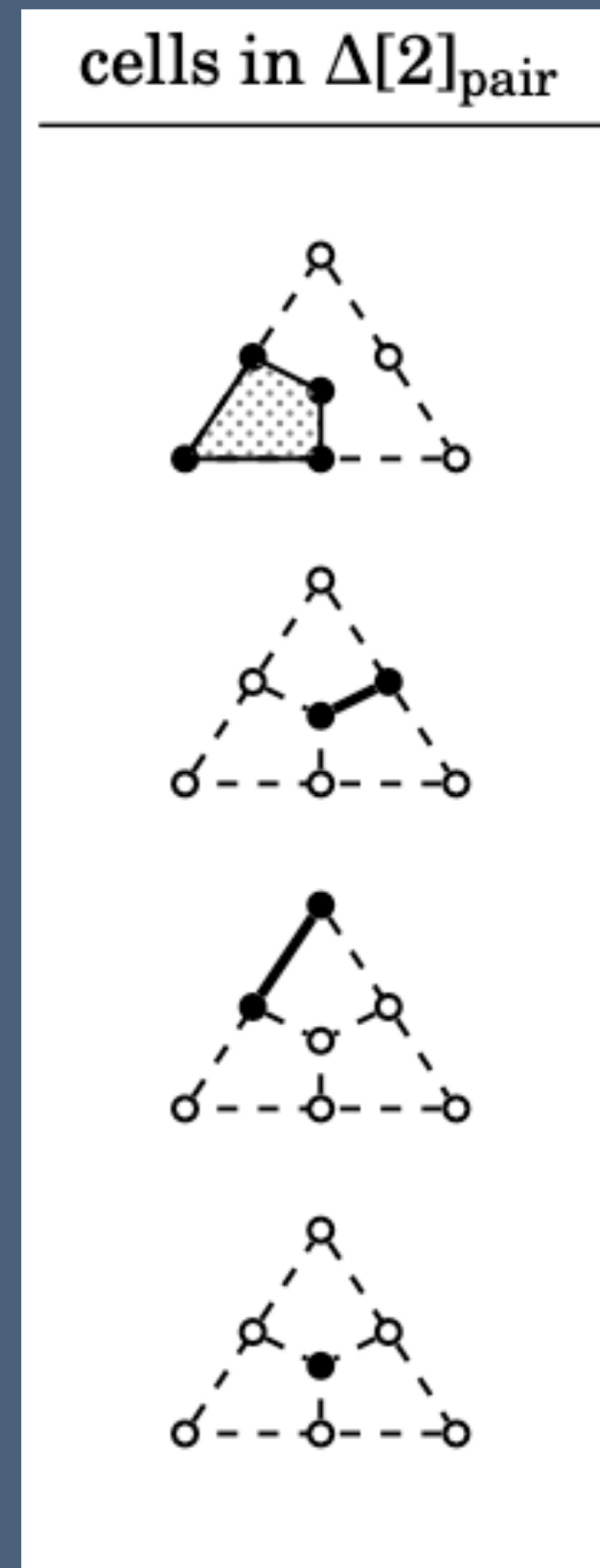
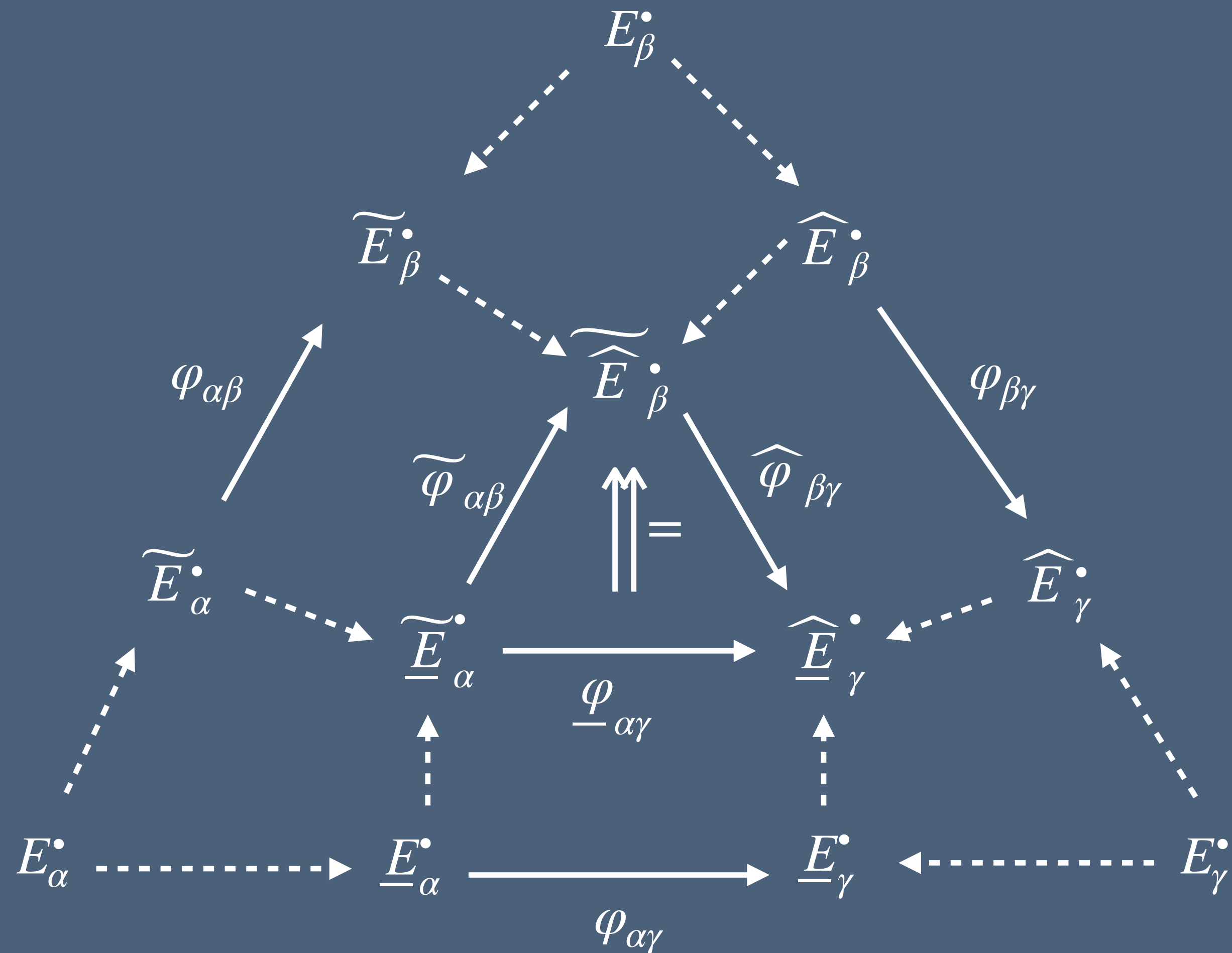
0-simplex of $\Delta[2]_{\text{bary}}$	subset of $[2] = \{0 < 1 < 2\}$	sub-simplex of $\Delta[2]$
	$\{0\} \subseteq [2]$	
	$\{1 < 2\} \subseteq [2]$	
	$\{0 < 1 < 2\} \subseteq [2]$	

cells in $\Delta[2]_{\text{pair}}$	pairs of subsets of $[2] = \{0 < 1 < 2\}$	sub-simplex of $\Delta[p]$
	$\{0\} \subseteq [2]$	
	$\{1 < 2\} \subseteq [2]$	
	$\{1\} \subseteq \{0 < 1\}$	
	$[2] \subseteq [2]$	



