

Stability, stabilization, tensor product and smash product

- stable ∞ -cat
- stabilization $\mathcal{L} \rightsquigarrow \mathrm{Sp}(\mathcal{L})$
- smash product for $\mathrm{Sp}(S)$.

(1) stable ∞ -cat

- like abelian cat
- \mathcal{L} stable ∞ -cat, $h\mathcal{L}$ is a triangulated cat.

Def. \mathcal{L} : ∞ -cat.

$0 \in \mathcal{L}$ is a zero object: initial + final.

\mathcal{L} is pointed: \mathcal{L} has a zero object.

$x, y \in \mathcal{L}$, $x \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow y$. zero morphism.

Def. \mathcal{L} : pointed ∞ -cat.

triangle in \mathcal{L} :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & Z \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (\text{a'x0' } \rightarrow \mathcal{L}) \\ (*) \end{array}$$

zero object

fiber seq: $(*)$ is a pullback square

cofiber seq: $(*)$ is a pushout square.

$f = X \rightarrow Y$ a morphism.

Cofiber of f .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \rightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & Z \end{array} \leftarrow \text{cofiber of } f$$

dually, we can define fiber of a morphism.

Def. \mathcal{C} is stable.

(1) \mathcal{C} is pointed

(2) every morphism has fiber and cofiber

(3) a triangle is a fiber seq iff a cofiber seq.

Ex \mathbb{D} (we will see). \mathcal{C} is ∞ -cat w/ finite limits,
the $\text{Sp}(\mathcal{C})$ is stable.

(2) \mathcal{A} is an abelian category.

$\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ derived cat as ∞ -cat. stable.

Thm. \mathcal{C} is stable. then $\text{h}\mathcal{C}$ is a triangulated cat.

reval. \mathcal{C} is triangulated.

• $\Sigma: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$

• collection of "distinguished Δ " $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \Sigma X$

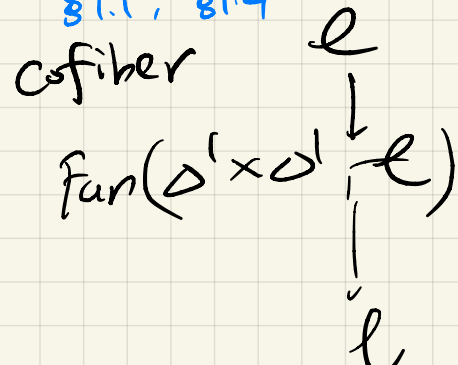
• \mathcal{C} is additive

+ Axioms ——— .

Input = \mathcal{E} stable ∞ -cat.

Jacob Lurie
Higher Algebra. } stable ∞ -cat
§1.1, §1.4 } stabilization.

① If \mathcal{E} is pointed ∞ -cat w/ cofiber
from lifting properties.
 $\Sigma = \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$



(dually, \mathcal{E} w/ fiber, you can construct loop functor).

FACT: $\Sigma \dashv \Omega$ (if \mathcal{E} pointed, w/ fiber + cofiber)

If $\mathcal{E} \ni$ stable, Σ, Ω are equivalences of ∞ -cat

By adjunction, $\Pi_0 \text{Map}_{\mathcal{E}}(x, y)$ is an abelian group.

Also finite coproduct and product are defined

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} X[-1] & \rightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \rightarrow & X \amalg Y \end{array} \right)$$

} $h\mathcal{E}$
is additive

Distinguished Δ :

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{h} \Sigma X \quad \text{in } h\mathcal{E}$$

st.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \rightarrow & Y & \rightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & Z & \rightarrow & W \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{pushout} & & \text{pushout} & & \Sigma X \end{array}$$

Thm: $h\mathcal{E}$ is a triangulated cat

Def stable subcat of a stable ∞ -cat =
full subcat closed under wfiber, has zero object.

Def exact functors. $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$
 \uparrow stable \uparrow stable

f : it sends $0_{\mathcal{C}}$ to $0_{\mathcal{D}}$
sends fiber seq to fiber seq.

Prop TFAE $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$
 \uparrow stable \uparrow stable

- (1) f is exact preserves
- (2) f is left exact (finite limits)
- (3) f is right exact (preserve colimits)

Stabilization

Brown representability (omitted)

(Cohomology theory on ∞ -cat \mathcal{C})

$$H^n: \text{he}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Ab.}$$

$$H^n \simeq H^{n+1} \cdot \Sigma$$

H^n will be represented by $E(n) \in \mathcal{C}$

$$H^n \simeq H^{n+1} \cdot \Sigma \rightsquigarrow E(n) \simeq \Omega E(n+1)$$

Fix \mathcal{C} to be an ∞ -cat with finite limits.

Def. $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$

- F is excisive: if \mathcal{C} has pushout, F sends pushout to pullback in \mathcal{D} .
- F is reduced: if \mathcal{C} has final object, F sends final object to final object.

