

Top (compactly generated top'd spaces)

$$X \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{array} Y \quad \underline{\text{homeo}} \text{type}$$

if

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & \\ \downarrow h_0 & \searrow \delta & \\ X \times I & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Y \\ \uparrow h_1 & \nearrow \exists h & \\ X & \xrightarrow{g} & \end{array}$$

Recall! $\pi_n(X, x_0) = [(D^n, S^{n-1}), (X, x_0)]$

$f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a w.e.

if

$$\pi_n(X, x_0) \xrightarrow{\cong} \pi_n(Y, f(x_0))$$

$\forall n, \text{ all } x_0$

$$H_0(\text{Top}) = \text{Top}[(\text{w.e.})^{-1}]$$

$$X = \text{Span}$$

$$\exists \text{ CW } \subset X \quad \delta X$$

and \subset w.e.

$$\delta X \xrightarrow{\cong} X$$

$$H_0(\text{Top})(X, Y) = [\delta X, \delta Y]$$

Analogy: Chain cxs / R

Top

Cl(R)

$H_0(\text{Top}) \longleftrightarrow D(R)$ derived
cat

homology \longleftrightarrow chain litry

v.e. \longleftrightarrow homology iso

CW-approx \longleftrightarrow projective resolution

"built out of (D^n, S^{n-1}) " \longleftrightarrow "built out of R"

Δ = cat of finite non-empty
 ordered sets, order preserving
 maps

Iso classes!

$$[n] = \{0 < 1 < \dots < n\}$$

face
map $\delta^i : [n-1] \longrightarrow [n]$ omit i

deg
maps $s^i : [n] \longrightarrow [n-1]$

$$\Delta^n \in \underline{\text{Top}}$$

$$\Delta^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 [n] \longmapsto \Delta^n \\
 \Delta \longrightarrow \underline{\text{Top}}
 \end{array}
 \left\{ (x_0, \dots, x_n) \mid \begin{array}{l} x_0 + \dots + x_n = 1 \\ x_i \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Defn $\underline{S} = \text{cat of simp sets}$
 $= \text{Fun}(\underline{\Delta}^{\text{op}}, \underline{\text{Set}})$

$$|-| : \underline{S} \rightleftarrows \underline{\text{Top}} : \text{Sing}$$

↑
geometric realization
↑
singular complex

$Z \in \underline{\text{Top}}$

$$(\text{Sing } Z)_n = \text{Hom}(\Delta^n, Z)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$(\text{Sing } Z)([n])$$

$$|X| = \coprod_n X_n \times \Delta^n / \underset{2}{(f^* x_n, y)}$$

$$X \in \underline{S} \quad (x_n, f_* y)$$

$\Delta[n]$:= simplicial set represented
by $[n]$

$$[m] \mapsto \text{Hom}([m], [n])$$

Check!

$$|\Delta[n]| = \Delta^n \quad (\text{abstract nonsense})$$

$$|X \times Y| \cong |X| \times |Y| \quad (\text{tricky})$$

Two maps

$$X \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{array} Y \quad \text{are homotopic}$$

if!

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & & \\
 \downarrow \text{Id} \times d^1 & \searrow & \\
 X \times \Delta[1] & \dashrightarrow & Y \\
 \uparrow \text{Id} \times d^0 & \nearrow & \\
 X & &
 \end{array}$$

Catch!

homotopy is Not an equiv. relation.

Def!

$Y \in \underline{S}$ has the homotopy extension property if:

\forall comm;

$$A \hookrightarrow B$$

$$A \hookrightarrow B$$



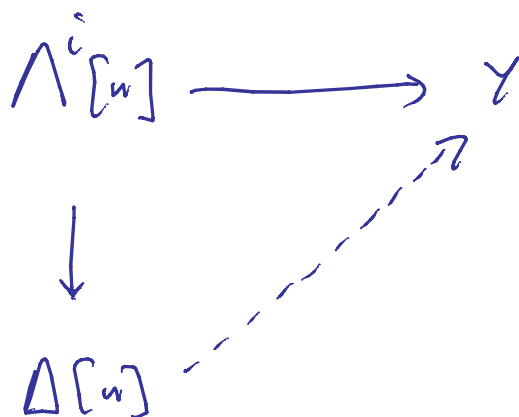
$$A \times \Delta[1] \rightarrow B \times \Delta[1]$$



