Equivariant K-theory

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August 16, 2019

1 Classical Equivariant *K*-theory

1.1 Equivariant vector bundles

Definition 1.1. Let G be a compact Lie group and X be a G-manifold. A G-vector bundle over X is a G-map $\xi : E \to X$ which is a vector bundle such that G acts linearly on the fibers, i.e. $g : E_x \to E_{gx}$ is linear for all $g \in G$ and $x \in X$.

If X is a compact space, $K_G(X)$ is defined to the Grothendieck group of finite dimensional complex G-vector bundles over X. Tensor product of G-vector bundle makes $K_G(X)$ into a ring.

Example 1.2. $K_G(\text{pt}) \simeq R(G)$ is the representation ring of *G*.

A *G*-bundle is trivial if it is trivial as a vector bundle. By Peter-Weyl Theorem, any *G*-vector bundle over *X* is a summand of a trivial *G*-bundle. $\widetilde{K}_G(X) :=$ $\operatorname{Coker}(K_G(\operatorname{pt}) \to K_G(X))$ is the stable isomorphism classes of *G*-bundles over *X*.

Proposition 1.3. If X is G-free, then $K_G(X) \simeq K(X/G)$. If G acts trivially on X, then $K_G(X) \simeq R(G) \otimes K(X)$.

Let $i : H \hookrightarrow G$ be an inclusion of a subgroup. For a *G*-space *X*, there is a restriction map $i^* : K_G(X) \to K_H(X)$. On the other hand, if *H* is of finite index in *G*, there is a transfer map induced by the induction of representations $i_* : K_H(X) \to K_G(X)$. When *H* is of *infinite* index in *G*, this may lead to vector bundles of infinite dimensions. In this case, one may hope to use three other constructions: smooth induction, holomorphic transfer and dimension-shifting transfer for RO(G)-graded theories.

For a locally compact space X, define $K_G(X) := \widetilde{K}_G(X_+)$.

Theorem 1.4 (Thom isomorphism). For vector bundles E over a locally compact space X, there is a natural Thom isomorphism:

$$\phi: K_G(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_G(E).$$

Reducing to the case when X is a point and E = V for some $V \in R(G)$. Define $\lambda(V) \in R(G)$ to be

$$\lambda(V) = 1 - V + \Lambda^2 V - \dots + (-1)^{\dim V} \Lambda^{\dim V} V.$$

Let $e_V : S^0 \to S^V$ be the based map sending the non-basepoint to 0 and let $b_V = \phi(1) \in \widetilde{K}(S^V)$.

Theorem 1.5 (Equivariant Bott periodicity). For a compact G-space X and a complex G-representation V, multiplication by b_V specifies a an isomorphism

$$\phi:\widetilde{\mathcal{K}}_{\mathcal{G}}(X_{+})=\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{G}}(X)\xrightarrow{\sim}\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{G}}(V\times X)=\widetilde{\mathcal{K}}_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathcal{S}^{V}\wedge X_{+}).$$

Moreover, $e_V^*(b_V) = \lambda(V)$.

The proof of the Thom isomorphism for line bundles can be proved using clutching functions as in the non-equivariant case. This implies the theorem for *G* abelian since every *G*-representation is a direction sum of one-dimensional representations. The proof of the G = U(n) case needs holomorphic transfer. For KO_G , the Bott periodicity theorem holds for spin representations whose dimension is divisible by 8. The proof needs pseudo-differential operators.

Now we can extend $K_G(-)$ to a reduced cohomology theory by setting in degree zero $K^0_G(X_+) = K_G(X)$ for finite G-CW complexes X and $K^0_G(X) = \widetilde{K}_G(X)$ for based finite G-CW complexes X. Bott periodicity implies we may take:

 $\mathcal{K}^{2n}_G(X) := \mathcal{K}^0_G(X)$ and $\mathcal{K}^{2n+1}_G(X) := \mathcal{K}^0_G(\Sigma^1 X)$ for all n.

Let $I = I(G) = \text{ker}(\dim : R(G) \to \mathbb{Z})$ be the augmentation. For G-space X, there is a free G-map $\pi : EG_+ \wedge_G X \to X$.

