

The T -algebra spectral sequence: Comparisons and applications

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In previous work with Niles Johnson the author constructed a spectral sequence for computing homotopy groups of spaces of maps between structured objects such as G -spaces and \mathcal{E}_n -ring spectra. In this paper we study special cases of this spectral sequence in detail. Under certain assumptions, we show that the Goerss–Hopkins spectral sequence and the T -algebra spectral sequence agree. Under further assumptions, we can apply a variation of an argument due to Jennifer French and show that these spectral sequences agree with the unstable Adams spectral sequence.

From these equivalences we obtain information about the filtration and differentials. Using these equivalences we construct the homological and cohomological Bockstein spectral sequences topologically. We apply these spectral sequences to show that Hirzebruch genera can be lifted to \mathcal{E}_∞ -ring maps and that the forgetful functor from \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebras in $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -modules to H_∞ -algebras is neither full nor faithful.

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1 Introduction

In [15] the author and Niles Johnson constructed the T -algebra spectral sequence which, as a special case, can be used to calculate the homotopy groups of the space of \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebra maps between two spectra. The purpose of this spectral sequence is to analyze the filtration between maps of \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebras “up to homotopy”, ie H_∞ -algebras, and actual \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebra maps.

Goerss and Hopkins also constructed a spectral sequence for computing \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebra maps [12] and below we will show that these two spectral sequences agree after restricting to algebras in Hk -modules for a field k . Although there is a direct argument for this equivalence due to Bousfield [4, Theorem 6.2], we will use a more general argument due to French [11].

By taking function spectra one obtains a natural map

$$\mathcal{Top}(X, Y_{\widehat{p}}) \longrightarrow E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p^Y, H\mathbb{F}_p^X),$$

where $Y_{\widehat{p}}$ is the p -nilpotent completion of Y ; see Bousfield and Kan [5]. French showed that, under mild hypotheses, this map induces an isomorphism between the unstable Adams spectral sequence of Bousfield and Kan, which computes the homotopy groups of the source, and the Goerss–Hopkins spectral sequence, which computes the homotopy groups of the target. This result has an obvious rational analogue and her argument can be applied to prove this case as well. Roughly speaking, these results show how rational and p -adic unstable homotopy theory embed into the homotopy theory of E_{∞} -ring spectra. Since we would like to use these results to analyze the latter categories we recall her argument in Section 4.

We state these results and their immediate consequences in Section 2. In Section 3 we apply the T -algebra spectral sequence and these comparisons to show:

- (1) Hirzebruch genera admit unique \mathcal{E}_{∞} -lifts (Theorem 3.1).
- (2) Some of the results about \mathcal{E}_{∞} -maps from [15] can be recovered using classical unstable homotopy theory (Section 3.2).
- (3) If X is a 2-connected spectrum, then every H_{∞} -map from $\Sigma_{+}^{\infty}\Omega^{\infty}X$ to a $K(1)$ -local \mathcal{E}_{∞} -ring spectrum can be lifted to an \mathcal{E}_{∞} -map (Proposition 3.3).
- (4) In the category of \mathcal{E}_{∞} -algebras in $H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -modules, there is an uncountable family of homotopy classes of maps which induce the same H_{∞} -algebra map (see part (1) of Theorem 3.4).
- (5) For each $n \geq 0$, there is an H_{∞} -map in $H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -modules for which the first n obstructions to lifting to an \mathcal{E}_{∞} -algebra map vanish, but which fails to lift to an \mathcal{E}_{∞} -map (Theorem 3.4(2)).
- (6) The Bockstein spectral sequences can be constructed as special examples of the T -algebra spectral sequence (Theorem 3.5).

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2 Comparisons

2.1 The T -algebra spectral sequence

Let T be a simplicial monad acting on a simplicial model category \mathcal{C} . Under frequently satisfied hypotheses, the Eilenberg–Moore category of algebras \mathcal{C}_T inherits a simplicial

model structure such that a morphism of T -algebras is a weak equivalence if and only if it is a weak equivalence after forgetting down, via U , to \mathcal{C} .

Let $T = UF$ be the decomposition of T into the left adjoint

$$F: \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}_T$$

followed by the right adjoint U . Given T -algebras X and Y , one can form the standard cotriple/bar resolution

$$B_\bullet(F, T, UX) = B_\bullet X \longrightarrow X$$

of X and then map this resolution into Y to obtain a cosimplicial space $\mathcal{C}_T(B_\bullet X, Y)$. Now for any cosimplicial space one can construct the associated Tot spectral sequence of Bousfield and Kan [7; 3]. One might hope that in our case this spectral sequence computes the homotopy groups of the derived mapping space $\mathcal{C}_T(X, Y)$. This turns out to be too much to expect, even if X and Y are both cofibrant and fibrant.