Check: If γ has the HEP,
 then $\text{ker} \gamma$ is an equivalence
 relation on $\underline{S}(X, Y)$

Thm (Kan)

γ has HEP iff



Here: $\Lambda^i[n]$ is the boundary
 of $\Delta[n]$ w/ $d^i \Delta[n-1]$ removed

$$\Lambda^i[n]([m]) = \left\{ [m] \xrightarrow{f} [n] \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{s.t. } f \text{ factors} \\ \text{thru } d^i \\ \text{for } i \neq c \end{array} \right\}$$

Such Y are called Kan complexes

Thm (Kan)

$$X \in \underline{S}$$

\exists Kan complex \tilde{X}

and a map $X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$

s.t. $|X| \xrightarrow{\cong} |\tilde{X}|$

eg. $X \rightarrow \text{Sing } |X|$

\uparrow
Kan complexes

Defn:

$H_0(\underline{\Sigma})$: Objects = $Ob \underline{\Sigma}$

$$H_0(\underline{\Sigma})(X, Y) = [\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}]$$

maps between
kan cos
mod isotopy

Thm:

$$|-| : \underline{\Sigma} \rightleftarrows \underline{Top} : Sing$$

desends to an equivalence

$$|-| : H_0(\underline{\Sigma}) \xrightleftharpoons{\cong} H_0(\underline{Top}) : Sing$$

Simplicial sets give 2 way
to the rigid constructions
of spaces

II: examples

$$Ab(\underline{S}) \longrightarrow \underline{S}$$

} simplicial ab gp

$$M_0 \in Ab(\underline{S})$$

}

$$C_*(M_0) \in \text{Chain cx's}$$

$$\cdots \rightarrow M_n \xrightarrow{\partial} M_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow M_0$$

$$\partial = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i d_i$$

2 subcomplex

$$NC_+(M) \subset C_+(M)$$

normalized chains

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \rightarrow & \bigcap_{i=0}^{n-1} \ker d_i & \xrightarrow{(-1)^i d_n} & \bigcap_{i=0}^{n-1} \ker d_i & \rightarrow & \cdots & NC_+(M) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & \\ \cdots & \rightarrow & M_n & \rightarrow & M_{n-1} & \rightarrow & \cdots & C_+(M) \end{array}$$

$$NC_+ : Ab(\Sigma) \longrightarrow Ch(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}_0}$$

equivalence of cats

(Dold-Kan)

Furthermore:

$$(1) \quad M \in Ab(\Sigma) \Rightarrow M \text{ is a Kan } c\mathbb{X}$$

$$(2) \quad \pi_n(M) \cong H_n(NC_+(M))$$

Applications:

$$S^n := \Delta^{[n]} / \partial \Delta^{[n]} \in \underline{\Sigma}$$

↓

$$K(\mathbb{Z}, n) = \mathbb{Z}\{S^n\} / \mathbb{Z}\{pt\} \in \text{Ab}(\underline{\Sigma})$$

$$\pi_i(K(\mathbb{Z}, n)) = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq n \\ \mathbb{Z}, & i = n \end{cases}$$

Furthermore

$$|K(\mathbb{Z}, n)| = \text{top'l ab sp.}$$

$$G = gp \rightsquigarrow K(G, 1)$$

$G =$ cat w/ one object,



Suppose $\mathcal{C} = \text{ctry}$

The nerve of \mathcal{C}

$$Ne \in \underline{S}$$

$$(Ne)_n = \text{Func}([n], \mathcal{C})$$

here: $[n]$ is the cat

$$0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow n$$

$$Be = |Ne| \quad \text{"classifying space"}$$

$$NG_n : \quad (1) \quad \pi_i NG_n = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq 1 \\ G, & i = 1 \end{cases}$$

(2) NG_n is a Kan complex

$BG =$ classifying space of G

$$H_*(NG_n) = H_*(G; \mathbb{Z})$$

In fact $C_*(\mathbb{Z}[NG_n])$

\parallel

Barr resolution of G

$$BG = NG$$

$$EG = N \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{name of groupoid} \\ \text{objects} = G \\ \text{morphisms: } g \xrightarrow{hg^{-1}} h \end{array} \right)$$