Theorem 1.6 (The Atiyah-Segal completion theorem). [EHCT, XIV.5] The map $\pi^* : K^*_G(X) \to K^*_G(EG_+ \wedge_G X)$ is the completion at the augmentation ideal. In particular, $K^0_G(EG_+) \simeq R(G)^{\wedge}_1$ and $K^1_G(EG_+) = 0$.

Remark 1.7. Recall that for any based space X, $X^{hG} = map(EG_+, X)^G$. In this sense, the Borel equivariant K-theory $K_G^*(EG_+ \wedge -)$ corresponds to the homotopy fixed points and $K_G^*(-)$ corresponds to fixed points.

1.2 Atiyah's *KR*-theory

Definition 1.8. A space with involution is a space X with a homeomorphism τ : $X \to X$ of period 2. $\tau(x)$ is also written as \overline{x} . A point $x \in X$ is a real point if $x = \overline{x}$. The subspace of X fixed by τ is denoted by $X_{\mathbb{R}}$.

A real vector bundle over a real space X is a complex vector bundle $\xi : E \to X$ such that

- 1. E is a real space.
- 2. ξ is $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -equivariant.
- 3. The map $E_x \to E_{\overline{x}}$ is complex anti-linear.

The Grothendieck groups of the real vector bundles over a real space X is denoted by KR(X).

Remark 1.9. A real vector bundle is different from a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -vector bundle. The map $E_x \to E_{\overline{x}}$ is complex-linear for the latter.

Proposition 1.10. Let X be a real space with $X = X_{\mathbb{R}}$, then there is a natural equivalence between the category of real vector bundles over X as space and the category of real vector bundles over X as real space. The equivalence maps a vector bundle E to $E \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$. As a result, $KR(X) \simeq KO(X)$.

We are now going to extend *KR* into an $RO(\mathbb{Z}/2)$ -graded theory. Denote by \mathbb{R} the real space with trivial involution and $i\mathbb{R}$ the real space with involution $ix \to -ix$. We use the following notation:

$$\mathbb{R}^{p,q} := \mathbb{R}^q \oplus i\mathbb{R}^{\oplus p}, \quad B^{p,q} := \text{unit ball in } \mathbb{R}^{p,q}, \quad S^{p,q} := \text{unit sphere in } \mathbb{R}^{p,q}.$$

Notice that $\mathbb{R}^{p,p} \simeq \mathbb{C}^p$ as real spaces and $S^{p,q}$ has dimension p + q - 1. Define \widetilde{KR} to be kernel of restriction to the base point and set $KR(X, Y) := \widetilde{KR}(X/Y)$. Now define

$$KR^{p,q}(X,Y) := KR(X \times B^{p,q}, X \times S^{p,q} \cup Y \times B^{p,q}).$$

Then the usual suspension are given by $KR^{-q} = KR^{0,q}$. The KR-periodicity is described as follows. Let

$$b = [H] - 1 \in KR^{1,1}(\mathsf{pt}) = KR(B^{1,1}, S^{1,1}) = KR(\mathbb{CP}^1),$$

where *H* is the tautological line bundle over \mathbb{CP}^1 .

Theorem 1.11 (*KR*-periodicity). $\beta : KR^{p,q}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} KR^{p+1,q+1}(X, Y), x \mapsto b \cdot x$ is an isomorphism.

Remark 1.12. The *KR*-periodicity is related to a similar periodicity of representations of Clifford algebras: $M_2(\mathbb{R}) \otimes C\ell_{p,q} \simeq C\ell_{p+1,q+1}$

We can recover the Bott periodicity for K and KO from the KR-periodicity.

Proposition 1.13. There are natural isomorphisms:

$$\begin{split} & \mathsf{KR}(S^{1,2} \times X) \simeq \mathsf{KR}(S^{1,0} \times X) \simeq \mathsf{K}(X), \\ & \mathsf{KR}(S^{2,4} \times X) \simeq \mathsf{KR}(S^{2,0} \times X) \simeq \mathsf{KSC}(X), \\ & \mathsf{KR}(S^{4,8} \times X) \simeq \mathsf{KR}(S^{4,0} \times X) \end{split}$$

KSC is the self-conjugate K-theory.