It is important to note that the Bousfield–Kan spectral sequence is not a spectral sequence in the conventional sense. There are obstructions to obtaining a well-defined E_n term for $n > 1$, some of the terms are not abelian groups, and some of the differentials are relational. Moreover, there are generally obstructions to obtaining a basepoint in the totalization. Although the details are intricate, they are carefully treated in [3], where it is shown that the spectral sequence simplifies when “certain Whitehead products vanish”. In these cases, the E_2 term is well defined and every term except for $E_2^{0,0}$ is an abelian group.

As explained in [15, Theorem 4.5] this condition holds for all of the examples considered in this paper because, in each cosimplicial degree, we have an H -space. For this simplification, we do not require, nor is it usually true, that the cosimplicial structure maps be maps of H -spaces. In these nice cases, the obstructions to the existence of a basepoint lie in $E_2^{s,s-1}$ for $s \geq 2$. In our examples, we will either have an obvious basepoint or we will show that these groups vanish.

Using model categories, one can construct this spectral sequence by either first replacing $B_\bullet X$ with a Reedy cofibrant simplicial diagram, or if \mathcal{C}_T is cofibrantly generated, taking a cofibrant replacement in the projective model structure. The new simplicial diagram has a geometric realization (resp. homotopy colimit over Δ^{op}) which admits a well-behaved filtration by its skeleta (resp. homotopy colimits over $\Delta_{\leq n}^{\text{op}}$), which gives rise to a tower of fibrations. Taking homotopy groups at a fixed basepoint (which we will usually suppress), one obtains interweaving long exact sequences and an associated spectral sequence.¹

¹Using [18, Remark A.2.9.27] one can see the two approaches are equivalent if \mathcal{C}_T is combinatorial.

Unfortunately, even when this spectral sequence collapses and there are no \lim^1 issues it still may not converge to the homotopy groups of $\pi_*\mathcal{C}_T(X, Y)$ because we have changed the homotopy type of the objects being studied. To obtain the correct convergence properties we assume that X is resolvable [15, Definition 3.18]. This hypothesis is often satisfied and guarantees that $B_\bullet X$ is already Reedy cofibrant. This is enough to construct a spectral sequence converging to $\pi_*\mathcal{C}_T(|B_\bullet X|, Y)$. Finally if T commutes with geometric realizations or equivalently, the forgetful functor $U: \mathcal{C}_T \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ preserves geometric realizations, then $|B_\bullet X| \rightarrow X$ is a weak equivalence of T -algebras and we obtain the desired convergence. As shown in [15, Sections 3 and 5.2] each of these hypotheses will be satisfied in all of the examples we will consider.

Proposition 2.1 *Let k be a field. For any \mathcal{E}_n -algebras X and Y in Hk -modules there is a T -algebra spectral sequence converging to*

$$\pi_*E_n\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(X, Y).$$

Moreover, the E_2 term of this spectral sequence is always defined and there are identifications

$$E_1^{0,0} \cong hoMod_{Hk}(X, Y) \cong Mod_k(\pi_*X, \pi_*Y),$$

$$E_2^{0,0} \cong H_n\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(X, Y)$$

such that the edge homomorphisms are the evident forgetful functors. Here $hoMod_{Hk}$ is equivalent to Mod_k , the category of graded k -modules and $H_n\text{-Mod}_{Hk}$ is the category of H_n -algebras (or homotopy \mathcal{E}_n -algebras) in $hoMod_{Hk}$; see Bruner, May, McClure and Steinberger [8].

Proof The proof is exactly as in [15, Sections 4.4.3 and 5.2] once we have shown that every X is resolvable. To do this we need an \mathcal{E}_n -operad \mathcal{O} which is cofibrant and whose first component $\mathcal{O}(1)$ is a point. The combinatorial \mathcal{E}_n -operad constructed by Berger [2] from Smith’s filtration [29] satisfies the latter property. If we then apply the Boardman–Vogt W_\bullet construction to Berger’s operad, we obtain an operad \mathcal{O} with both of the desired properties by [15, Lemma 4.12]. □

When computing spaces of maps of $\mathcal{E}_1 = \mathcal{A}_\infty$ -algebras, H_1 -algebras in $hoMod_{Hk}$ can be identified with associative graded k -algebras and the remainder of the E_2 term can be identified with the Quillen cohomology of the associative k -algebra π_*X [15, Section 5.2]. In positive cohomological degrees these cohomology groups can be identified with Hochschild cohomology groups; see Quillen [26, Proposition 3.6].