# Green's resolution

# "Semi-strictification" of a twisting cochain



# A Dold–Kan style result

But not exactly... maybe?

- **Theorem.** [Green 1980] Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a coherent analytic sheaf on a complex-analytic manifold with a "nice" Stein cover  $\mathcal{U}$ . Then we can inductively modify any twisting cochain resolving  $\mathcal{F}$  to obtain a "very nice" complex of locally free sheaves on  $\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U})$  that resolves  $\mathcal{F}$ .
- In other words, we can package up dg data (quasi-isomorphisms and chain homotopies and ... i.e. a Maurer–Cartan element) into simplicial data (a single "global" simplicial object)
- **Open question.** Can we explicitly state an equivalence between twisting cochains and Green complexes as an example of some Dold–Kan statement?

# Simplicial twisting cochains

A meeting place for twisting cochains and Green complexes

- Toledo–Tong's summary of Green's thesis [1986] defines a *simplicial twisting cochain* as a sort of ad-hoc common generalisation of twisting cochains and locally free sheaves on the Čech nerve ("simplicial vector bundles")
- Simplest definition: like Green's resolution, but we now label the *full* pair subdivision instead of just the 1-skeleton
- **Question.** What can we say about  $\mathcal{T}\text{wist} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{Twist} \leftrightarrow \mathcal{G}\text{reen}$  in terms of category/homotopy theory?

# Cosimplicial simplicial sets

# Totalisation of cosimplicial simplicial sets

Lots of definitions

- Right adjoint to the functor  $L: \mathbf{sSet} \rightarrow \mathbf{csSet}$  given by  $L: X_{\bullet} \mapsto X_{\bullet} \times \Delta[ \star ]$
- $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathbf{csSet}}(\Delta[ \star ], -)$
- $\mathrm{Tot} X_{\bullet}^{\star} = \mathrm{eq} \left( \prod_{[p]} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{sSet}}(\Delta[p], X_{\bullet}^p) \rightrightarrows \prod_{[p] \rightarrow [q]} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{sSet}}(\Delta[p], X_{\bullet}^q) \right)$
- "Dual to geometric realisation"

# Totalisation of cosimplicial simplicial sets

Lots of definitions

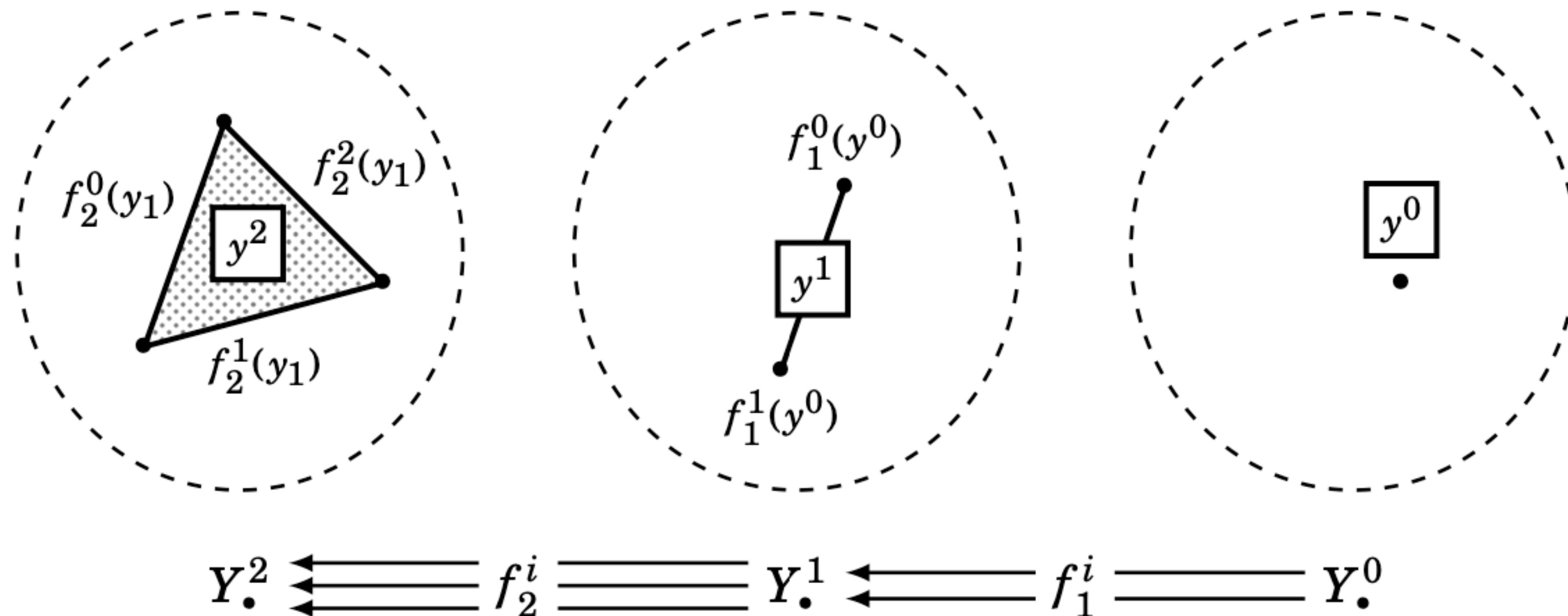


Figure 2.3.i. Visualising a point  $y = (y^0, y^1, y^2, \dots)$  in the totalisation of a cosimplicial simplicial set  $Y_\bullet^\star$ . For aesthetic purposes, we have not drawn the codegeneracy maps, nor anything above degree 2.