2 Global Equivariant *K*-theory Spectra

2.1 Borel equivariant theories from non-equivariant spectra

Let ${\it E}$ be a non-equivariant generalized cohomology theory. We obtain a global functor:

 $\underline{E}(G) := E^0(BG).$

The contravariant functoriality of \underline{E} in G follows from the functoriality of classifying spaces. The transfer map for inclusions of subgroups $H \subset G$ is the Becker-Gottlieb transfer tr : $\Sigma^{\infty}_{+}BG \rightarrow \Sigma^{\infty}_{+}BH$. More generally, for a compact Lie group G and a cofibrant G-space X, we have the Borel equivariant cohomology theory represented by E: $E^*(EG \times_G X)$. These Borel cohomology theories are represented by a global homotopy type.

Construction 2.1. [GHT, 4.5.21] Given an orthogonal spectrum E, we define a new orthogonal spectrum bE by setting

$$(bE)(V) = Map(\mathbf{L}(V, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}), E(V)),$$

for an inner product space V. O(V) acts on bE(V) by conjugation. The structure maps $\sigma_{V,W}$ are defined by the composites

$$S^{V} \wedge \mathsf{Map}(\mathsf{L}(W, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}), E(W)) \xrightarrow{\text{assembly}} \mathsf{Map}(\mathsf{L}(W, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}), S^{V} \wedge E(W))$$
$$\xrightarrow{\mathsf{Map}(\operatorname{res}_{W}, \sigma_{V,W}^{E})} \mathsf{Map}(\mathsf{L}(V \oplus W, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}), E(V \oplus W)),$$

where $\operatorname{res}_W : \mathbf{L}(V \oplus W, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}) \to \mathbf{L}(W, \mathbb{R}^{\infty})$ is the restriction of isometric embeddings. The structure maps are functorially given by

$$\mathbf{O}(V, W) \land \mathsf{Map}(\mathbf{L}(V, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}), E(V)) \longrightarrow \mathsf{Map}(\mathbf{L}(W, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}), E(W))$$
$$(w, \varphi) \land f \longmapsto \{\psi \mapsto E(w, \varphi)(f(\psi \circ \varphi))\}$$

The endofunctor *b* on orthogonal spectra comes a natural transformation $i_E : E \to bE$ that send s a points $x \in E(V)$ to the constant map $\mathbf{L}(V, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}) \to E(V)$ with value *x*. This morphism is a non-equivariant level equivalence as $\mathbf{L}(V, \mathbb{R}^{\infty})$ is contractible.

We endow the functor b with a lax symmetric monoidal transformation

$$\mu_{E,F}: bE \wedge bF \longrightarrow b(E \wedge F).$$

 $\mu_{E,F}$ is constructed using the universal property of the smash product. It suffices to define the $O(V) \times O(W)$ -equivariant maps that constitute a bimorphism from (bF, bE) to $b(E \wedge F)$:

$$\mathsf{Map}(\mathsf{L}(V, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}), E(V)) \land \mathsf{Map}(\mathsf{L}(W, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}), F(W))$$
$$\stackrel{\wedge}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{Map}(\mathsf{L}(V, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}) \times \mathsf{L}(W, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}), E(V) \land F(W))$$
$$\xrightarrow{\mathsf{map}(\mathsf{res}_{V,W}, i_{V,W})} \mathsf{Map}(\mathsf{L}(V \oplus W, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}), (E \land F)(V \oplus W)),$$

where $\operatorname{res}_{V,W} : \mathbf{L}(V \oplus W, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}) \to \mathbf{L}(V, \mathbb{R}^{\infty}) \times \mathbf{L}(W, \mathbb{R}^{\infty})$ maps the embedding of $V \oplus W$ to its restriction to V and W.

2.2 Connective global *K*-theory

Definition 2.2. Let Γ be the category whose objects are based finite sets $n_+ = \{0, \dots, n\}$ with base point 0 and whose morphisms are based maps. A Γ -space is a functor from Γ to the category of based spaces that is reduced, i.e. the value at 0_+ is a one-point space.