As described in May [20] and [8, Section III.1], when $n = \infty$ and k is a field of characteristic p , π_*X admits the structure of a graded commutative k -algebra with

an action by the extended Dyer–Lashof algebra. In other words, in addition to the Bockstein, there are operations Q^i acting on π_*X for each integer i which satisfy Adem and instability relations. The category of such algebras is an algebraic category in the sense of [26] and as a consequence one can construct a model structure on simplicial algebras over the extended Dyer–Lashof algebra and define cohomology with coefficients in an abelian group object in this category. As an example, if t is positive, $\pi_*Y^{S^t} \cong \pi_*Y \oplus \pi_{*+t}Y$ is an abelian group object over π_*Y .

Proposition 2.2 [15, Theorem B] *If we set $n = \infty$ in the spectral sequence of Proposition 2.1 and let $f: \pi_*Y \rightarrow \pi_*X$ be a map of algebras over the extended Dyer–Lashof algebra, then*

$$E_2^{s,t} = HQ_{\pi_*Y}^s(\pi_*X; \pi_*Y^{S^t})$$

for $t > 0$. Here the right-hand side is the Quillen cohomology of the algebra π_*X over the extended Dyer–Lashof algebra over π_*Y , via f , with coefficients in the abelian group object $\pi_*Y^{S^t}$.

Remark 2.3 Assuming that the functorial identifications of the homology of free \mathcal{E}_n -algebras in based spaces of Cohen, Lada and May [9, Section III] can be extended to spectra and that one can form the associated algebraic category of H_n -algebras, then the remainder of the E_2 term in Proposition 2.1 can be identified with appropriate Quillen cohomology groups just as in the \mathcal{A}_∞ and \mathcal{E}_∞ cases.

Remark 2.4 If k is a field of characteristic zero, then there are no Dyer–Lashof operations and the homotopy theory of \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebras is equivalent to the homotopy theory of graded commutative differential graded algebras over k . Moreover, the H_∞ -algebras can be identified with graded commutative k -algebras. As in Proposition 2.2, we can then identify the E_2 term with the classical André–Quillen cohomology groups [15, Section 5.2].

2.2 The Goerss–Hopkins spectral sequence

The Goerss–Hopkins spectral sequence is another spectral sequence that can be used to calculate the space of \mathcal{O} -algebra maps for a suitable operad \mathcal{O} . This spectral sequence is generally constructed by resolving both the source and the target of the space of maps and forming the total complex. The resolution of the source uses a resolution model structure which will be described in some detail in Section 4. For the target one uses an Adams resolution with respect to some nice homology theory E . This latter resolution is unnecessary when $E = Hk$ and we are working in the category of Hk -modules instead of spectra.

As described in [12, Section 6], the E_2 terms of the Goerss–Hopkins spectral sequences computing \mathcal{E}_∞ –algebra maps are abstractly isomorphic with the E_2 terms appearing in Proposition 2.2 and Remark 2.4.

Proposition 2.5 *Let k be a field and $X, Y \in E_n\text{-Mod}_{Hk}$. The T –algebra and Goerss–Hopkins spectral sequences abutting to $\pi_* E_n\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(X, Y)$ are isomorphic from the E_2 term on.*

Proof It suffices to show that the bar resolution used to construct the T –algebra spectral sequence is a resolution in the sense of the resolution model structure. This follows from the dual of [4, Theorem 6.2], and from French’s argument in Section 4. \square

Now we recall one of the main results of French’s thesis.

Theorem 2.6 [11, Theorem 2.6.7] *Suppose that X and Y are spaces of \mathbb{F}_p –finite type and Y is p –nilpotent. Then there is a natural isomorphism between the unstable Adam spectral sequence*

$$E_{2,UA}^{s,t} \implies \pi_* \mathcal{T}op(X, Y_{\hat{p}})$$

and the Goerss–Hopkins spectral sequence

$$E_{2,\mathcal{E}_\infty}^{s,t} \implies \pi_* E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^Y, H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^X)$$

from the E_2 page on.

