

Operads and Cochain Models in Algebraic Topology

Benoit Fresse

Laboratoire Paul Painlevé - Université de Lille

23 April 2009

Reminder

Reminder

For a simplicial set

$$X = \{X_n, d_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}, s_j : X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}\}$$

Reminder

For a simplicial set

$$X = \{X_n, d_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}, s_j : X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}\}$$

we form

$$N_d(X) = \mathbb{K}\{X_d\}/\text{degenerate simplices},$$

Reminder

For a simplicial set

$$X = \{X_n, d_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}, s_j : X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}\}$$

we form

$$N_d(X) = \mathbb{K}\{X_d\}/\text{degenerate simplices},$$

the normalized chain complex of X ,

Reminder

For a simplicial set

$$X = \{X_n, d_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}, s_j : X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}\}$$

we form

$$N_d(X) = \mathbb{K}\{X_d\}/\text{degenerate simplices},$$

the normalized chain complex of X , and the dual complex

$$N^*(X) = \text{Hom}_{dg\mathbb{K}Mod}(N_*(X), \mathbb{K}).$$

Reminder

For a simplicial set

$$X = \{X_n, d_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}, s_j : X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}\}$$

we form

$$N_d(X) = \mathbb{K}\{X_d\}/\text{degenerate simplices},$$

the normalized chain complex of X , and the dual complex

$$N^*(X) = \text{Hom}_{dg\text{-}\mathbb{K}\text{-}Mod}(N_*(X), \mathbb{K}).$$

For simplicial sets X and Y , we have a map

$$AW : N_*(X \times Y) \rightarrow N_*(X) \otimes N_*(Y)$$

Reminder

For a simplicial set

$$X = \{X_n, d_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}, s_j : X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}\}$$

we form

$$N_d(X) = \mathbb{k}\{X_d\}/\text{degenerate simplices},$$

the normalized chain complex of X , and the dual complex

$$N^*(X) = \text{Hom}_{dg\text{-}\mathbb{k}\text{-}Mod}(N_*(X), \mathbb{k}).$$

For simplicial sets X and Y , we have a map

$$AW : N_*(X \times Y) \rightarrow N_*(X) \otimes N_*(Y)$$

defined by

$$AW(x \times y) = \sum_{m=0}^n x(0 \dots m) \otimes y(m \dots n)$$

for any $x \times y \in X_d \times Y_d$.

Reminder

For a simplicial set

$$X = \{X_n, d_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}, s_j : X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}\}$$

we form

$$N_d(X) = \mathbb{k}\{X_d\}/\text{degenerate simplices},$$

the normalized chain complex of X , and the dual complex

$$N^*(X) = \text{Hom}_{dg\text{-}\mathbb{k}\text{-}Mod}(N_*(X), \mathbb{k}).$$

For simplicial sets X and Y , we have a map

$$AW : N_*(X \times Y) \rightarrow N_*(X) \otimes N_*(Y)$$

defined by

$$AW(x \times y) = \sum_{m=0}^n x(0 \dots m) \otimes y(m \dots n)$$

for any $x \times y \in X_d \times Y_d$.

Issue: this map AW is unital,

Reminder

For a simplicial set

$$X = \{X_n, d_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}, s_j : X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}\}$$

we form

$$N_d(X) = \mathbb{k}\{X_d\} / \text{degenerate simplices},$$

the normalized chain complex of X , and the dual complex

$$N^*(X) = \text{Hom}_{dg\text{-}\mathbb{k}\text{-}Mod}(N_*(X), \mathbb{k}).$$

For simplicial sets X and Y , we have a map

$$AW : N_*(X \times Y) \rightarrow N_*(X) \otimes N_*(Y)$$

defined by

$$AW(x \times y) = \sum_{m=0}^n x(0 \dots m) \otimes y(m \dots n)$$

for any $x \times y \in X_d \times Y_d$.

Issue: this map AW is unital, associative,

Reminder

For a simplicial set

$$X = \{X_n, d_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}, s_j : X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}\}$$

we form

$$N_d(X) = \mathbb{k}\{X_d\}/\text{degenerate simplices},$$

the normalized chain complex of X , and the dual complex

$$N^*(X) = \text{Hom}_{dg\mathbb{k}Mod}(N_*(X), \mathbb{k}).$$

For simplicial sets X and Y , we have a map

$$AW : N_*(X \times Y) \rightarrow N_*(X) \otimes N_*(Y)$$

defined by

$$AW(x \times y) = \sum_{m=0}^n x(0 \dots m) \otimes y(m \dots n)$$

for any $x \times y \in X_d \times Y_d$.