Construction 2.3. Let \mathcal{U} be a complex vector space of countable dimension, equipped with a hermitian inner product. For a finite based set A, let $C(\mathcal{U}, A)$ be the space of tuples (E_a) , indexed by non-base point elements of A of finite-dimensional, pairwise orthogonal \mathbb{C} -subspaces of \mathcal{U} . The topology on $C(\mathcal{C}, A) \subseteq \prod_A \operatorname{Gr}(\mathcal{U})$ is the subspace topology. The base point of $C(\mathcal{U}, A)$ is the tuple with $E_a = 0$ for all a. A based map $\alpha : A \to B$ induces a map $C(\mathcal{U}, A) \to C(\mathcal{U}, B)$ sending (E_a) to (F_b) , where

$$F_b = \bigoplus_{\alpha(a)=b} E_a.$$

Then $C(\mathcal{U})$ is a **\Gamma**-space whose underlying space is

$$C(\mathcal{U}, 1_+) = \prod_{n \ge 0} \operatorname{Gr}_n^{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{U}).$$

Every **F**-space can be evaluated on a based space by the coend construction. Write $C(\mathcal{U}, K) = C(\mathcal{U})(K)$. Elements of $C(\mathcal{U}, K)$ are represented by an unordered tuple:

$$[E_1, \cdots, E_n; k_1, \cdots, k_n]$$

where (E_1, \dots, E_n) is an *n*-tuple of finite-dimensional, pairwise orthogonal subspaces of \mathcal{U} and k_1, \dots, k_n are points of K.

Definition 2.4. A C^* -algebra A is a Banach algebra over \mathbb{C} with a map $x \to x^*$ for $x \in A$ such that

- $(-)^*$ is an involution, i.e $(x^*)^* = x$.
- $(x + y)^* = x^* + y^*$ and $(xy)^* = y^*x^*$.
- For $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $(\lambda x)^{\star} = \overline{\lambda} x^{\star}$.
- $||xx^{\star}|| = ||x|| ||x^{\star}||.$

A bounded linear map $f : A \to B$ of C*-algebras is a *-homomorphism if f(xy) = f(x)f(y) and $f(x^*) = (f(x)^*)$. f is called *-isomomorphism if it is bijective. In that case, say A and B are isomorphic.

Remark 2.5. When K is a finite based discrete space, $C(\mathcal{U}, K)$ agrees with the original definition. When K is compact, we have

$$C(\mathcal{U}, K) \simeq \operatorname{colim}_{V \subset \mathcal{U}, \dim V < \infty} C^{\star}(C_0(K), \operatorname{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(V)),$$

where $C_0(K)$ is the C^{*}-algebra of continuous \mathbb{C} -valued functions on K that vanish at the base point.

Remark 2.6. $C(\mathcal{U}, S^1) \simeq U(\mathcal{U})$, the group of unitary isometries on \mathcal{U} that is identity on the orthogonal complement of some finite dimensional subspace of \mathcal{U} .

The symmetric power of a vector space V is defined to be $\operatorname{Sym}^{n}(V) = V^{\otimes n} / \Sigma_{n}$. Write $\operatorname{Sym}(V) = \bigoplus_{n \ge 0} \operatorname{Sym}^{n}(V)$. This is the free commutative \mathbb{C} -algebra generated by V. As \mathbb{C} -algebras, $\operatorname{Sym}(V) \otimes \operatorname{Sym}(W) \simeq \operatorname{Sym}(V \oplus W)$. **Lemma 2.7.** If V has a Hermitian inner product, then there is a preferred inner product on $\text{Sym}^n(V)$, making $\text{Sym}(V) \otimes \text{Sym}(W) \simeq \text{Sym}(V \oplus W)$ an isometry.

Construction 2.8. [GHT, 6.3.9] We define the connective global *K*-theory spectrum **ku** by setting

$$\mathbf{ku}(V) = C\left(\mathrm{Sym}(V_{\mathbb{C}}), S^{V}\right),$$

where V is an Euclidean inner product space, $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ is its complexification with the induced Hermitian inner product. The action of O(V) on V extends to a unitary action on $Sym(V_{\mathbb{C}})$. O(V) then acts on $C(Sym(V_{\mathbb{C}}), S^{V})$ diagonally.

