

A classification of Goodwillie towers

Michael Ching

4 August 2011
Structured Ring Spectra - TNG
Universität Hamburg

Joint work with Greg Arone (University of Virginia)

Goodwillie's Calculus of Functors

- **Setup:** $F \in [\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Spectra}]$: pointed simplicial functor

Goodwillie's Calculus of Functors

- **Setup:** $F \in [\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Spectra}]$: pointed simplicial functor
- **Taylor tower:**

$$F \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_n F \rightarrow P_{n-1} F \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 F \rightarrow *$$

Goodwillie's Calculus of Functors

- **Setup:** $F \in [\mathbf{Top}_*^{\text{fin}}, \mathbf{Spectra}]$: pointed simplicial functor
- **Taylor tower:**

$$F \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_n F \rightarrow P_{n-1} F \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 F \rightarrow *$$

- **Layers and Taylor coefficients:**

$$D_n F(X) := \text{hofib}(P_n F(X) \rightarrow P_{n-1} F(X))$$

Goodwillie's Calculus of Functors

- **Setup:** $F \in [\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Spectra}]$: pointed simplicial functor
- **Taylor tower:**

$$F \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_n F \rightarrow P_{n-1} F \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 F \rightarrow *$$

- **Layers and Taylor coefficients:**

$$\begin{aligned} D_n F(X) &:= \mathrm{hofib}(P_n F(X) \rightarrow P_{n-1} F(X)) \\ &\simeq [\partial_n F \wedge (\Sigma^\infty X)^{\wedge n}]_{h\Sigma_n} \end{aligned}$$

$\partial_n F$: spectrum with Σ_n -action (n^{th} Taylor coefficient of F at $*$).

Goodwillie's Calculus of Functors

- **Setup:** $F \in [\text{Top}_*^{\text{fin}}, \text{Spectra}]$: pointed simplicial functor
- **Taylor tower:**

$$F \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_n F \rightarrow P_{n-1} F \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 F \rightarrow *$$

- **Layers and Taylor coefficients:**

$$\begin{aligned} D_n F(X) &:= \text{hofib}(P_n F(X) \rightarrow P_{n-1} F(X)) \\ &\simeq [\partial_n F \wedge (\Sigma^\infty X)^{\wedge n}]_{h\Sigma_n} \end{aligned}$$

$\partial_n F$: spectrum with Σ_n -action (n^{th} Taylor coefficient of F at $*$).

- **Question:** What additional structure do the Taylor coefficients $\partial_* F = \{\partial_n F\}_{n \geq 1}$ possess that would allow the Taylor tower to be reconstructed?

Apply descent to the functor ∂_*

Apply descent to the functor ∂_*

- **Key Fact:** $F \mapsto \partial_* F$ has a right adjoint.

Apply descent to the functor ∂_*

- **Key Fact:** $F \mapsto \partial_* F$ has a right adjoint.

$$[\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Spectra}] \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \xleftarrow{\Phi} \end{array} \mathrm{SymSeq}$$

Apply descent to the functor ∂_*

- **Key Fact:** $F \mapsto \partial_* F$ has a right adjoint.

$$[\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Spectra}] \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \xleftarrow{\Phi} \end{array} \mathrm{SymSeq} \quad , \quad [\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Top}_*] \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \xleftarrow{\Phi} \end{array} \mathrm{LeftMod}_{\mathrm{Lie}}$$

Apply descent to the functor ∂_*

- **Key Fact:** $F \mapsto \partial_* F$ has a right adjoint.

$$[\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Spectra}] \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \xleftarrow{\Phi} \end{array} \mathrm{SymSeq} \quad , \quad [\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Top}_*] \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \xleftarrow{\Phi} \end{array} \mathrm{LeftMod}_{\mathrm{Lie}}$$

- **Consequence:** For any F , the symmetric sequence $\partial_* F$ is a coalgebra over the cotriple

$$K = \partial_* \Phi.$$

Apply descent to the functor ∂_*

- **Key Fact:** $F \mapsto \partial_* F$ has a right adjoint.

$$[\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Spectra}] \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \xleftarrow{\Phi} \end{array} \mathrm{SymSeq} \quad , \quad [\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Top}_*] \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \xleftarrow{\Phi} \end{array} \mathrm{LeftMod}_{\mathrm{Lie}}$$