# Čech totalisation of simplicial presheaves

A method of sheafification\* [Glass, Miller, Tradler, Zeinalian 2022]

- The (opposite) of the Čech nerve gives a functor  $\check{\mathcal{N}}^{\text{op}} : \mathbf{Space}_{\mathcal{U}}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow [\Delta, \mathbf{Space}^{\text{op}}]$  and so we can precompose any simplicial presheaf  $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{Space}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}$  by this to get a cosimplicial simplicial set  $\mathcal{F}(\check{\mathcal{N}}\mathcal{U}_{\star})$  whenever we fix some  $(X, \mathcal{U}) \in \mathbf{Space}_{\mathcal{U}}$
- **Definition.** The **Čech totalisation** of a simplicial presheaf  $\mathcal{F}$  at the cover  $\mathcal{U}$  (of a space  $X$ ) is the simplicial set  $\text{Tot } \mathcal{F}(\check{\mathcal{N}}\mathcal{U}_{\star})$
- This generalises sheafification in terms of taking sections of the espace étalé
- **Lemma.** Čech totalisation sends presheaves of Kan complexes to Kan complexes, and weak equivalences between such presheaves to weak equivalences.
- **Corollary.** [GMTZ 2022] If  $\mathcal{F}$  is a presheaf of Kan complexes, then its Čech totalisation is equivalent to its Čech homotopy limit

# Čech totalisation of simplicial presheaves

Relating to existing results in the literature

- **Lemma.** [H, Zeinalian 2023] Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a presheaf of dg-categories that sends finite products to coproducts. Then there is a weak equivalent of Kan complexes

$$\mathrm{Tot}\langle \mathcal{N}^{\mathrm{dg}} \mathcal{F}(\check{\mathcal{N}}\mathcal{U}) \rangle \simeq \langle \mathcal{N}^{\mathrm{dg}} \mathrm{Tot} \mathcal{F}(\check{\mathcal{N}}\mathcal{U}) \rangle$$

where on the left we take the totalisation of cosimplicial simplicial sets, and on the right we take the totalisation of cosimplicial dg-categories

- **Corollary.** Working with simplicial presheaves recovers analogous results about homotopy limits of dg-categories of chain complexes in the language of presheaves of dg-categories [Block, Holstein, Wei 2017]



# Encoding structures in simplicial presheaves

## Vector bundles

- $\mathcal{B}un_{GL_r(\mathbb{R})} = \text{Tot}((\check{\mathcal{N}}^{\text{op}})^* \mathcal{N} \mathbb{B}y)(GL_r(\mathbb{R})) : \text{Space}_{\mathcal{U}} \rightarrow \text{sSet}$
- **Theorem.** ["folklore"]  $\pi_0(\mathcal{B}un_{GL_r(\mathbb{R})}(X, \mathcal{U}))$  consists of isomorphism classes of principal  $GL_r(\mathbb{R})$ -bundles on  $X$  (with  $\mathcal{U}$  trivialising);  
 $\pi_1(\mathcal{B}un_{GL_r(\mathbb{R})}(X, \mathcal{U}), [E])$  is the gauge group  $\text{Aut}(E)$  of  $E$ ; higher homotopy groups are zero.

# Encoding structures in simplicial presheaves

Green complexes, twisting cochains, and simplicial twisting cochains

- Aim: generalise  $\mathbf{Tot}\langle \mathcal{N}\mathbf{Free}(\check{\mathcal{N}}\mathcal{U}_\star) \rangle$ , which is the space of locally free sheaves
- Inspired by Dold–Kan, we can try two things [H, Zeinalian 2023]
  1. replace  $\mathcal{N}$  by  $\mathcal{N}^{\mathrm{dg}} \leadsto$  allow gluing by *quasi*-isomorphisms and higher homotopies  $\leadsto$  twisting cochains
  2. do "something simplicial"  $\leadsto$  label the pair subdivision  $\leadsto$  Green complexes
- Bonus fact: if we do *both* then we get simplicial twisting cochains