To define the ring spectrum structure on \mathbf{ku} , first notice for based spaces K and L, there is a continous multiplication map:

$$C(\mathcal{U}, K) \land C(\mathcal{V}, L) \longrightarrow C(\mathcal{U} \otimes \mathcal{V}, K \land L)$$
$$[E_i; k_i] \land [F_j; l_j] \longmapsto [E_i \otimes F_j; k_i \land l_j]$$

These multiplication maps are associative and commutative. Now define a an $(O(V) \times O(W))$ -equivariant multiplication map

$$\mu_{V,W} : \mathbf{ku}(V) \land \mathbf{ku}(W) = C \left(\operatorname{Sym}(V_{\mathbb{C}}), S^{V} \right) \land C \left(\operatorname{Sym}(W_{\mathbb{C}}), S^{W} \right) \rightarrow C \left(\operatorname{Sym}(V_{\mathbb{C}}) \otimes \operatorname{Sym}(W_{\mathbb{C}}), S^{V} \land S^{W} \right) \simeq C \left(\operatorname{Sym}((V \oplus W)_{\mathbb{C}}), S^{V \oplus W} \right) = \mathbf{ku}(V \oplus W).$$

The maps $\mu_{V,W}$ are associative and commutative. The O(V)-equivariant unit map is given by

$$\iota_{V}: S^{V} \longrightarrow C\left(\operatorname{Sym}(V_{\mathbb{C}}), S^{V}\right) = \operatorname{ku}(V), \quad v \mapsto [\mathbb{C} \cdot 1; v],$$

where $\mathbb{C} \cdot 1 := \operatorname{Sym}^{0}(V_{\mathbb{C}})$.

Construction 2.9 (Complex conjugation on **ku**). As $\text{Sym}(V_{\mathbb{C}}) \simeq \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Sym}_{\mathbb{R}}(V)$, $\text{Sym}(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ has an involution $\psi_{\text{Sym}(V)}$, inducing the complex conjugation on **ku**:

$$\psi_{V} = C(\psi_{\mathsf{Sym}(V)}, S^{V}) : \mathbf{ku}(V) \longrightarrow \mathbf{ku}(V),$$

Construction 2.10. Analogously, one can define the connective real global K-theory by setting

$$\mathbf{ko}(V) = C_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathrm{Sym}(V), S^{V}),$$

where $C_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathcal{U})$ is the **Γ**-space of tuples of pairwise orthogonal, finite-dimensional real subspaces of \mathcal{U} .

Proposition 2.11. [GHT, Proposition 6.3.17] The orthogonal spectra **ku** and **ko** are globally connective.

2.3 Periodic global *K*-theory

Construction 2.12 (The C*-algebra s). A graded C*-algebra is a C*-algebra A equipped with a *-automorphism $\alpha : A \to A$ such that $\alpha^2 = \text{id}$. The ± 1 -eigenspaces of α give a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -grading on A:

$$A_{\text{even}} = \{ a \in A \mid \alpha(a) = a \}$$
 and $A_{\text{odd}} = \{ a \in A \mid \alpha(a) = -a \}.$

The conjugation of *A* preserves this grading.

Let s be the C^{*}-algebra of complex valued continuous functions on \mathbb{R} vanishing at ∞ . The involution on s is given by

$$\alpha(f)(t) = f(-t).$$

The even and odd parts of s under this involution coincide with the usual definition of even and odd functions.

Construction 2.13 (Complex Clifford algebras). Let V be a Euclidean inner product space. Define the complex Clifford algebra $\mathbb{C}\ell(V)$ to be

$$\mathbb{C}\ell(V) := (TV)_{\mathbb{C}}/(v \otimes v - |v|^2 \cdot 1),$$

where $TV = \bigoplus_{n \ge 0} V^{\otimes n}$ is the free tensor algebra on V. The original space V embeds into the degree 1 part of TV and thus the odd part of $\mathbb{C}\ell(V)$. This construction is functorial for \mathbb{R} -linear isometric embedding, so the action of O(V) on V naturally extends to $\mathbb{C}\ell(V)$.

 $\mathbb{C}\ell(V)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded O(V)- C^* -algebra. The involution on $\mathbb{C}\ell(V)$ is defined by setting $[v]^* = [v]$ for $v \in V \subseteq \mathbb{C}\ell(V)$ and extending this to a \mathbb{C} -semilinear anti-automorphism. The norm on $\mathbb{C}\ell(V)$ is a restriction of operator norms via an embedding $\mathbb{C}\ell(V) \hookrightarrow \operatorname{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(\Lambda^*(V_{\mathbb{C}}))$. This embedding is an extension of $V \hookrightarrow$ $\operatorname{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(\Lambda^*(V_{\mathbb{C}}))$ by the universal property of $\mathbb{C}\ell(V)$.