The two E_2 pages of these spectral sequences are ostensibly different and their identification depends on a crucial result of Mandell. In particular

$$E_{2,UA}^{0,0} \cong UA(H^*(Y; \mathbb{F}_p), H^*(X; \mathbb{F}_p)),$$

the maps of unstable algebras over the Steenrod algebra over \mathbb{F}_p , while

$$E_{2,\mathcal{E}_\infty}^{0,0} \cong H_\infty(H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^X, H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^Y) \cong EUA(H^*(Y; \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p), H^*(X; \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p))$$

consists of the maps of unstable algebras over the *extended Dyer–Lashof* algebra over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$. The remainder of the E_2 terms can be identified with the corresponding Quillen cohomology groups in these respective categories. These groups are also sometimes called nonabelian Ext groups; see Miller [22] and [3, Section 9]. Although we defer to [10; 11; 19] for the details of this identification, we will recall a variation of French’s argument for comparing these spectral sequences in Section 4 that is general enough to also prove this:

Theorem 2.7 *Suppose that X and Y are spaces of \mathbb{Q} -finite type and Y is \mathbb{Q} -nilpotent. Then there is a natural isomorphism between the unstable Adams spectral sequence converging to $\pi_*\mathcal{Top}(X, Y_{\mathbb{Q}})$ and the Goerss–Hopkins spectral sequence converging to $\pi_*E_{\infty}\text{-Mod}_{H\mathbb{Q}}(H\mathbb{Q}^Y, H\mathbb{Q}^X)$.*

Combining Proposition 2.5 with Theorems 2.6 and 2.7 we see that the unstable Adams spectral sequences can be recovered as special cases of the T -algebra spectral sequence. Since the former has been studied off and on for the last forty years, we have many powerful results that we can apply to analyze this filtration on \mathcal{E}_{∞} -maps (see Section 3.2 for some examples).

3 Applications

3.1 Hirzebruch genera

Recall that BGL_1S is the classifying space for stable spherical fibrations (see, for example, May [21], where this is called BF). This is an infinite loop space and associated to any infinite loop map $G \rightarrow GL_1S$ is an \mathcal{E}_{∞} Thom spectrum MG . Standard examples include the J -homomorphisms from SO , $Spin$, $String$ and their complex analogues. The homotopy groups of these Thom spectra correspond to the bordism rings of the corresponding categories of manifolds.

Now a Hirzebruch genus is a graded commutative ring map

$$\bar{\phi}: \pi_*MG \longrightarrow R_*$$

whose target is a graded commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebra (compare Milnor and Stasheff [24, Section 19]). In geometric examples a genus is a function that assigns to each closed manifold an element in a \mathbb{Q} -module which is a cobordism invariant, takes disjoint unions to sums and takes finite cartesian products to ordinary products.

Theorem 3.1 *There exists an \mathcal{E}_{∞} -ring spectrum R such that $\pi_*R \cong R_*$ and*

$$\pi_0\mathcal{E}_{\infty}(MG, R) \cong \text{CommAlg}(\pi_*MG, R_*).$$

In other words, every Hirzebruch genus $\bar{\phi}$ can be lifted to a map of \mathcal{E}_{∞} -ring spectra and this lift is unique up to homotopy through \mathcal{E}_{∞} -ring maps.

Proof First note that we can apply the Eilenberg–MacLane functor to R_* to obtain an \mathcal{E}_{∞} -ring spectrum HR with $\pi_*HR \cong R_*$. This is an arbitrary choice, but it will turn out the conclusion of the theorem does not depend on this choice.

Now any such genus factors as

$$\pi_*MG \longrightarrow \pi_*MG \otimes \mathbb{Q} \cong H_*(MG; \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow R_*$$

and similarly there is a canonical weak equivalence of derived mapping spaces

$$\mathcal{E}_\infty(MG_{\mathbb{Q}}, HR) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{E}_\infty(MG, HR).$$

Here $MG_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the Bousfield localization of MG with respect to $H\mathbb{Q}$.

We will now apply one of the above equivalent spectral sequences to compute

$$\pi_*\mathcal{E}_\infty(MG_{\mathbb{Q}}, HR) \cong \pi_*E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\mathbb{Q}}(MG_{\mathbb{Q}}, HR)$$

and show that the obstructions to lifting $\bar{\phi}$ vanish. Since the resulting spectra are rational we can use [15, Section 5.2] to identify the E_2 term as

$$\begin{aligned} E_2^{0,0} &\cong \text{CommAlg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\pi_*MG_{\mathbb{Q}}, R_*) \cong \text{CommAlg}(\pi_*MG, R_*), \\ E_2^{s,t} &\cong H_{AQ,R_*}^s(\pi_*MG_{\mathbb{Q}}; \pi_*HR^{S^t}) \quad \text{for } t > 0. \end{aligned}$$

If MG is \mathbb{Q} -oriented, then we have a Thom isomorphism

$$H_*(BG; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H_*(MG; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \pi_*MG_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

of graded-commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebras. Now $H_*(BG; \mathbb{Q})$ is a connected bicommutative Hopf algebra over \mathbb{Q} and by the Milnor–Moore theorem [23, Section 7] such Hopf algebras have free underlying graded commutative algebras.