# Summary / unanswered questions

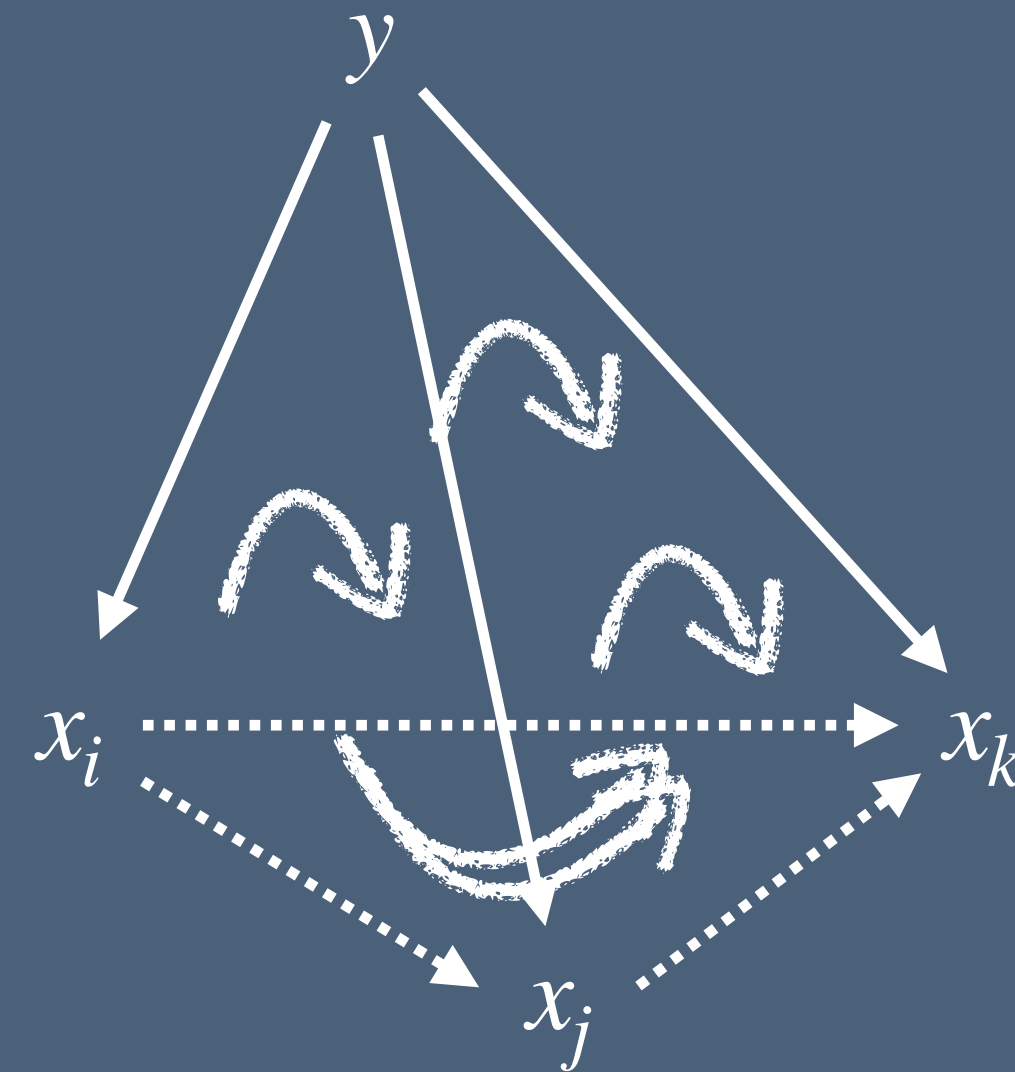
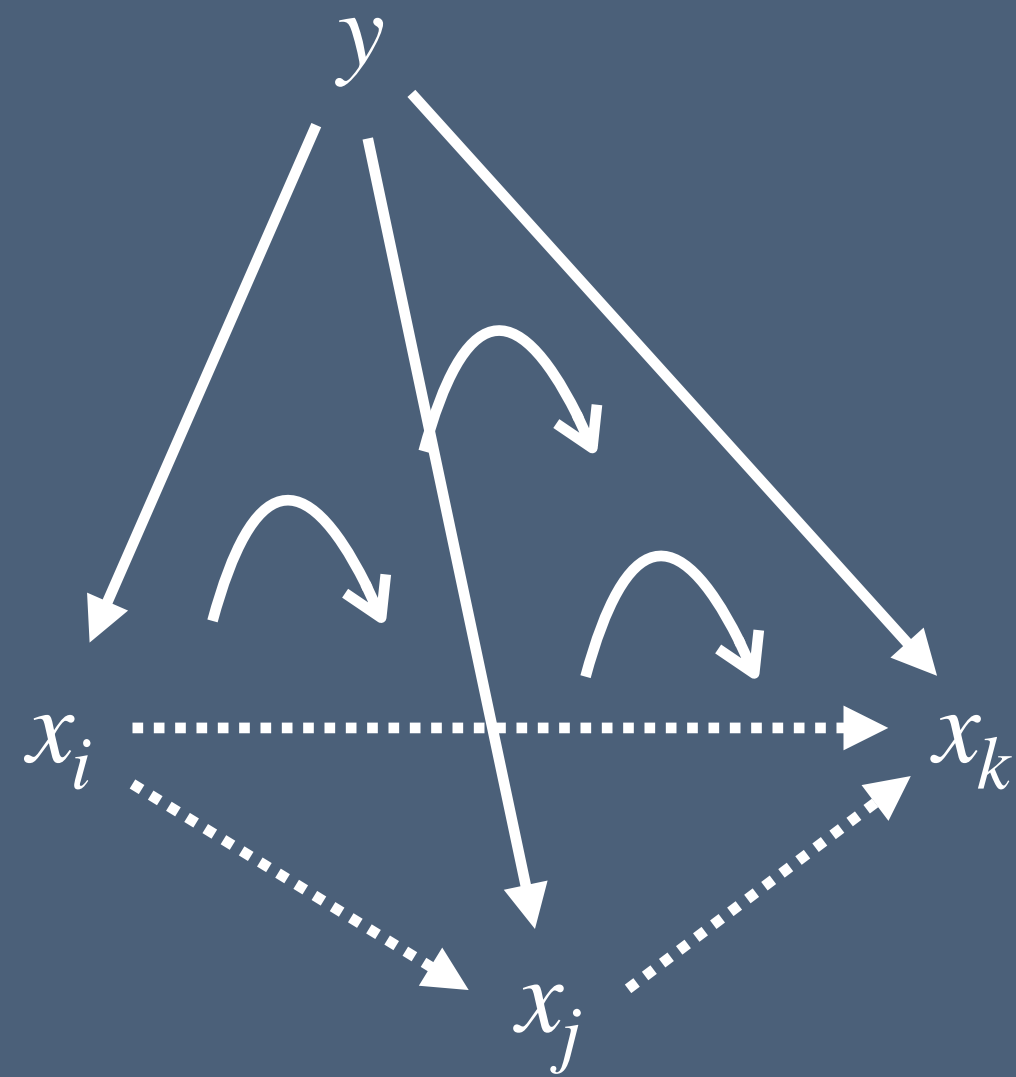
Can we do everything pre-geometry? In a "neat" way?

- We can define three simplicial presheaves on the category of locally ringed spaces such that their Čech totalisation recovers twisting cochains, Green complexes, and simplicial twisting cochains (respectively)
- We can show an equivalence on  $\pi_0$  before Čech totalisation ("pre-geometry")
- ... but doing anything else is hard because the construction **Green** is so ad-hoc, with lots of combinatorics to keep track of

# Homotopy limits

# Some intuition for homotopy limits

"Homotopy-universal homotopy-cone"



# Homotopy equalisers

A particularly simple (and relevant) type of homotopy limit

- 1-categorical: we have  $X \rightrightarrows Y$  and want to find  $Z$  such that the images are isomorphic

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\quad \quad} & Y \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \Delta \\ X \times X & \xrightarrow{\quad f \times g \quad} & Y \times Y \end{array}$$

# Homotopy equalisers

A particularly simple (and relevant) type of homotopy limit

- Homotopical: we have  $X \rightrightarrows Y$  and want to find  $Z$  such that the images are *homotopic*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & Y \cong Y^{\Delta[0]} \\
 & & \downarrow \wr \\
 & \cdots \longrightarrow & Y^{\Delta[1]} \\
 \downarrow \text{ } \perp_h & & \downarrow \partial \\
 X \times X & \xrightarrow{f \times g} & Y \times Y \cong Y^{\partial \Delta[1]}
 \end{array}
 \quad \sim \quad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 & & Y^{\Delta[1]} \\
 & \cdots \longrightarrow & \\
 \downarrow \text{ } \perp & & \downarrow \partial \\
 X \times X & \xrightarrow{f \times g} & Y \times Y \cong Y^{\partial \Delta[1]}
 \end{array}$$

# Fat Delta and Bousfield–Kan

Proving that the totalisation (sometimes) computes the homotopy limit

- As an equaliser, **Tot** uses  $\Delta[p]$  as a cotensor

$$\mathbf{Tot} X_{\bullet}^{\star} = \mathrm{eq} \left( \prod_{[p]} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{sSet}}(\Delta[p], X_{\bullet}^p) \rightrightarrows \prod_{[p] \rightarrow [q]} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{sSet}}(\Delta[p], X_{\bullet}^q) \right)$$

and **holim** can be written in the same way [Hirschhorn 2003] but replacing  $\Delta$  by the **fat** simplex, defined by  $\mathbf{\Delta}[p] = \mathcal{N}(\Delta/[p])$

