

Introduction to Spectra

- Recall homotopy groups for topological spaces.

$$\pi_n(x) := [S^n, (x, *)]$$

- How do we compute them?
- How do we compute homology groups?

pushouts don't respect homotopy.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D^2 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ D^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S^2 \end{array} \cong \begin{array}{ccc} S^1 & \xrightarrow{f} & * \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \xrightarrow{r} & * \end{array} \begin{array}{ccc} S^1 & \hookrightarrow & \Delta \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Delta & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Delta \cong S^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ \downarrow g & & \downarrow h \\ C & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D \end{array} = \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & M_f \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M_g & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D \end{array} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{exercise:} \\ \text{replacing one} \\ \text{of the corner} \\ \text{is good enough.} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_i(A) \rightarrow H_i(B) \oplus H_i(C) \rightarrow H_i(D) \rightarrow H_{i-1}(A) \rightarrow \cdots$$

(Mayer-Vietoris sequence)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D & \xrightarrow{\quad} & C \\ \downarrow u & & \downarrow g \\ A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \end{array} = \begin{array}{ccc} P_f \times P_g & \xrightarrow{\quad} & P_g \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ P_f & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \end{array}$$

$$P_f = \{ (x, y) \in A \times B^{\mathbb{Z}} \mid v(y) = f(x) \}$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow \pi_i(D) \rightarrow \pi_i(A) \oplus \pi_i(C) \rightarrow \pi_i(B) \rightarrow \pi_{i-1}(D) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Cofiber sequence:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \xrightarrow{\quad} & C \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \xrightarrow{\quad} C \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \xrightarrow{\quad} X/A \end{array}$$

n -Cofiber sequence.

Fiber sequence:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \xrightarrow{\quad} & C \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \xrightarrow{\quad} C \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ F & \xrightarrow{\quad} & E \xrightarrow{\quad} B \end{array}$$

n -Fiber sequence.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \rightarrow * \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \xrightarrow{h} & C \rightarrow \Sigma A \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C & \xrightarrow{f} & \Sigma A \\ B \rightarrow C \rightarrow \Sigma A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Sigma B \end{array}$$

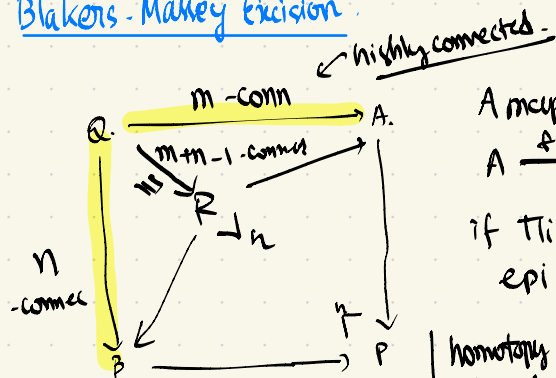
looks like a distinguished triangle.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \xrightarrow{g} & B \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Y \xrightarrow{f} \Sigma A \\ A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Sigma B \end{array}$$

$\Sigma \dashv \Omega$. They are adjoint, not inverses!

$A \xrightarrow{f} B \rightsquigarrow Ff \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \mid \Sigma/\Omega$ are not automorphisms.
what we want: cofiber and fiber sequence to coincide.

Blakers-Massey Excision:



$A \text{ mcp}$

$A \xrightarrow{f} B$ is m -connected

if $\pi_i(A) \cong \pi_i(B)$ $i \leq m-1$
epi for $i = m$.

homotopy pushout/pullback
coincide up to some level.

We want to get rid of connectivity.

Observe:

$A \longrightarrow B$ is m -connected.

$\Omega A \longrightarrow \Omega B$ is $m-1$ connected.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_i(\Omega A) = \pi_i(\Omega A) & \longrightarrow & \pi_i(\Omega B) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \pi_i(A) & \longrightarrow & \pi_i(B) \end{array} \quad i \leq m-2.$$

$$\pi_{i+1}(A) = \pi_{i+1}(A) \longrightarrow \pi_{i+1}(B) \text{ iso for } i+1 \leq m-1.$$

$$A^2 \longrightarrow B^2 \quad \underline{n\text{-connected}} \quad \leftarrow \text{deloop it.}$$

$$\text{if } \exists A' : \underline{\Omega A' = A'} \neq \Omega B' = B'$$

$$A' \longrightarrow B' \quad \underline{n+1\text{-connected}}.$$

delooping increases connectivity.