So if MG is \mathbb{Q} -oriented, $\pi_*MG \otimes \mathbb{Q} \cong \pi_*MG_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a free, and hence formal, \mathbb{Q} -algebra and by [26, Theorem 2.4.(ii)] the positive André–Quillen cohomology groups for $\pi_*MG_{\mathbb{Q}}$ vanish with any coefficients. By the identification of the $E_2 = E_\infty$ page, the Hurewicz map

$$\pi_0\mathcal{E}_\infty(MG_{\mathbb{Q}}, HR) \longrightarrow \text{CommAlg}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\pi_*MG \otimes \mathbb{Q}, R) \cong \text{CommAlg}(\pi_*MG, R)$$

is an isomorphism, so ϕ can be lifted uniquely up to homotopy. Moreover in this case there is a bijection between homotopy classes of \mathcal{E}_∞ -maps and H_∞ -ring maps.

Now by Lewis, May, Steinberger and McClure [17, Proposition IX.4.5], Thom spectra are \mathbb{Q} -oriented if and only if they are \mathbb{Z} -oriented, which happens if and only if the classifying map $G \rightarrow GL_1S$ lifts to the connected cover SL_1S . Moreover, if the map does not lift, then π_0MG is $\mathbb{Z}/2$, which implies that π_*MG is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -algebra. In this case there are no maps to a \mathbb{Q} -algebra, so the theorem vacuously holds. \square

Remark 3.2 Although the proof of Theorem 3.1 was not entirely formal, the only nonformal input was classical. The author expects that this result was surely known to experts by alternative methods which avoid the above spectral sequence arguments. In particular, the classical part of the argument above shows that $MG_{\mathbb{Q}}$ corresponds to a formal graded commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebra via the Quillen equivalence between rational \mathcal{E}_{∞} -ring spectra and differential graded commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebras. It follows immediately that any such Hirzebruch genus can be lifted to any \mathcal{E}_{∞} -map uniquely up to homotopy.

Theorem 3.1 says that the problem of lifting genera to \mathcal{E}_{∞} -maps is easy *rationally*. In important cases, geometric arguments show that the Hirzebruch genus lifts to a nonrational ring. Integrally or even p -locally this problem is significantly harder and related to deeper mathematical questions (see, for example, Ando, Hopkins and Rezk [1]).

3.2 Examples from earlier work

The equivalence between the unstable Adams spectral sequence and the T -algebra spectral sequence sheds light on [15, Examples 5.9 and 5.12] where the T -algebra spectral sequence is used to calculate $\pi_*\mathcal{E}_{\infty}(H\mathbb{Q}^{S^2}, H\mathbb{Q}^{S^3})$ and $\pi_*\mathcal{E}_{\infty}(H\mathbb{Q}^{K(G,1)}, H\mathbb{Q}^{S^1})$. Here G is the Heisenberg group. We can now identify these examples as calculations of $\pi_*\mathcal{Top}(S^3, S_{\mathbb{Q}}^2)$ and $\pi_*\mathcal{Top}(S^2, K(G, 1)_{\mathbb{Q}})$, respectively.

By evaluating at a basepoint of the sphere, we see that each of these spaces sits in a split fibration. For example we have

$$\Omega^2 K(G, 1)_{\mathbb{Q}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{Top}(S^2, K(G, 1)_{\mathbb{Q}}) \xrightarrow{\text{ev}} K(G, 1)_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

These splittings decompose the spectral sequence into a product of spectral sequences computing the homotopy groups of *based* spaces.

The importance of the first example was that it gave examples of nontrivial elements detected in positive filtration and hence were undetectable in the category of H_{∞} -ring spectra. These elements we can now identify as rational multiples of the Hopf map $S^3 \rightarrow S^2$ and by convergence we see that these are permanent cycles. Moreover we can now bypass the direct computation in [15] to see that these elements must be in positive cohomological degree. Namely by Bousfield and Kan [6] we know that Whitehead products always raise filtration degree and the Hopf map can be identified with the Whitehead product $[\text{Id}_{S^2}, \text{Id}_{S^2}]$ up to a rational unit.