Issue: this map AW is unital, associative, but not symmetric

Reminder

For a simplicial set

$$X = \{X_n, d_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}, s_j : X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}\}$$

we form

$$N_d(X) = \mathbb{k}\{X_d\} / \text{degenerate simplices},$$

the normalized chain complex of X , and the dual complex

$$N^*(X) = \text{Hom}_{dg\mathbb{k}Mod}(N_*(X), \mathbb{k}).$$

For simplicial sets X and Y , we have a map

$$AW : N_*(X \times Y) \rightarrow N_*(X) \otimes N_*(Y)$$

defined by

$$AW(x \times y) = \sum_{m=0}^n x(0 \dots m) \otimes y(m \dots n)$$

for any $x \times y \in X_d \times Y_d$.

Issue: this map AW is unital, associative, but not symmetric though it becomes apparently symmetric in homology.

Options

1. Explain that the E_m -operad \mathbb{E}_m , is in a sense Koszul self-dual, so that

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(A) = H_*(\mathbb{D}_m(A), \partial),$$

Options

1. Explain that the E_m -operad \mathbb{E}_m , is in a sense Koszul self-dual, so that

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(A) = H_*(\mathbb{D}_m(A), \partial), \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbb{D}_m = \Lambda^{-m} \mathbb{E}_m^\vee,$$

Options

1. Explain that the E_m -operad \mathbb{E}_m , is in a sense Koszul self-dual, so that

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(A) = H_*(\mathbb{D}_m(A), \partial), \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbb{D}_m = \Lambda^{-m} \mathbb{E}_m^\vee,$$

and for a cochain algebra, we have:

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(\bar{N}^*(X)) =$$

Options

1. Explain that the E_m -operad \mathbb{E}_m , is in a sense Koszul self-dual, so that

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(A) = H_*(\mathbb{D}_m(A), \partial), \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbb{D}_m = \Lambda^{-m} \mathbb{E}_m^\vee,$$

and for a cochain algebra, we have:

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(\bar{N}^*(X)) = \bar{H}_{p-\text{prof}}^*(\Sigma^m \Omega^m X).$$

Options

1. Explain that the E_m -operad \mathbb{E}_m , is in a sense Koszul self-dual, so that

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(A) = H_*(\mathbb{D}_m(A), \partial), \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbb{D}_m = \Lambda^{-m} \mathbb{E}_m^\vee,$$

and for a cochain algebra, we have:

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(\bar{N}^*(X)) = \bar{H}_{p-\text{prof}}^*(\Sigma^m \Omega^m X).$$

2. Revisit the definition of the bar complex of associative algebras,

Options

1. Explain that the E_m -operad \mathbb{E}_m , is in a sense Koszul self-dual, so that

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(A) = H_*(\mathbb{D}_m(A), \partial), \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbb{D}_m = \Lambda^{-m} \mathbb{E}_m^\vee,$$

and for a cochain algebra, we have:

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(\bar{N}^*(X)) = \bar{H}_{p-\text{prof}}^*(\Sigma^m \Omega^m X).$$

2. Revisit the definition of the bar complex of associative algebras, explain that any algebra over an E_n -operad has a well-defined iterated bar complex $B^m(A)$, for every $m \leq n$,

Options

1. Explain that the E_m -operad \mathbb{E}_m , is in a sense Koszul self-dual, so that

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(A) = H_*(\mathbb{D}_m(A), \partial), \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbb{D}_m = \Lambda^{-m} \mathbb{E}_m^\vee,$$

and for a cochain algebra, we have:

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(\bar{N}^*(X)) = \bar{H}_{p-\text{prof}}^*(\Sigma^m \Omega^m X).$$

2. Revisit the definition of the bar complex of associative algebras, explain that any algebra over an E_n -operad has a well-defined iterated bar complex $B^m(A)$, for every $m \leq n$, such that

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(A) = H_*(B^m(A)),$$

Options

1. Explain that the E_m -operad \mathbb{E}_m , is in a sense Koszul self-dual, so that

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(A) = H_*(\mathbb{D}_m(A), \partial), \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbb{D}_m = \Lambda^{-m} \mathbb{E}_m^\vee,$$

and for a cochain algebra, we have:

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(\bar{N}^*(X)) = \bar{H}_{p-\text{prof}}^*(\Sigma^m \Omega^m X).$$

2. Revisit the definition of the bar complex of associative algebras, explain that any algebra over an E_n -operad has a well-defined iterated bar complex $B^m(A)$, for every $m \leq n$, such that

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(A) = H_*(B^m(A)),$$

and for a cochain algebra, we have:

$$H_*^{\mathbb{E}_m}(\bar{N}^*(X)) = \bar{H}_{p-\text{prof}}^*(\Sigma^m \Omega^m X).$$

References

1.

- ▶ “Homology of partition posets and Koszul duality of operads”, in Contemporary Mathematics **346**, American Mathematical Society.
- ▶ “Koszul duality of E_n -operads” .

2.

- ▶ “Modules over operads and functors”, Lecture Notes in Mathematics, Springer-Verlag.
- ▶ “The bar complex series” .

<http://math.univ-lille1.fr/~fresse/Articles.html>