$\text{Exc}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) =$ excisive

$\text{Fun}_*(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) =$ reduced

$\text{Exc}_*(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) =$ excisive reduced functors.

Trick: If $\mathcal{C} \ni$ stable, then $F \in \text{Exc}_*(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$
iff F is left exact.

If \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} are stable, then $F \in \text{Exc}_*(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$
iff F is exact.

FACT. If \mathcal{D} is presentable, then $\text{Exc}, \text{Exc}_*, \text{Fun}_*$
are presentable.

Def - S^{fin} : full subcategory of spaces generated by
 $* \in S$ under finite limits.

$S_{*/}^{\text{fin}}$: coslice category of S^{fin} .

$S_p(\mathcal{C}) := \text{Exc}_*(S_{*/}^{\text{fin}}, \mathcal{C})$.

Thm. $Sp(\mathcal{L})$ is a stable ∞ -cat
 (that's why stabilization).

Sketch ① $Exc_*(S_*^{fin}, \mathcal{L})$ is pointed and has finite limits.

②. $Exc_*(S_*^{fin}, \mathcal{L})$ is stable if \mathcal{L} is presentable.

③. If \mathcal{L} is not presentable, $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow P(\mathcal{L})$

$Exc_*(S_*^{fin}, \mathcal{L}) \rightarrow Exc_*(S_*^{fin}, P(\mathcal{L}))$.
 (closed under cofiber, suspension) \uparrow stable \square

$\Omega^\infty: Sp(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ evaluate at S^0 .
 $(\Omega^{\infty-n} \quad S^n)$

Prop. TFAE

(1) \mathcal{D} is stable (2). $Sp(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is an equivalence.

Prop. $Exc_*(\mathcal{L}, Sp(\mathcal{D})) \simeq Exc_*(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{D})$.

$Sp(Exc_*(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{D})) \xrightarrow{\simeq}$

\uparrow stable.
 (if \mathcal{L} has finite colimit, \mathcal{D} has finite limit)

Prop. (HA 1.4.2.27).

If \mathcal{L} is a pointed ∞ -cat. Then TFAE.

- (1) \mathcal{L} stable
- (2) \mathcal{L} has finite colimit, and Σ is an equivalence
- (3) \mathcal{L} has finite limit, and Ω is an equivalence

(3) \Rightarrow (1). $\underline{\text{Sp}(\mathcal{L})}$ stable

$$\cdots \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{\Omega} X \xrightarrow{\Omega} X \rightarrow \cdots$$

$\hookrightarrow \text{Sp}(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ is an equivalence.

$\hookrightarrow \mathcal{L}$ is stable □

$$\text{Sp} = \text{Sp}(S^*)$$

FACT. hSp is equivalent to stable htpy cat .

FACT. Sp has a t-structure

$$\text{Sp}^{\heartsuit} \cong N(A, B).$$

Presentable stable ∞ -categories

Prop. \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D} are presentable, \mathcal{D} stable. Then

- $\mathrm{Sp}(\mathcal{E})$ is presentable
- $\Omega^\infty: \mathrm{Sp}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ admits a left adjoint
 $\Sigma_+^\infty: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}(\mathcal{E})$. (AFT)
- $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}(\mathcal{E})$ has a left adjoint iff
 $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ has a left adjoint
- $\mathrm{LFun}(\mathrm{Sp}(\mathcal{E}), \mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{LFun}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D})$.

↑ functors has right adjoint.

$$S := \Sigma_+^\infty(*).$$

Application Let S be the sphere spectrum.

then

$$\mathrm{LFun}(S, \mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{D} \cdot \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{Fun}(*, \mathcal{D})$$

$\uparrow \cong \quad \uparrow \cong$
 $\mathrm{LFun}(S^*, \mathcal{D})$

Category of spectra is

freely generated under colimits by the sphere spectrum.

Enhancement, \mathcal{E} is presentable stable ∞ -cat

\mathcal{E} is equiv to a left exact accessible localization of $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{E}, S_p)$.

Tensor product \longrightarrow Smash product of $\mathcal{S}p$

Think about the ∞ -category of presentable ∞ -cats with left adjoint functors.

$\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{Pr, L}}$: morphisms are left adjoint functors b/w presentable categories

We can define a tensor product:

$$\mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2 := \text{RFun}(\mathcal{L}_1^{\text{op}}, \mathcal{L}_2)$$

preserves colimit in each component \leftarrow preserves limits.

Prop. $\text{BiLFun}(\mathcal{L}_1 \times \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{D}) \cong \text{LFun}(\mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{D})$

Pf adjunctions.

\square

(Reference: A short course on ∞ -cats by Groth.)

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_1 \times \mathcal{L}_2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2$

\mathcal{S} - cat of spaces.

Go to $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{Pr, st, L}}$, tensor product.

$\mathcal{S}p$: unit for the monoidal structure

b/c $\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{S}p \cong \mathcal{S}p(\mathcal{L}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}p$ has a monoidal str, uniquely defined