The second computation involving the Heisenberg group was important because it gave an example of a nontrivial differential (ie an obstruction). Now that we can see that we

are computing the space of maps from S^2 into $K(G, 1)$, we see that although the E_2 term is quite large, nearly all groups must be annihilated in the spectral sequence. The only nonbasepoint elements to survive are in $E_2^{0,1} = \mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q}$ and $E_2^{1,2} = \mathbb{Q}$. These groups fit into the defining (nonsplit) exact sequence for the rational Heisenberg group. Again we can identify $E_2^{1,2}$ as generated by a Whitehead product, which in this instance is just the commutator of the two generators in $E_2^{0,1}$.

Finally we note that the differential constructed in [15] arises from the existence of a nontrivial Massey product in $H^*(K(G, 1); \mathbb{Q})$. Using Gugenheim and May [14] or general staircase lemma arguments, one expects this Massey product to induce a differential in the Eilenberg–Moore spectral sequence converging to $H^*(\Omega K(G, 1); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}[G]$. This forces a differential in the original spectral sequence by the results of [6, Section 15] which show that the E_2 term of the rational unstable Adams spectral sequence *embeds* (with a shift) into the E_2 term of the Eilenberg–Moore spectral sequence.

3.3 $K(1)$ –local examples

In Theorem 3.1 we lifted genera to \mathcal{E}_∞ –maps using a simple trick: although the spectrum MG is not weakly equivalent to a free \mathcal{E}_∞ –ring spectrum, it is after rational localization. It follows that one can completely describe the space of \mathcal{E}_∞ –maps from MG to any rational \mathcal{E}_∞ –ring spectrum.

A similar argument was used in [15, Example 5.15] to analyze the space of \mathcal{E}_∞ –maps out of $\Sigma_+^\infty \text{Coker } J$ to any $K(2)$ –local \mathcal{E}_∞ –ring spectrum. That example depended both on Kuhn [16, Theorem 2.21], which gave criteria for suspension spectra of infinite loop spaces to be $K(n)$ –locally free, and joint work of the author with Nick Kuhn which showed that $\text{Coker } J$ satisfies the required hypotheses when n is 2. When n is 1 we have the following:

Proposition 3.3 *Suppose X is a simply connected spectrum, $\pi_2 X$ is a finite torsion group, and R is a $K(1)$ –local \mathcal{E}_∞ –ring spectrum. Then the T –algebra spectral sequence converging to*

$$\pi_* \mathcal{E}_\infty(\Sigma_+^\infty \Omega^\infty X, R)$$

collapses onto the 0–line. Moreover

$$\pi_* \mathcal{E}_\infty(\Sigma_+^\infty \Omega^\infty X, R) \cong R^{-*}(X)$$

and each H_∞ –map can be lifted uniquely, up to homotopy, to an \mathcal{E}_∞ –map.

Proof By hypothesis $\Omega^\infty X$ satisfies the hypotheses of [16, Theorem 2.21], so $\Sigma_+^\infty \Omega^\infty X$ is $K(1)$ –equivalent to the free \mathcal{E}_∞ –algebra on X . See [15, Example 5.15] for further details. □

3.4 Eilenberg–MacLane spaces and Bockstein spectral sequences

Now let us use the unstable Adams spectral sequence, as a special case of the above spectral sequences to compute the homotopy groups of

$$K(\mathbb{Z}_{\widehat{p}}, n) \simeq K(\mathbb{Z}, n)_{\widehat{p}} \simeq \text{Top}(*, K(\mathbb{Z}, n)_{\widehat{p}}) \simeq E_{\infty}\text{-Mod}_{H\mathbb{F}_p} (H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^{K(\mathbb{Z}, n)}, H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$$

for $n > 0$. To base this spectral sequence we can take any basepoint of $K(\mathbb{Z}, n)$. The calculation of this particular E_2 term is easy and well known to experts, but since the author could not find it in the literature we include a brief sketch. To reduce clutter, unless otherwise stated, we will implicitly take cohomology with \mathbb{F}_p -coefficients.

Now

$$E_{2,UA}^{0,0} \cong UA(H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n)), \mathbb{F}_p) = \{*\}$$

which is the image of our basepoint. For positive t we have

$$E_{2,UA}^{s,t} \cong H_{UA, \mathbb{F}_p}^s(H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n)); H^*(S^t)).$$

While one could construct an explicit resolution of $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n))$ in the category of simplicial unstable algebras over the Steenrod algebra following the method of [15, Example 5.9], we will instead use the composite functor spectral sequence of Miller [22, Theorem 2.5] which converges to our desired E_2 term. Since we will only use this spectral sequence here and it collapses at E_2 we will just say that the two derived functors being used are those arising from the derived indecomposables of $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n))$, as an \mathbb{F}_p -algebra, and the higher Ext groups in the category of unstable *modules* over the Steenrod algebra (see Schwartz [27] for a detailed study of this category).

