

The multiplicative Barratt-Priddy-Quillen theorem and beyond

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- $K : \mathbf{SymMonCat} \rightarrow \mathbf{Spectra}$ is the algebraic K -theory of symmetric monoidal categories;
- \mathbb{S} is the sphere spectrum.

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Remark

It’s enough to prove that $N(\Sigma)$ is the free E_∞ space on one generator.

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If this is a general pattern, then there must be a “free ring category on one object” whose K -theory is the free E_∞ ring spectrum on one generator

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My purpose in this talk is to give an easy model for this free ring category, and to prove that its K -theory is indeed $\mathbb{S}[x]$.

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This is what's known as a “symmetric bimonoidal category”. The K -theory of a symmetric bimonoidal category is naturally an E_∞ ring spectrum. Addition is the formal coproduct I just introduced, and multiplication is given by induction of $\Sigma_m \times \Sigma_n$ -sets to Σ_{m+n} -sets.

With this definition, we can give a precise statement of our main result:

Theorem (G.)

$$K(\mathcal{P}) \cong \mathbb{S}[x]$$

as E_∞ ring spectra.

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- This gives us a new perspective from which to try to understand $\mathbb{S}[x]$, and thus power operations in an arbitrary homology theory.

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Our approach is very close to May's approach with $\mathcal{F} \wr \mathcal{F}$ spaces, although we'll denote it \mathcal{F}^\wedge instead.

The theory of \mathcal{F}^\wedge -spaces is a multiplicative analog of the theory of Γ -spaces.

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Recall that a (special) Γ -space is a “weak functor” $X : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$ such that the n inert maps $\langle n \rangle \rightarrow \langle 1 \rangle$ give a homotopy product decomposition $X(\langle n \rangle) \cong X(\langle 1 \rangle)^{\times n}$.

(A morphism in \mathcal{F} is inert if it’s an isomorphism mod throwing some points away to the basepoint).

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- an object, denoted $[T, (U_t)_{t \in T^o}]$, is a finite pointed set T together with a finite pointed set U_t for each $t \in T^o$;

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We have the object $e = [\langle 1 \rangle, (\langle 1 \rangle)]$, and a natural bijection

$$\text{Inert}([T, (U_t)_{t \in T^o}], e) \cong \left(\prod_{t \in T^o} U_t^o \right).$$

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It'll be important to unpack what I mean by “weak functor”, so let's do that.

Proposition (Lurie)

Let I be a small category. There's an equivalence of homotopy theories

$$\phi : \mathrm{Fun}(N(I), \mathcal{Top}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{Left fibrations } Y \rightarrow N(I)\},$$

where N is the nerve functor and \mathcal{Top} is the ∞ -category of spaces, such that

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This is extremely useful for us, because unlike weak functors, left fibrations can frequently be constructed at the level of 1-categories.

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We do this by giving an explicit left fibration

$$\Sigma[x] \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^\wedge$$

such that the fiber over $\Sigma[x]_e$ over e is $\text{iso}(\mathcal{P})$.

Definition

An object of $\Sigma[x]$ is an object $[T, (U_t)]$ of \mathcal{F}^\wedge together with

- for each $t \in T^\circ$, a morphism $\phi_{U_t} : U_t^+ \rightarrow U_t$ in \mathcal{F} ;
- a morphism $\psi_U : U^+ \rightarrow \bigvee_t U_t^+$ in \mathcal{F} .

A morphism from $[T, (U_t), (U_t^+), U^+]$ to $[V, (W_v), (W_v^+), W^+]$ consists of

- A morphism $[f, (f_v)] : [T, (U_t)] \rightarrow [V, (W_v)]$ in \mathcal{F}^\wedge ;
- for each $v \in V$ and $w \in W_v$, an isomorphism

$$f_w^+ : \left(\bigvee_{u_1 \wedge u_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge u_k \in f_v^{-1}(w)} \bigwedge_{i=1}^k \phi_{U_t}^{-1}(u_i) \right) \xrightarrow{\sim} \phi_{W_v}^{-1}(w);$$

- and for each $w^+ \in W_v^+$, an isomorphism

$$f_{w^+}^+ : \psi_V^{-1}(w^+) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigvee_{i=1}^k \psi_U^{-1}(u_i^+)$$

where the u_i^+ are uniquely chosen so that $f_w^+(u_1^+ \wedge u_2^+ \wedge \cdots \wedge u_k^+) = w^+$.

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Our game is to show that i induces a bijection

$$\mathrm{ho}(\mathbf{sSet}_{/\mathcal{F}^\wedge})[\Sigma[x], M] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{ho}(\mathbf{sSet}_{/\mathcal{F}^\wedge})[\bullet_e, M].$$

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The hard part is extending a map $\bullet_e \rightarrow M$ over $\Sigma[x]$.

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- 2 We have maps $\Sigma[x] \leftarrow Z \rightarrow M$, and the inclusion of \bullet_e factors through Z .
- 3 The decorations are rigid enough that $Z \rightarrow \Sigma[x]$ is a trivial fibration.



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Let Sh be the shuffle operad (multicategory): its objects are finite ordered sets and to give a morphism

$$(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n) \rightarrow T$$

is to express T as a shuffle of S_1, \dots, S_n .

Proposition

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- $K(\mathrm{Fun}(Sh, \mathcal{F}))$ is equivalent, as an E_∞ ring spectrum, to the free connective divided power spectrum on one generator.

Thanks for listening!