

Filtered spaces
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a new
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Ronnie Brown

New
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why?

Conclusion:
wide
applications of
one theorem

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A higher
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directions

Filtered spaces crossed complexes and cubical higher homotopy groupoids: a new foundation for algebraic topology

Ronnie Brown

March 28, 2011

Tbilisi

Conference on Homotopy Theory and
Non Commutative Geometry

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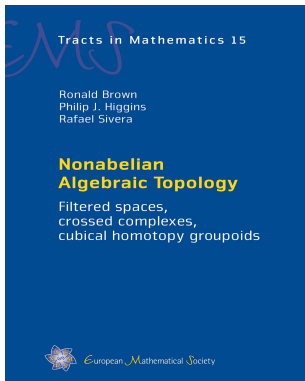
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Homotopy Theory and **Non Commutativity**

as their interaction has been very much my pursuit for 45 years and still is so.

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Evaluation! Analysis!

Einstein (1917): **What is essential and what is based only on
the accidents of development?** It is therefore not just an
idle game to exercise our ability to analyse familiar concepts,
and to demonstrate the conditions on which their justification
and usefulness depend, and the way in which these developed,
little by little...

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- 1) The Seifert-van Kampen Theorem for the **fundamental groupoid on a set of base points**;
- 2) the **Relative Hurewicz Theorem** in the form that: pointed pair (X, A) is $(n - 1)$ -connected, then the natural morphism

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as **induced** by the morphism $f_*: \pi_1(A, a) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x)$ from the identity crossed module $\pi_1(A, a) \rightarrow \pi_1(A, a)$; and

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8) numerous **explicit calculations of homotopy 2-types** given by crossed modules, unobtainable otherwise;

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A *filtered space* X_* is simply a topological space X and a sequence of subspaces:

$$X_*: X_0 \subseteq X_1 \subseteq X_2 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq X_n \subseteq \cdots \subseteq X_\infty = X.$$

So we get a category \mathbf{FTop} of filtered spaces.

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Crossed complexes

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$$\pi_* : \text{FTop} \rightarrow \text{Crs}$$

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Crossed complexes

There is homotopically defined functor

$$\pi_* : \text{FTop} \rightarrow \text{Crs}$$

where Crs is the category of crossed complexes, using relative homotopy groups and the fundamental groupoid, giving a **crossed complex**: so if $C = \pi_* X_*$ then C is of the form

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Axioms are those universally satisfied by this example!

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THINK: skeletal filtration of a CW-complex.

Standard use of coequalisers

Let X_* be a filtered space, and $\mathcal{U} = \{U^\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ an open cover of X . For $\zeta \in \Lambda^n$ let

$$U^\zeta = \bigcap_{i=1}^n U^{\zeta_i}; \quad U_n^\zeta = U^\zeta \cap X_n.$$

So we have a coequaliser of filtered spaces:

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Here c is determined by the inclusions $U^\lambda \rightarrow X$ and a, b are determined by the inclusions $U^\zeta \rightarrow U^\lambda, U^\zeta \rightarrow U^\mu$ for $\zeta = (\lambda, \mu) \in \Lambda^2$.

Advantage of the groupoid approach:

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$\pi_* : \text{FTop} \rightarrow \text{Crs}$ commutes with \bigsqcup , disjoint union.

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Theorem (Brown-Higgins 1981)

Suppose for all finite intersections U^ζ of the elements of the cover \mathcal{U} the filtered space U_^ζ is connected. Then*

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This Theorem gives when it applies **complete** computations of $\pi_* X_*$ in terms of gluing information on the filtered space X_* .

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Against all traditions of algebraic topology??!!

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The HHSvKT includes nonabelian information in dimensions 1 and 2, and information on operations of the fundamental group(oid) on relative homotopy groups. It is convenient for a certain range of calculations.

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It took 12 years and collaborations with Chris Spencer and Philip Higgins to get the above HHSvK Theorem!

A cubical higher homotopy groupoid

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A cubical higher homotopy groupoid

The proof goes through another homotopically defined and very clear and 'obvious' construction

$$\rho : \text{FTop} \rightarrow \omega\text{-Gpds}$$

to cubical ω -groupoids with connections
(explain connections later).

Major fact:

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which takes ρX_ to $\pi_* X_*$.*

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X_* be a filtered space,

I_*^n the filtered space of the standard n -cube.

$R_n X_* = \text{FTop}(I_*^n, X_*)$.

Then RX_* becomes a cubical set with composition.

$\alpha, \beta \in R_n X_*$: a **thin homotopy** $h_t : \alpha \equiv \beta$ is a map

$h : I^n \times I \rightarrow X$ such that

h_t is a filtered map, $h_0 = \alpha$, $h_1 = \beta$ and h_t is a constant homotopy on I_0^n , i.e. is rel vertices.