Now by classical computations of Cartan and Serre, $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n))$ is a free graded commutative algebra on a module Q . Here Q is the free module on those admissible monomials over the Steenrod algebra acting on an element in degree n , of excess no greater than n , modulo those admissible monomials beginning with a Bockstein. This is β for odd primes and Sq^1 at the prime 2. This implies the higher André–Quillen homology groups vanish and the composite functor spectral sequence collapses to yield

$$E_{2,UA}^{s,t} \cong \text{Ext}_{UM}^s(\Sigma^{-1}Q, \Sigma^{t-1}\mathbb{F}_p).$$

These Ext groups are defined with respect to a cohomological grading, so we will temporarily switch our grading convention. Let $\mathcal{F}(i)$ denote the free unstable module on a generator of degree i [27]. Now to calculate these Ext groups we will construct a “periodic” resolution of $\Sigma^{-1}Q$,

$$\dots \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{F}(n+1) \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{F}(n) \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{F}(n-1) \xrightarrow{i} \Sigma^{-1}Q,$$

where β is the first Bockstein operation and i is the canonical map hitting the desuspended fundamental class. It is easy to see that the relation $\beta^2 = 0$ and the definition of $\mathcal{F}(i)$ imply this sequence is exact.

This immediately gives us the E_2 term shown in Figure 3.1. Clearly the spectral sequence collapses and by convergence, every possible group extension is nontrivial.

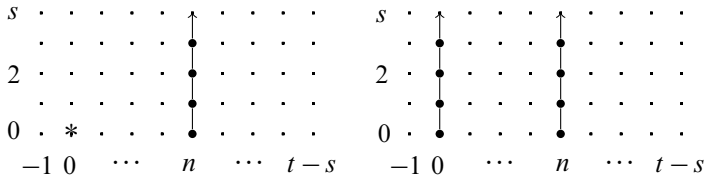


Figure 3.1: $E_2 = E_\infty$ pages for $\pi_* E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p^{K(\mathbb{Z},n)}, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ and $\pi_* E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p^{K(\mathbb{Z},n)}, H\mathbb{F}_p^{S^n})$ respectively

To determine the behavior of the spectral sequences above converging to $\pi_* K(\mathbb{Z}/p^k, n)$, we use the fibration sequence

$$K(\mathbb{Z}/p^k, n) \longrightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}, n + 1) \xrightarrow{p^k} K(\mathbb{Z}, n + 1)$$

and the corresponding Eilenberg–Moore spectral sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tor}_{H^*(K(\mathbb{Z},n+1))}^{s,t}(H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n + 1)), \mathbb{F}_p) \\ \cong \text{Tor}_{H^*(K(\mathbb{Z},n+1))}^{s,t}(\mathbb{F}_p, \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n + 1)) \implies H^{t-s}(K(\mathbb{Z}/p^k, n)). \end{aligned}$$

Comparing with the classical computations of Serre and Cartan we see that, for all $k \geq 1$, this spectral sequence collapses.

If we assign the indecomposable generators of $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n))$ filtration degree 1 and the other generators degree 0, then the $E_2 = E_\infty$ term of the Eilenberg–Moore spectral sequence is isomorphic to the associated graded of $H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n)) \otimes H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n + 1))$. Since these algebras are all free as graded commutative \mathbb{F}_p -algebras there are no additive or multiplicative extensions. However when $k = 1$ the Bockstein connects the fundamental classes of these two algebras yielding a free unstable algebra over the Steenrod algebra. In general these algebras will be connected by a k^{th} order Bockstein.