\circlearrowleft
 right
 G -action

$$EG \longrightarrow BG = EG/G$$

universal principle G -bundle.

$$X \subseteq \Sigma$$

$$G \curvearrowright G \curvearrowright X$$

left
action

$$X^G = \text{Hom}_G(*, X)$$

$$X_G = * \times_G X$$

Compu

$$M = G\text{-mod}$$

$$M^G = \text{Hom}_G(\mathbb{Z}, M)$$

$$M_G = \mathbb{Z} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[G]} M$$

Can compute π homology/coh

by taking $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -free resolution
of \mathbb{Z}



$$X^{hG} = \text{Hom}_G(EG, X)$$

"hits fixed points"

$$X_{hG} = EG \times_G X$$

"hits orbits"

Note: $(*)_{hG} = BG$

Helps the reason of sp homology,
 π cohomology

$$H_p(G, H_q(X)) \Rightarrow H_{p+q}(X_{hG})$$

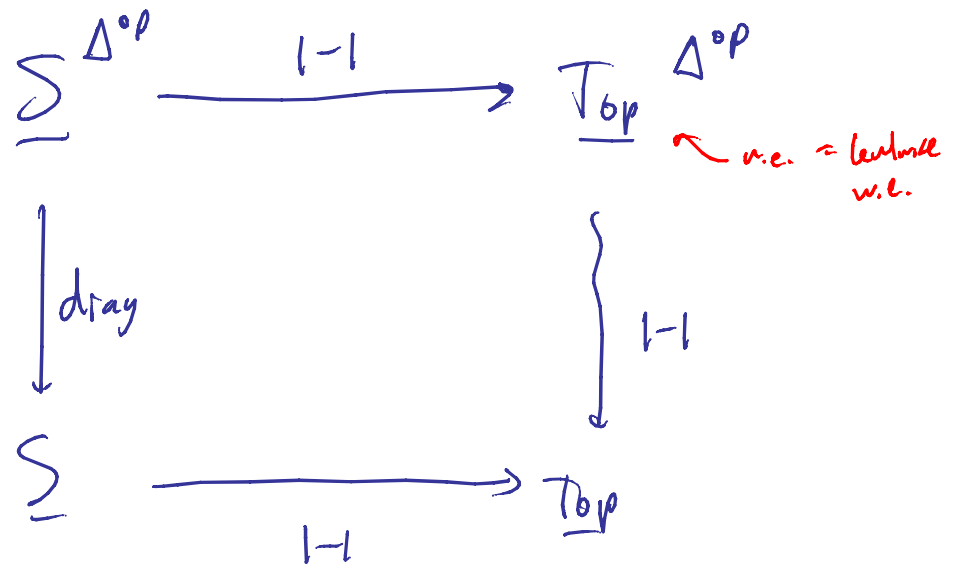
Some spectra sequence
associated to:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & X \times EG \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & BG \end{array}$$

Top Δ^{op} = simplicial spaces

\uparrow $| \cdot |$ levelwise realization

S Δ^{op} = $\text{Func}(\Delta^{op} \times \Delta^{op}, \underline{\text{Set}})$
bisplicial set



$$X \in \underline{\Sigma}^{\Delta^{op}} \quad \parallel \quad X_{\bullet, n} \times \Delta[n] / \sim$$

\parallel ↗ this is a simplicial set
 $\text{drag}(X_{\bullet, \bullet})$

$\underline{\Sigma}^{\Delta^{op}}$ ↖ can do "htpy thg"

$$X_{\bullet, \bullet} \rightarrow Y_{\bullet, \bullet} \quad \text{is a v.e.}$$

iff

$$X_{\bullet, n} \rightarrow Y_{\bullet, n} \quad \text{is a v.e.} \quad \forall n$$

Mintche: diag is \log invariant.

$$X \in \text{Top}^{\Delta^{\circ p}}$$

$$\rightarrow |X_0| = \frac{\prod X_{ij} \times \Delta^2}{\sim}$$

Not \log invariant

Segal Cart's and coh thys

Appendix: explains how to
make $1-1$
 \log invariant.