Lax and strict ω -groupoids

Define $\rho X_* = (RX_*) / \equiv$.

Theorem (Brown-Higgins 1981)

The compositions on RX_ are inherited to make ρX_* a **strict cubical ω -groupoid with connections**, and*

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Proof uses collapsing methods (on cubes) due to Henry Whitehead.

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We need strict structures to calculate exactly using strict colimits!

We prove the following is a coequaliser:

$$\coprod_{\zeta \in \Lambda^2} \rho U_*^\zeta \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{a} \\ \xrightarrow{b} \end{array} \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \rho U_*^\lambda \xrightarrow{c} \rho X_*$$

under the connectivity assumptions (and we also need the connections!).

Proof goes by verifying the universal property of a coequaliser!

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The whole point is the exquisite match between the [geometry](#) from ρX_* and the [algebra](#) of the cubical ω -groupoid G .

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Reason for the connectivity conditions:

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Reason for the connectivity conditions:

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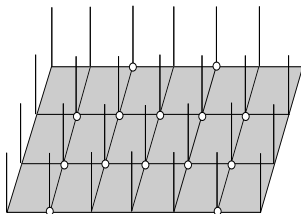
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Here is a sample picture:



The harder part is proving independence of choices made. A key aspect is the connections defined on RX_* using the monoid structure \max on I ; this gives new kinds of ‘degenerate’ cubes given by operators

$$\Gamma_i : R_n X_* \rightarrow R_{n+1} X_*.$$

An element of $\rho_n X_*$ is **algebraically thin** if it is a multiple composition of elements of the form of repeated negatives $-_i$ of degenerate elements ε_i or Γ_j ; it is **geometrically thin** if it has a representative α such that $\alpha(I^n) \subseteq X_{n-1}$.

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Algebraically thin is equivalent to geometrically thin.

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Subdivide $I^n \times I$ into lots of $(n+1)$ -cubes each contained in a set of \mathcal{U} and then use the connectivity conditions to deform h to another homotopy $h': \alpha \equiv \beta$ whose class in $\rho_{n+1} X_*$ is a composite of thin elements.

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So the **image in G is thin** and has similar properties to those of the class of h ; that turns out to be enough.

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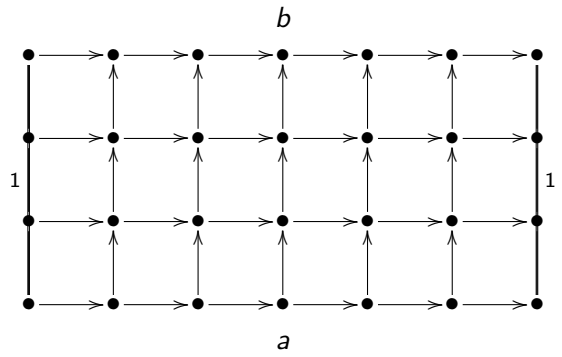
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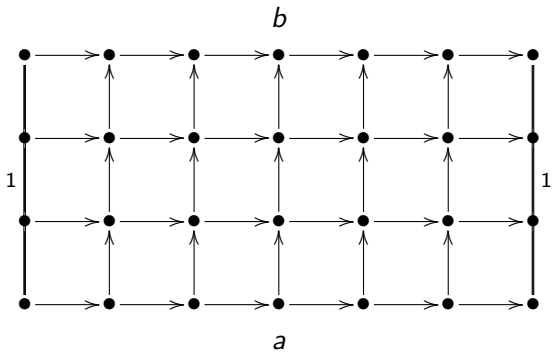
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The problem is to lift this argument to dimensions 2 and higher!

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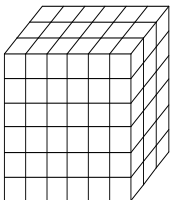
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1) Monoidal closed structure on Crs .

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- 1) Monoidal closed structure on Crs .
- 2) Crossed complexes as a related but more powerful tool than chain complexes with a group(oid) of operators.

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Non simply connected homotopy classification theorem.
Includes work of Whitehead, Olum.

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Conclusion

New developments in algebraic topology (Hopf formula) led to the development of homological algebra.

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In a letter dated 02/05/1983 Alexander Grothendieck wrote:
Don't be surprised by my supposed efficiency in digging out the right kind of notions—I have just been following, rather let myself be pulled ahead, by that very strong thread (roughly: understand non commutative cohomology of topoi!) which I kept trying to sell for about ten or twenty years now, without anyone ready to “buy” it, namely to do the work. So finally I got mad and decided to work out at least an outline by myself.

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