Peter May (Operads) ($\mathbb{R}$ -space)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X := X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots \\ \Omega X_1 = X_0, \quad X_1 \cong \Omega X_2, \quad X_2 \cong \Omega X_3, \\ X_0 \subseteq X_1, \quad X_n \cong \Omega X_{n+1}. \end{array} \right.$$

This is called Ω -spectrum.

$$\text{Note.} \quad X_0 \subseteq \Omega X_1 \quad X_0 \longrightarrow \Omega X_1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\Sigma X_0 \longrightarrow X_1} \quad X_i \cong \Omega X_{i+1} \\ \Sigma X_i \longrightarrow X_{i+1}.$$

Definition of a Spectrum:

Spectra X , is collection of spaces,

$$\cdot X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots$$

$$\cdot \Sigma X_i \xrightarrow{\delta_i} X_{i+1} \leftarrow \text{structure map.}$$

• a map between two spectra, $f: X \rightarrow Y$,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X_0 & \longrightarrow & X_1 & \longrightarrow & X_2 & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ f_0 \downarrow & & f_1 \downarrow & & f_2 \downarrow & & \\ Y_0 & \longrightarrow & Y_1 & \longrightarrow & Y_2 & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma X_i & \xrightarrow{\delta_i} & X_{i+1} \\ \Sigma f_i \downarrow & \circlearrowleft & \downarrow f_{i+1} \\ \Sigma Y_i & \xrightarrow{\delta_i} & Y_{i+1} \end{array}$$

• homotopy pushout of spectrum

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow & \eta \downarrow & \\ Z & \longrightarrow & W \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X_n & \longrightarrow & Y_n \\ \downarrow & h_f \downarrow & \\ Z_n & \longrightarrow & W_n \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \Sigma Y_n & & \\ & \nearrow & \downarrow & \searrow & \\ \Sigma X_n & & X_{n+1} & \longrightarrow & Y_{n+1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Sigma Z_n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Sigma Z_{n+1} & \longrightarrow & W_{n+1} \end{array}$$

this square to commute.

$$\cdot (X \vee Y)_n = X_n \vee Y_n$$

$$(X \times Y)_n = X_n \times Y_n$$

$$\Sigma (X \vee Y)_n = \S^1 \wedge (X_n \vee Y_n) = (\S^1 \wedge X_n) \vee (\S^1 \wedge Y_n)$$

$$\downarrow \delta_n \quad \downarrow$$

$$X_{n+1} \vee Y_{n+1}$$

$X \wedge Y$. $\leftarrow$ there is a way to define it.

• Eilenberg-MacLane Spectra

$$K(A, n),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_i(\Omega K(A, n)) &= \pi_{i+1}(K(A, n)) \\ &= \begin{cases} A & i+1=n, i=n-1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \\ &= \pi_i(K(A, n-1)).\end{aligned}$$

$$\Omega K(A, n) \simeq K(A, n-1).$$

$\mapsto A \leftarrow$ Eilenberg MacLane spectra.

$$\tilde{H}^n(x, A) \cong [x, K(A, n)].$$

• Thom spectra,

• Complex K theory spectra.

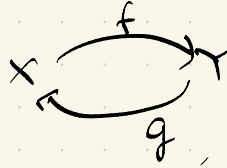
• $S^0, S^1, S^2, \dots$

$$\Sigma S^0 \cong S^1, \quad \Sigma S^1 \cong S^2, \dots$$

suspension spectra.

3 notions of equivalence in spectra:

• homotopy equivalence:



$$g \circ f \sim \text{id}_X$$
$$f \circ g \sim \text{id}_Y$$

$$X \wedge \mathbb{I}_+ \xrightarrow{H} Y$$

• level equivalence:

$X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ l.e. if $x_n \xrightarrow{f_n} Y_n$ weak homotopy equivalence $\forall n$.