- Both  $\Delta$  and  $\mathbf{\Delta}$  are cofibrant replacements of  $*$  but not *fibrant* cofibrant, so Bousfield–Kan built a map directly between them to witness the weak equivalence

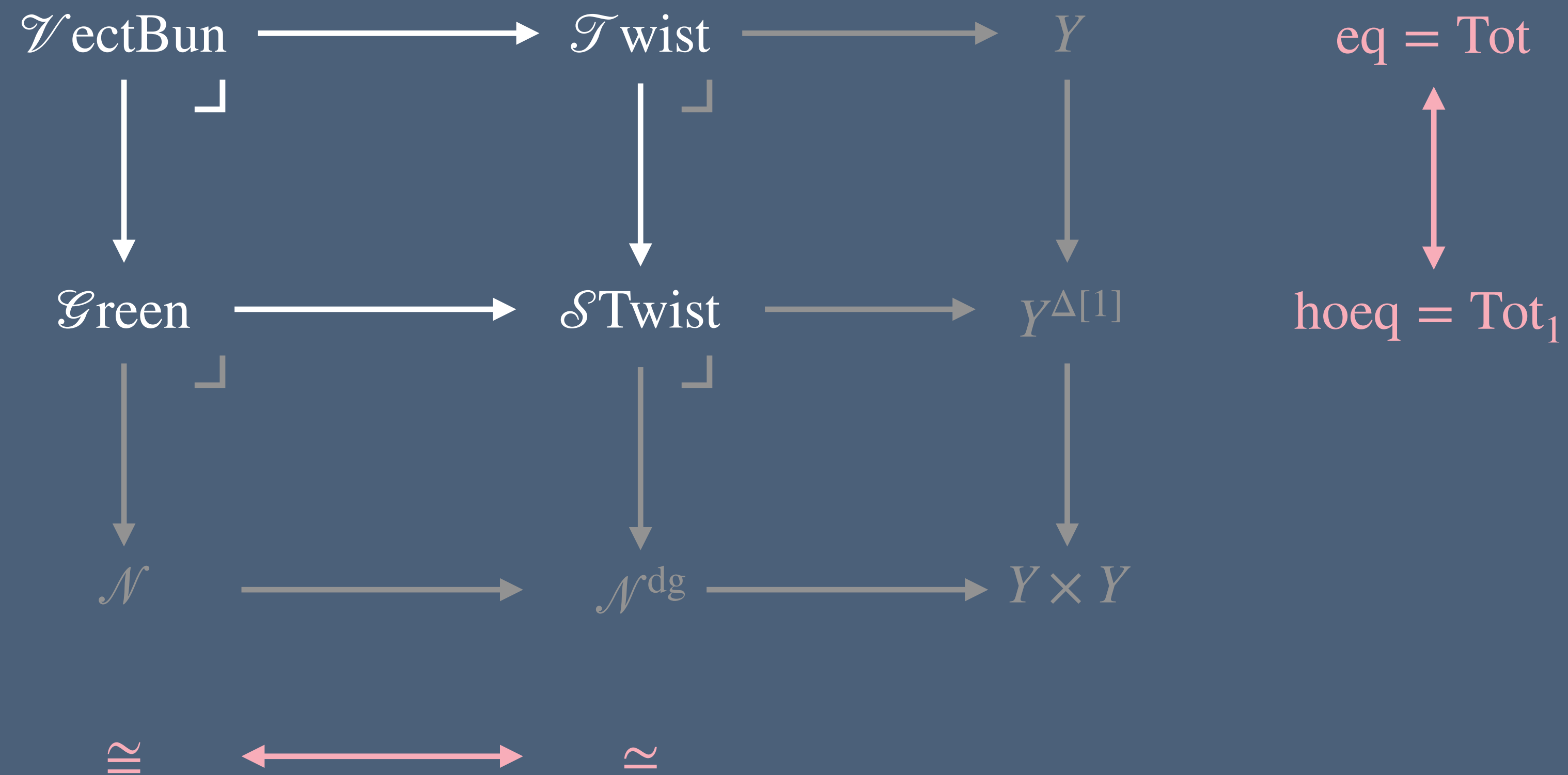


Loose  
simplices

*\*in progress*

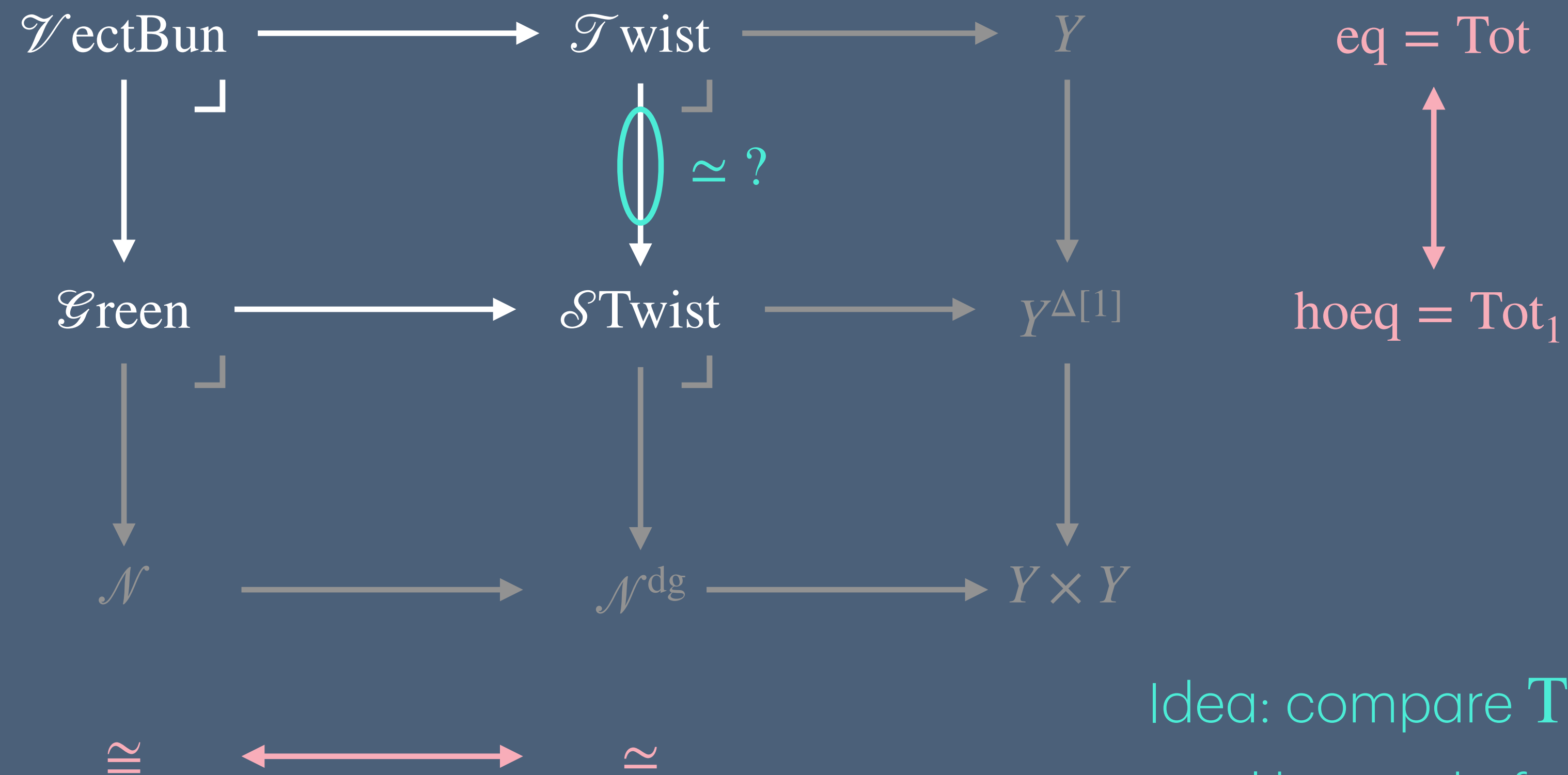
# Back to simplicial twisting cochains

The nerve inside the dg-nerve and the equaliser inside the homotopy equaliser