The $\mathbb{C}\ell$ functor is monoidal, i.e there is an isomorphism of graded \mathbb{C} -algebras

$$\mu_{V,W}: \mathbb{C}\ell(V \oplus W) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}\ell(V) \otimes \mathbb{C}\ell(W),$$

where \otimes is the graded tensor product.

Construction 2.14 (Periodic global *K*-theory). [GHT, 6.4.9] Let *V* be a Euclidean inner product space. Sym($V_{\mathbb{C}}$) inherits a Hermitian inner product and an O(V)-action by \mathbb{C} -linear isometries. Sym($V_{\mathbb{C}}$) is infinite dimensional (unless V = 0) but not complete. Denote by \mathcal{H}_V the Hilbert space completion of Sym($V_{\mathbb{C}}$). The action O(V) extends to \mathcal{H}_V , making it a complex Hilbert space representation of O(V). Denote by \mathcal{K}_V the *C**-algebra of compact operators on \mathcal{H}_V . Now define the periodic global *K*-theory **KU** by setting

$$\mathsf{KU}(V) = C^{\star}_{\mathsf{gr}}(s, \mathbb{C}\ell(V) \otimes \mathcal{K}_V).$$

Here, we consider \mathcal{K}_V as evenly graded, so the grading of $\mathbb{C}\ell(V)\otimes\mathcal{K}_V$ is entirely from $\mathbb{C}\ell(V)$. The topology of $\mathbf{KU}(V)$ comes from the pointwise convergence topology in the operator norm of \mathcal{K}_V and the base point is the zero *-homomorphism.

The continuous action of O(V) on \mathcal{H}_V induces an O(V)-action on \mathcal{K}_V by conjugation. Together with the O(V)-action on $\mathbb{C}\ell(V)$, it gives an O(V)-action on **KU**(V).

The multiplication on \mathbf{KU} is defined as follows. First there is isomorphism of C^* -algebras

$$\mathcal{K}_V \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{K}_W \simeq \mathcal{K}_{V \oplus W},$$

where $\hat{\otimes}$ is the complete tensor product. From this we obtain an isomorphism of graded *C*^{*}-algebras:

$$(\mathbb{C}\ell(V)\otimes\mathcal{K}_V)\hat{\otimes}(\mathbb{C}\ell(W)\otimes\mathcal{K}_W)\simeq(\mathbb{C}\ell(V)\otimes\mathbb{C}\ell(W))\otimes(\mathcal{K}_V\hat{\otimes}\mathcal{K}_W)$$
$$\simeq\mathbb{C}\ell(V\oplus W)\otimes\mathcal{K}_{V\oplus W}.$$

Now define the multiplication map $\mu_{V,W}$: $\mathbf{KU}(V) \wedge \mathbf{KU}(W) \rightarrow \mathbf{KU}(V \oplus W)$ as the composite:

$$\begin{aligned} C^{\star}_{\mathrm{gr}}(s, \mathbb{C}\ell(V) \otimes \mathcal{K}_{V}) \wedge C^{\star}_{\mathrm{gr}}(s, \mathbb{C}\ell(W) \otimes \mathcal{K}_{W}) &\xrightarrow{\otimes} C^{\star}_{\mathrm{gr}}(s \hat{\otimes} s, (\mathbb{C}\ell(V) \otimes \mathcal{K}_{V}) \hat{\otimes} (\mathbb{C}\ell(W) \otimes \mathcal{K}_{W})) \\ &\xrightarrow{\Delta^{*}} C^{\star}_{\mathrm{gr}}(s, (\mathbb{C}\ell(V) \otimes \mathcal{K}_{V}) \hat{\otimes} (\mathbb{C}\ell(W) \otimes \mathcal{K}_{W})) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} C^{\star}_{\mathrm{gr}}(s, \mathbb{C}\ell(V \oplus W) \otimes \mathcal{K}_{V \oplus W}). \end{aligned}$$

These multiplication maps are associative and commutative. To describe the unit map of this multiplication, we need to define the "functional calculus" map:

$$\mathsf{fc}: S^V \longrightarrow C^{\star}_{\mathsf{gr}}(s, \mathbb{C}\ell(V) \otimes \mathcal{K}_V), v \mapsto (-)[v],$$

where for $f \in s$

$$f[v] = fc(v)(f) = \begin{cases} f(|v|) \cdot 1, & \text{when } f \text{ is even;} \\ \frac{f(|v|)}{|v|} \cdot [v] & \text{when } f \text{ is odd and } v \neq 0; \\ 0 & \text{when } f \text{ is odd and } v = 0. \end{cases}$$