• Stable equivalence:

close to me

$$\pi_k(X) = \varinjlim (\pi_k(X_0) \rightarrow \pi_{k+1}(X_1) \rightarrow \pi_{k+2}(X_2) \rightarrow \dots)$$

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y \text{ s.e. if } \pi_k(X) \cong \pi_k(Y) \forall k$$

Freudenthal Suspension theorem

$$S^1 \xrightarrow{\cong} S^2 \xrightarrow{\cong} S^3 \rightarrow \dots$$

X

• $\Sigma \Omega$ these are inverses in spectra (upto stable equivalence)

$$\pi_{k+1}(\Sigma X) \cong \pi_k(X) \cong \pi_{k-1}(\Omega X).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_k(X) &= \operatorname{colim}_n \left(\cdots \rightarrow \pi_{k+n}(X_n) \rightarrow \pi_{k+n+1}(\Sigma X_n) \rightarrow \pi_{k+n+1}(X_{n+1}) \right) \\ &= \operatorname{colim} (\text{yellow portion}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{k+1}(\Sigma X) &= \operatorname{colim}_n \left(\cdots \rightarrow \pi_{k+1+n}(\Sigma X_n) \rightarrow \pi_{k+1+n+1}(\Sigma \Sigma X_n) \right. \\ &= \operatorname{colim} (\text{yellow portion}) \end{aligned}$$

cor. • the following are equivalent.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 X \xrightarrow{f} Y \quad \text{S.E.} \\
 \Downarrow \\
 \Sigma X \xrightarrow{\Sigma f} \Sigma Y \quad \text{S.E.} \\
 \Downarrow \\
 \Omega X \xrightarrow{\Omega f} \Omega Y \quad \text{S.E.}
 \end{array}
 \quad \left| \quad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \pi_{n+1}(\Sigma X) \cong \pi_n(X) & \cong & \pi_{n-1}(\Omega X) \\
 \downarrow \Sigma f & & \downarrow f \\
 \pi_{n+1}(\Sigma Y) \cong \pi_n(Y) & \cong & \pi_{n-1}(\Omega Y)
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

• $X \longrightarrow \Omega \Sigma X$ and $\Sigma \Omega X \longrightarrow X$ are also stable equivalences

$$\pi_k(X) \cong \pi_{k+1}(\Sigma X) \cong \pi_k(\Omega \Sigma X).$$

• homotopy cofiber and fiber sequences coincide.

• homotopy pushout / pullbacks coincide

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ C & \xrightarrow{g} & D \end{array}$$

iff

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_f & & \\ \downarrow \text{is} & & \\ C_g & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ C & \xrightarrow{g} & D \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ C & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D \end{array}$$

$C_f \cong C_g$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ C & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D \end{array}$$

iff

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Ff & & \\ \downarrow \text{is} & & \\ Fg & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ C & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D \end{array}$$

$C_f \cong C_g$

h. coh.

$\Rightarrow$ fiber sequence

• Spectra is additive.

$$X_n \vee Y_n \hookrightarrow X_n \times Y_n,$$

$X \vee Y \subseteq X \times Y$. [product and coproduct coincide]

$$\pi_k(x \vee Y) \cong \pi_k(x) \oplus \pi_k(Y)$$

||S. 1

$$\pi_k(x \times Y) \cong \pi_k(x) \times \pi_k(Y)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & \longrightarrow & x \vee Y \\ \downarrow & \wr_Y \downarrow & \\ * & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

$$x_{\text{top}} \longrightarrow x_{\text{top}} \vee Y_{\text{top}}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$* \longrightarrow Cx \vee Y \cong Y_{\text{top}}$$



$$\cdots \longrightarrow \pi_k(x) \longrightarrow \pi_k(x \vee Y) \longrightarrow \pi_k(Y) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

$$\swarrow \scriptstyle \cong$$

$$\pi_k(x \vee Y) \cong \pi_k(x) \oplus \pi_k(Y)$$

$$Y \xhookrightarrow{\quad} x \vee Y$$

Model Structure on Spectra

top

$\hookrightarrow$: Serre fibration

$\xrightarrow{\sim}$: weak homotopy equivalence

$\xrightarrow{\sim}$: $I = \{S^{n-1} \rightarrow D^n\}_{n \geq 0}$

and cofibrant generation.

spectra

$\hookrightarrow$: $X_n \rightarrow Y_n$ Serre fibration.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Omega X_{n+1} \\ \downarrow \tau_n & \lrcorner & \downarrow \tau_{n+1} \\ Y_n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Omega Y_{n+1} \end{array}$$

$\xrightarrow{\sim}$: stable homotopy equivalence

$\xrightarrow{\sim} I = (F_d S^{n-1}_+ \rightarrow F_d D^n_+)_{d \geq 0, n \geq 0, \text{ basepoint.}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Sigma^i S^{n-1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Sigma^i S^{n-1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ d & & d+1 \end{array}$$