# Back to simplicial twisting cochains

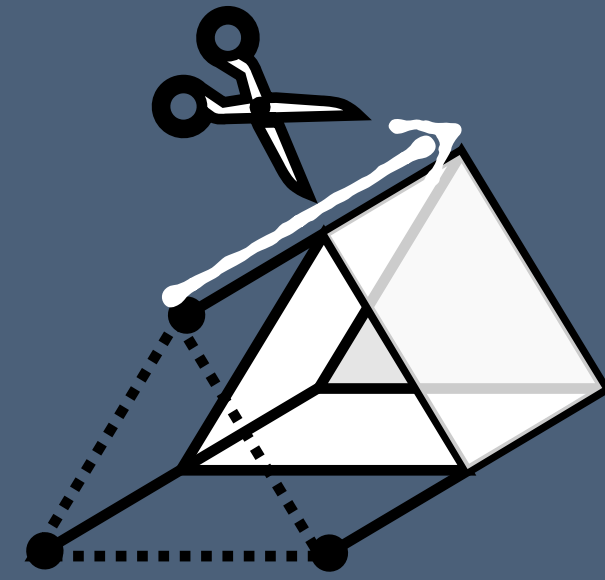
The nerve inside the dg-nerve and the equaliser inside the homotopy equaliser



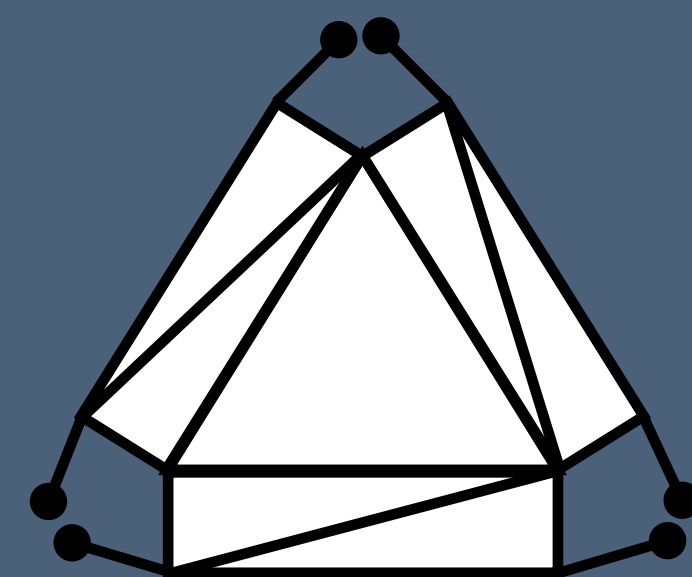
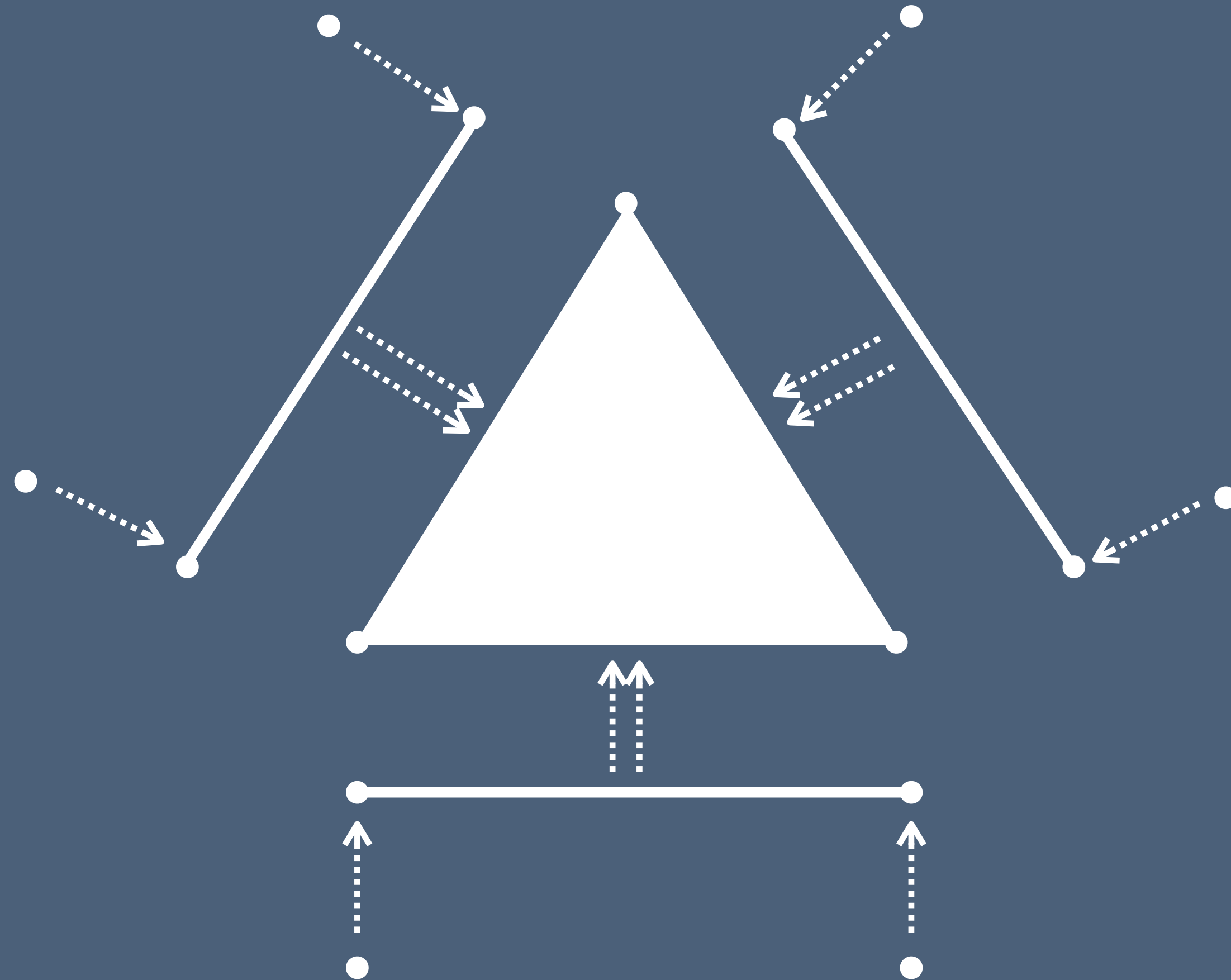
Idea: compare  $\text{Tot}_1$  to  $\text{holim}$   
just like we do for  $\text{Tot}$