- **Consequence:** For any F , the symmetric sequence $\partial_* F$ is a coalgebra over the cotriple

$$K = \partial_* \Phi.$$

- **Theorem (Arone, C.):**
 - Taylor tower of F converges $\implies F \simeq \mathrm{Tot}(\Phi(\partial_* \Phi)^{\bullet} \partial_* F)$;

Apply descent to the functor ∂_*

- **Key Fact:** $F \mapsto \partial_* F$ has a right adjoint.

$$[\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Spectra}] \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \xleftarrow{\Phi} \end{array} \mathrm{SymSeq} \quad , \quad [\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Top}_*] \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \xleftarrow{\Phi} \end{array} \mathrm{LeftMod}_{\mathrm{Lie}}$$

- **Consequence:** For any F , the symmetric sequence $\partial_* F$ is a coalgebra over the cotriple

$$K = \partial_* \Phi.$$

- **Theorem (Arone, C.):**
 - Taylor tower of F converges $\implies F \simeq \mathrm{Tot}(\Phi(\partial_* \Phi)^\bullet \partial_* F)$;
 - $P_n F \simeq \mathrm{Tot}(\Phi(\partial_* \Phi)^\bullet \partial_{\leq n} F)$.

Apply descent to the functor ∂_*

- **Key Fact:** $F \mapsto \partial_* F$ has a right adjoint.

$$[\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Spectra}] \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \xleftarrow{\Phi} \end{array} \mathrm{SymSeq} \quad , \quad [\mathrm{Top}_*^{\mathrm{fin}}, \mathrm{Top}_*] \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \xleftarrow{\Phi} \end{array} \mathrm{LeftMod}_{\mathrm{Lie}}$$

- **Consequence:** For any F , the symmetric sequence $\partial_* F$ is a coalgebra over the cotriple

$$K = \partial_* \Phi.$$

- **Theorem (Arone, C.):**
 - Taylor tower of F converges $\implies F \simeq \mathrm{Tot}(\Phi(\partial_* \Phi)^\bullet \partial_* F)$;
 - $P_n F \simeq \mathrm{Tot}(\Phi(\partial_* \Phi)^\bullet \partial_{\leq n} F)$.
- **In fact:** There is an equivalence of homotopy categories

$$\boxed{n\text{-excisive functors}} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\partial_*} \\ \simeq \end{array} \boxed{n\text{-truncated } K\text{-coalgebras}}$$

What are K -coalgebras?

What are K -coalgebras?

- **Answer:** For $[\text{Top}_*^{\text{fin}}, \text{Spectra}]$:

$$\boxed{K\text{-coalgebra}} = \boxed{\text{divided power right Lie-module}}$$

where Lie is the operad formed by the Taylor coefficients of the identity functor on based spaces.

What are K -coalgebras?

- **Answer:** For $[\text{Top}_*^{\text{fin}}, \text{Spectra}]$:

$$\boxed{K\text{-coalgebra}} = \boxed{\text{divided power right Lie-module}}$$

where Lie is the operad formed by the Taylor coefficients of the identity functor on based spaces.

- **This means:** There are natural maps

$$\partial_k F \rightarrow \text{Map}(\text{Lie}_{n_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \text{Lie}_{n_k}, \partial_n F)_{h\Sigma_{n_1} \times \dots \times \Sigma_{n_k}}$$

where $n = n_1 + \dots + n_k$.

What are K -coalgebras?

- **Answer:** For $[\text{Top}_*^{\text{fin}}, \text{Spectra}]$:

$$\boxed{K\text{-coalgebra}} = \boxed{\text{divided power right Lie-module}}$$

where Lie is the operad formed by the Taylor coefficients of the identity functor on based spaces.

- **This means:** There are natural maps

$$\partial_k F \rightarrow \text{Map}(\text{Lie}_{n_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \text{Lie}_{n_k}, \partial_n F)_{h\Sigma_{n_1} \times \dots \times \Sigma_{n_k}}$$

where $n = n_1 + \dots + n_k$.

- **Simple example:** A 2-excisive functor $F : \text{Top}_*^{\text{fin}} \rightarrow \text{Spectra}$ is determined uniquely by the single structure map

$$\partial_1 F \rightarrow (\Sigma \partial_2 F)_{h\Sigma_2}.$$