Define the unit map $\eta_V: S^V \to C^\star_{\mathrm{gr}}(s, \mathbb{C}\ell(V) \otimes \mathcal{K}_V)$ by

$$S^V \xrightarrow{fc} C^{\star}_{\mathsf{gr}}(s, \mathbb{C}\ell(V) \otimes \mathcal{K}_V) \xrightarrow{(-\otimes p_0)_*} C^{\star}_{\mathsf{gr}}(s, \mathbb{C}\ell(V) \otimes \mathcal{K}_V) = \mathsf{KU}(V),$$

where $p_0 \in \mathcal{K}_V$ is the projection of the symmetric algebra onto its 0-th summand.

Construction 2.15. We now describe a ring spectrum map $j : \mathbf{ku} \rightarrow \mathbf{KU}$. For each inner product space V, we need to define

$$j(V)$$
: $\mathbf{ku}(V) = C\left(\operatorname{Sym}(V_{\mathbb{C}}), S^{V}\right) \longrightarrow C_{\operatorname{gr}}^{\star}(s, \mathbb{C}\ell(V) \otimes \mathcal{K}_{V}) = \mathbf{KU}(V).$

For a configuration

$$[E_1, \cdots, E_n; v_1, \cdots, v_n] \in C\left(\mathsf{Sym}(V_{\mathbb{C}}), S^V\right),$$

we define the associated *-homomorphism to be

$$j(V)[E_1,\cdots,E_n;v_1,\cdots,v_n]:s\longrightarrow \mathbb{C}\ell(V)\otimes \mathcal{K}_V$$
$$f\longmapsto \sum_{i=1}^n f[v_i]\otimes p_{E_i}$$

where $f[v_i] = fc(v_i)(f)$ and p_E denotes the orthogonal projection onto a subspace E. One can check $j(V)[E_k; v_k]$ is $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded. Furthermore, j(V) is O(V)-equivariant, multiplicative and unital. Thus the maps j(V) indeed form a morphism of ultracommutative ring spectra.

We now describe the equivariant Bott periodicity for **KU**. Let *G* be a compact Lie group, and *V* an orthogonal *G*-representation. Denote by $C_0(V, \mathbb{C}\ell(V))$ the *G*-*C*^{*}-algebra of continuous $\mathbb{C}\ell(V)$ -valued functions on *V* that vanish at infinity. Functional calculus provides a distinguished graded *-homomorphism:

$$\beta_V : s \longrightarrow C_0(V, \mathbb{C}\ell(V)), \quad \beta_V(f)(v) = f[v].$$

As the functional calculus map is *G*-equivariant, β_V is invariant under the conjugation action of *G* on $C_0(V, \mathbb{C}\ell(V))$. Let \mathcal{H}_G be any complete *G*-Hilbert space universe and \mathcal{K}_G be the *G*-*C*^{*}-algebra of (not necessarily equivariant) compact operators on \mathcal{H}_G , with *G* acting by conjugation.

Theorem 2.16 (Equivariant Bott Periodicity). [GHT, Theorem 6.4.17] For every $G-C^*$ -algebra A, the map

$$\beta_{V} \cdot - : C^{\star}_{\mathsf{gr}}(s, A \otimes \mathcal{K}_{G}) \longrightarrow C^{\star}_{\mathsf{gr}}(s, C_{0}(V, \mathbb{C}\ell(V)) \otimes A \otimes \mathcal{K}_{G})$$

is a G-weak equivalence.

Construction 2.17. We define global connective K-theory \mathbf{ku}^c . This will NOT be a connective equivariant theory as the homotopy groups $\pi^G_*(\mathbf{ku}^c)$ do not vanish in negative degrees if G is non-trivial. This is a "globalization" of the connective equivariant K-theory in [Gr]. \mathbf{ku}^c is the homotopy pullback of the following diagram:

Here, b(-) is the Borel construction in 2.1 that comes with an endofunctor $i : id \rightarrow b$, and $j : \mathbf{ku} \rightarrow \mathbf{KU}$ is the spectrum map constructed in 2.15.

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