# The reoccurring picture

Hopefully somewhat familiar now



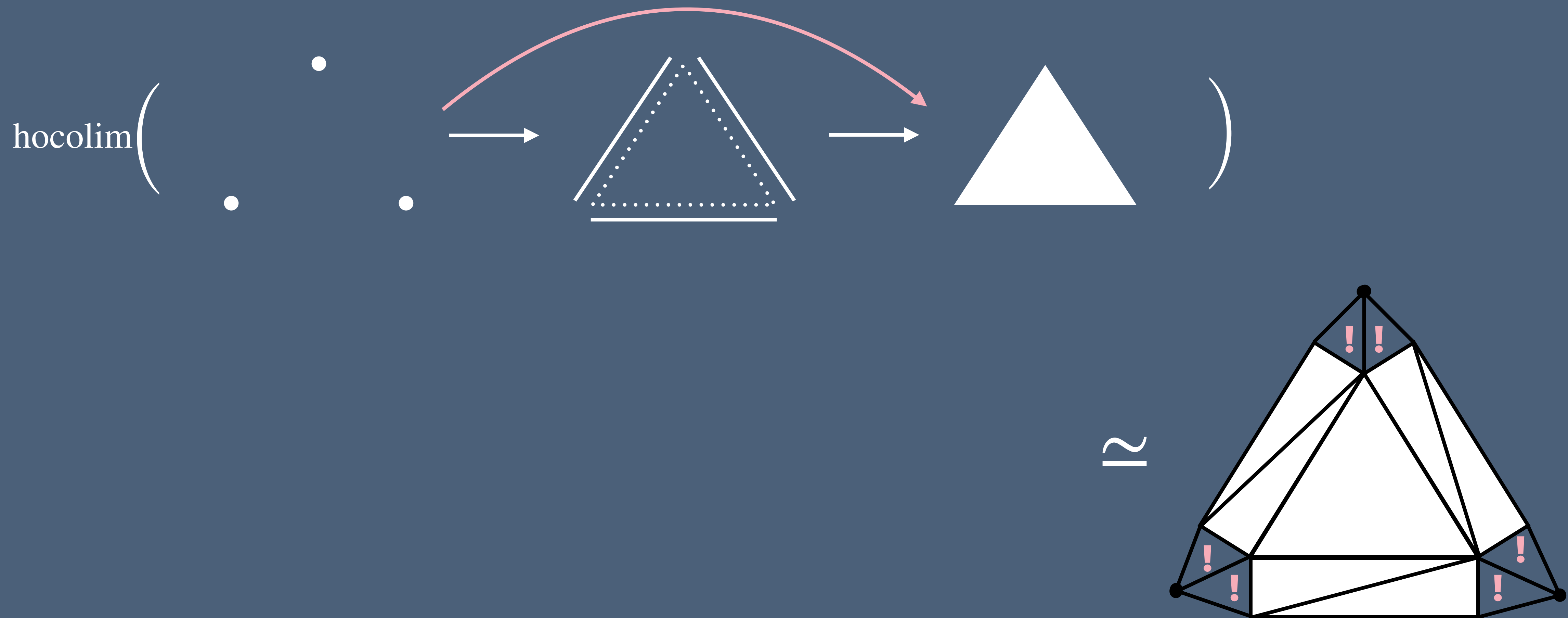
$$X_{\bullet} \simeq \operatorname{colim} \operatorname{sk}_n X_{\bullet} \simeq \operatorname{hocolim} \operatorname{sk}_n X_{\bullet}$$



