

## Abstracts

### Stability of Loday constructions

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(joint work with Ayelet Lindenstrauss)

For a commutative ring spectrum  $R$  and a commutative  $R$ -algebra spectrum  $A$  the Loday construction  $\mathcal{L}_X^R(A)$  for a finite simplicial set  $X$  generalizes the concept of topological Hochschild homology of  $A$  which corresponds to the case where  $X$  is the circle,  $S^1$ , and  $R$  is the sphere spectrum  $S$ . Of particular interest is the case  $X = T^n = (S^1)^n$ , an  $n$ -torus, as  $\mathcal{L}_{T^n}^S(A)$  is the target of an iterated trace map from the  $n$ -fold iterated algebraic K-theory of  $A$ . The homotopy groups of  $\mathcal{L}_{T^n}^S(A)$  are in general difficult to calculate.

If we assume that  $R$  and  $A$  are cofibrant, then the homotopy type of  $\mathcal{L}_X^R(A)$  only depends on the homotopy type of  $X$ . In several classes of examples it actually only depends on the homotopy type of  $\Sigma X$ . In this case one says that  $R \rightarrow A$  is stable. For such  $R \rightarrow A$  one can for instance determine the homotopy type of  $\mathcal{L}_{T^n}^R(A)$  in terms of  $\mathcal{L}_{S^k}^R(A)$  for  $1 \leq k \leq n$  and the homotopy groups of the latter are known in many examples, such as when  $R$  is the sphere spectrum and  $A$  is the Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum  $H\mathbb{F}_p$  for any prime  $p$  [2].

In the talk we present several different notions of stability together with their structural properties and we discuss examples and non-examples of stability.

A strong notion of stability is the following: Let  $R \rightarrow A$  be a cofibration of commutative  $S$ -algebras with  $R$  cofibrant. We call  $R \rightarrow A$  *multiplicatively stable* if for every pair of pointed simplicial sets  $X$  and  $Y$  an equivalence  $\Sigma X \simeq \Sigma Y$  implies that  $\mathcal{L}_X^R(A) \simeq \mathcal{L}_Y^R(A)$  as augmented commutative  $A$ -algebras. There are also linear variants of stability.

An easy stability result says that for any augmented commutative  $R$ -algebra spectrum  $A$ ,  $A \rightarrow R$  and  $R \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\Sigma X}^R(A; R) \rightarrow R$  are multiplicatively stable.

Dundas and Tenti show [3] that the 2-torus is a witness for the fact that  $H\mathbb{Q}[t]/t^2$  is *not* stable and in [4] we show that  $H\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[t]/t^m$  is not multiplicatively stable for all  $m \geq 2$  by using the  $m$ -torus as a witness.

In [4] we also show that for any commutative Hopf algebra spectrum  $\mathcal{H}$  and every equivalence  $\Sigma(X_+) \simeq \Sigma(Y_+)$  in the infinity category of pointed spaces  $\mathcal{S}_*$ , there is an equivalence  $\mathcal{L}_X(\mathcal{H}) \simeq \mathcal{L}_Y(\mathcal{H})$ . This generalizes a result by Berest, Ramadoss, Yeung for commutative Hopf algebras over a field [1].

Other concrete examples are that  $HR \rightarrow HR/(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  is multiplicatively stable if  $R$  is a commutative ring and  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  is a regular sequence and if  $R \rightarrow A$  is a cofibration of commutative  $S$ -algebras with  $R$  cofibrant, then  $A \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\Sigma X}^R(A)$  is multiplicatively stable for all  $X \in sSets_*$  [5].

We show [5] that stability satisfies certain inheritance properties: If  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is multiplicatively stable, then so is  $C \wedge_R f: C \wedge_R A \rightarrow C \wedge_R B$ . Multiplicative stability is closed under pushouts: If  $R \rightarrow B$  and  $R \rightarrow C$  are multiplicatively stable, then so is  $R \rightarrow B \wedge_R C$ .

Multiplicative stability is also closed under forming Loday constructions: If  $R \rightarrow A$  is multiplicatively stable, then so is  $R \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_Z^R(A)$  for any  $Z$ . If  $S \rightarrow A$  and  $S \rightarrow B$  are cofibrations of commutative  $S$ -algebras and if  $A$  and  $B$  are multiplicatively stable, then for connected  $X$  and  $Y$  with  $\Sigma X \simeq \Sigma Y$ , there is an equivalence

$$\mathcal{L}_X^S(A \times B) \simeq \mathcal{L}_Y^S(A \times B)$$

of commutative  $S$ -algebras.

Beware, however, that stability is not transitive: If  $R \rightarrow A$  and  $A \rightarrow B$  satisfy stability then this does *not* imply that  $R \rightarrow B$  is stable. A concrete example is  $\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[t]$  and  $\mathbb{Q}[t] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[t]/t^m$ .

Dundas and Tenti [3] show that for  $k \rightarrow A$  smooth, the map  $Hk \rightarrow HA$  is stable. We develop an adequate generalization of this phenomenon for ring spectra [5]. We show that for every simplicial set  $X$  there is a weak equivalence of commutative  $R$ -algebras

$$\mathcal{L}_X^R(\mathbb{P}_R(M)) \simeq \mathbb{P}_R(X_+ \wedge M),$$

in particular, if  $\Sigma X \simeq \Sigma Y$ , then  $\mathcal{L}_X^R(\mathbb{P}_R(M)) \simeq \mathcal{L}_Y^R(\mathbb{P}_R(M))$  as commutative  $R$ -algebra spectra. Here,  $\mathbb{P}_R(M)$  is the free commutative  $R$ -algebra spectrum generated by an  $R$ -module spectrum  $M$ .

For ring spectra there are several non-equivalent notions of étale maps. Let  $R \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$  be a sequence of cofibrations of commutative  $S$ -algebras with  $R$  cofibrant. Then this sequence *satisfies étale descent* if for all connected  $X$  the canonical map

$$\mathcal{L}_X^R(A) \wedge_A B \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_X^R(B)$$

is an equivalence.

We call a map of cofibrant  $S$ -algebras  $\varphi: R \rightarrow A$  *really smooth* if it can be factored as  $R \xrightarrow{i_R} \mathbb{P}_R(M) \xrightarrow{f} A$  where  $i_R$  is the canonical inclusion,  $M$  is an  $R$ -module, and  $R \xrightarrow{i_R} \mathbb{P}_R(M) \xrightarrow{f} A$  satisfies étale descent.

We establish, for instance, that periodic complex topological K-theory,  $KU$ , is stable and we deduce with the Galois descent property of  $KO \rightarrow KU$  that periodic real topological K-theory,  $KO$ , is also stable.

#### REFERENCES

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