**this** is a specific model for **this**  
(for  $X_{\bullet} = \Delta_{\bullet}^p$ )

# Homotopy colimit of skeletal filtration

We get non-trivial 2-dimensional data from composites

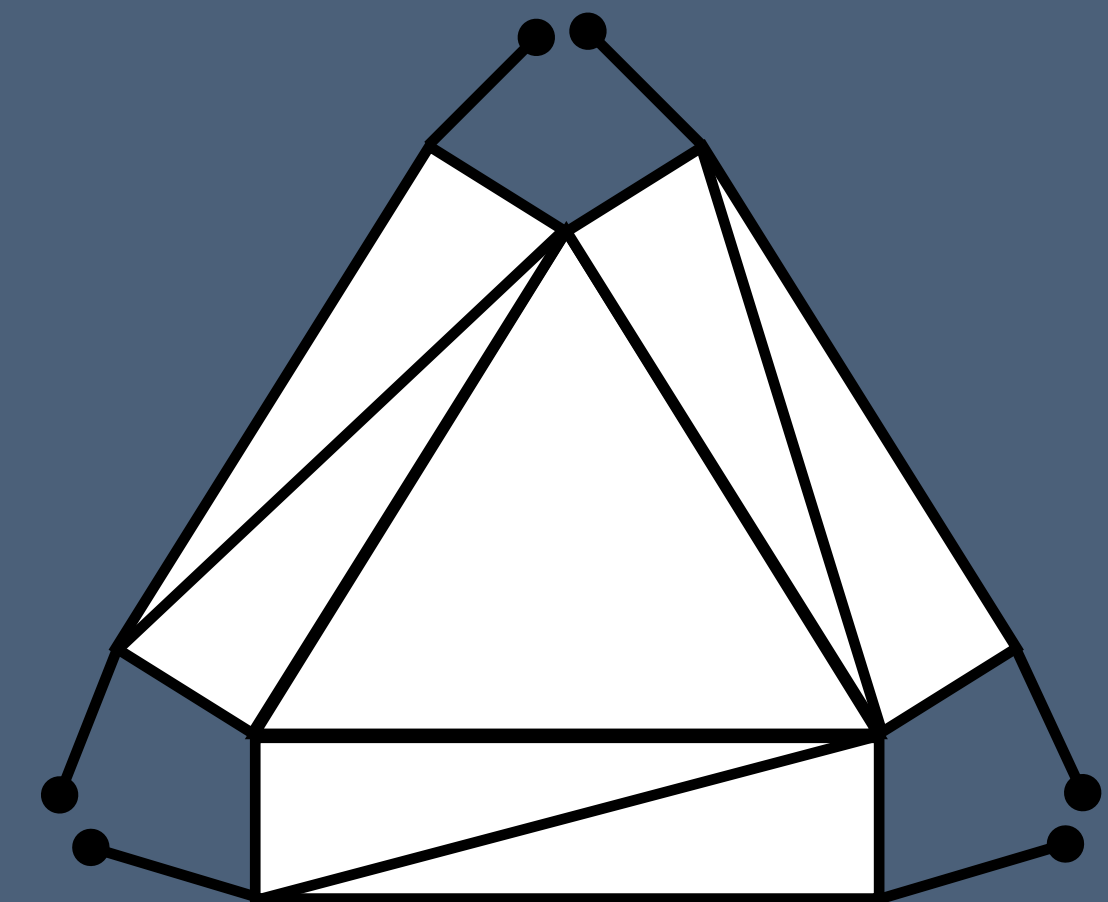




# "Bounded-homotopy" colimit

Only allowing homotopical data up to dimension 1

- Solution: come up with a "loose" skeleton, and take the homotopy colimit of these in a specific way
- **Claim.** This gives a formal definition of the cosimplicial simplicial set called the "extruded simplex"





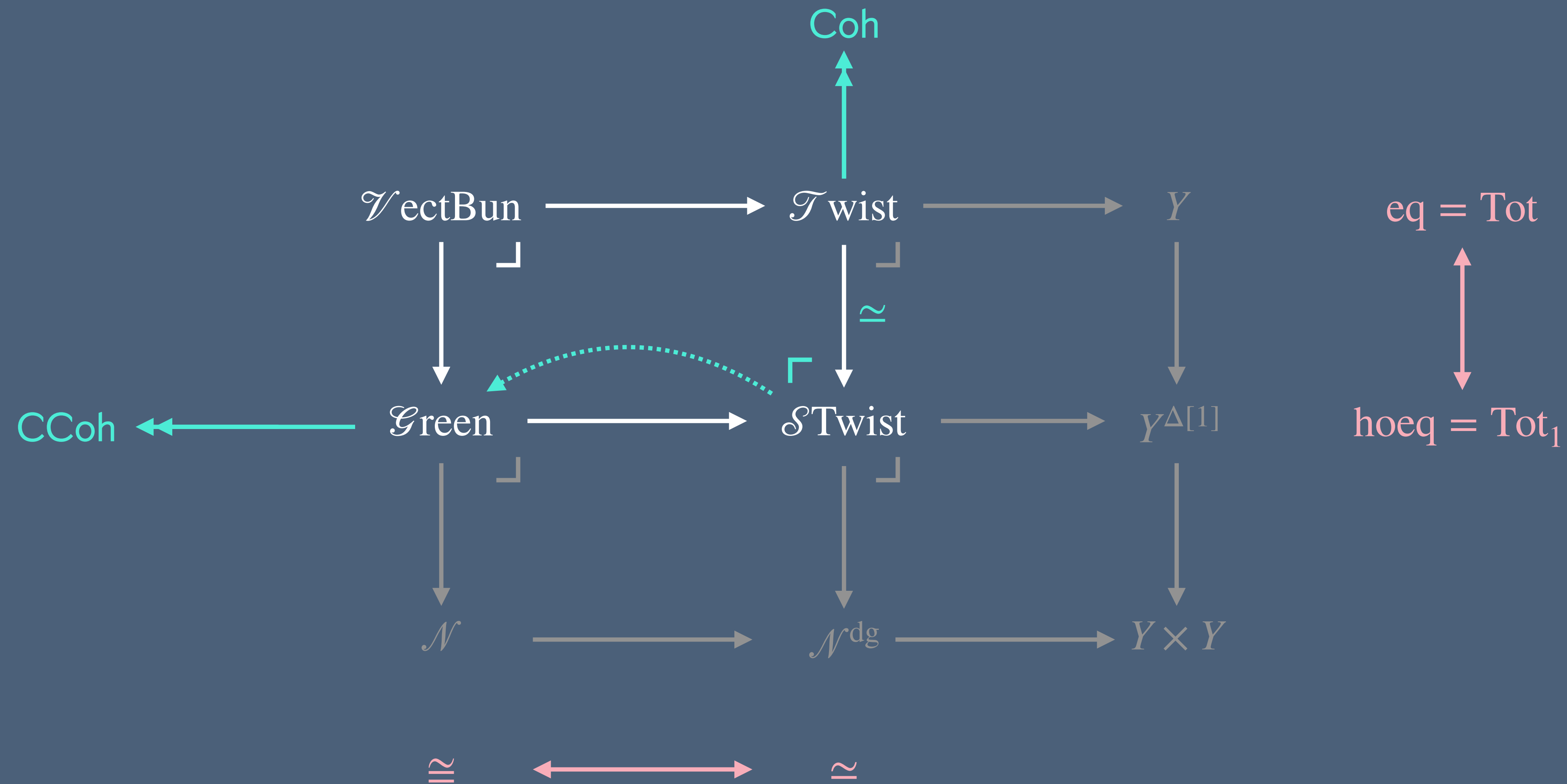
# Sitting between holim and Tot

Are simplicial twisting cochains twisting cochains?

- The extruded simplex sits in between the simplex and the fat simplex
- So if we use it as a cotensor then we can place  $\mathbf{Tot}_1$  in between  $\mathbf{Tot}$  and  $\mathbf{holim}$  and study  $\mathbf{Tot} = \mathcal{T}\mathbf{wist} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathbf{Twist} = \mathbf{Tot}_1$
- **Conjecture.** Some sort of squeezing/sandwich theorem shows that  $\mathcal{T}\mathbf{wist} \simeq \mathcal{S}\mathbf{Twist}$

# Back to simplicial twisting cochains

The nerve inside the dg-nerve and the equaliser inside the homotopy equaliser



Thank you