So for $k > 1$ we see that

$$H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}/p^k, n)) \cong H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n)) \otimes H^*(K(\mathbb{Z}, n + 1))$$

as unstable algebras over the Steenrod algebra. André–Quillen cohomology takes coproducts of algebras over the Steenrod algebra, which are represented by tensor

products, to products. It follows that the E_2 term of the spectral sequence computing $\pi_*K(\mathbb{Z}/p^k, n)$ is concentrated in the $t - s = n$ and $n + 1$ columns. Convergence of this spectral sequence forces the pattern of differentials in Figure 3.2:

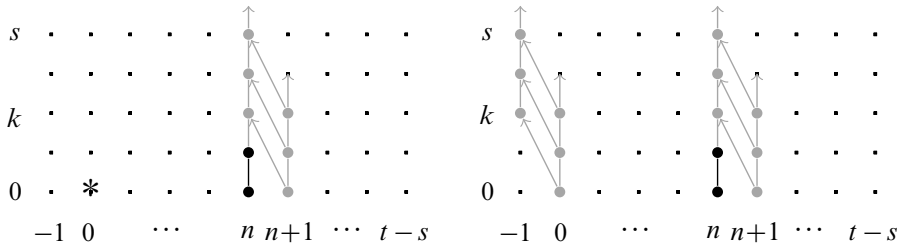


Figure 3.2: E_k/E_∞ pages for $\pi_*E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^K(\mathbb{Z}/p^k, n), H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$ and $\pi_*E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^K(\mathbb{Z}/p^k, n), H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^{S^{n+1}})$, for $k > 1$, respectively

Just as for the examples in Section 3.2, we can “loop” these examples down to see that the $E_\infty^{s,s}$ terms in the spectral sequence computing

$$\pi_*E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^K(\mathbb{Z}/p^k, n), H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^{S^n})$$

are each nontrivial for $0 \leq s < k$. While in the spectral sequence computing

$$\pi_*E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^K(\mathbb{Z}, n), H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^{S^n}),$$

we see that $E_\infty^{s,s}$ is nontrivial for all $s \geq 0$ as in the right-hand diagram of Figure 3.1. We also see there are elements in $E_k^{0,0}$ in the spectral sequences computing

$$\pi_*E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^K(\mathbb{Z}/p^k, n), H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^{S^{n+1}})$$

which support a nontrivial d_k as in the right-hand diagram of Figure 3.2. The last two observations yield the following:

- Theorem 3.4** (1) *In the category of \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebras in $H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -modules there is an uncountable family of homotopy classes of \mathcal{E}_∞ -maps inducing the same H_∞ -map.*
- (2) *Moreover, for each $n \geq 0$, there is an H_∞ -map for which the first n -obstructions to lifting to an \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebra map in $H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -modules vanish but which fails to lift to an \mathcal{E}_∞ -map.*

When X is a degreewise finite product of Eilenberg–MacLane spaces of finitely generated abelian groups, the calculations above dictate the behavior of the spectral sequences computing $\text{Top}(*, X_p)$. Namely, the d_k differentials are always induced by

nontrivial k^{th} order Bockstein operations. In particular this holds if we set X to be the reduced infinite symmetric power of a connected space Y of finite type. In this case, by the Dold–Thom theorem,

$$X \simeq \prod_{i \geq 1} K(\tilde{H}_i(Y; \mathbb{Z}), i).$$

Similarly if Y is an n –dimensional finite CW–complex, then $X = \text{Top}(Y, K(\mathbb{Z}, n + 1))$ is a connected space weakly equivalent to a product of Eilenberg–MacLane spaces such that $\pi_* X \cong H^{n+1-*}(Y; \mathbb{Z})$.

Applying our analysis above to these examples we obtain:

Theorem 3.5 *Let Y be a connected space of finite type and Z an n –dimensional finite CW–complex. Then the T –algebra spectral sequences converging to*

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_* E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\mathbb{F}_p} (H\mathbb{F}_p^{\text{Sym}^\infty Y}, H\mathbb{F}_p) &\cong \tilde{H}_*(Y; \mathbb{Z}_p), \\ \pi_* E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\mathbb{F}_p} (H\mathbb{F}_p^{\text{Top}(Z, K(\mathbb{Z}, n+1))}, H\mathbb{F}_p) &\cong H^{n+1-*}(Z; \mathbb{Z}_p) \end{aligned}$$

agree with the corresponding Bockstein spectral sequences from the E_2 page on.

4 The E_2 –model structure and a comparison result

Let $\mathcal{P} \subset \text{hoMod}_{Hk}$ be the class of spectra containing all suspensions and desuspensions of Hk where k is a field. Following [4] we will say a map $f: C \rightarrow D$ is \mathcal{P} –epi if the induced map

$$\text{hoMod}_{Hk}(P, C) \longrightarrow \text{hoMod}_{Hk}(P, D)$$

is surjective for all $P \in \mathcal{P}$, or equivalently, if the induced map on homotopy groups is a surjection. An Hk –module P is \mathcal{P} –projective if

$$\text{hoMod}_{Hk}(P, C) \longrightarrow \text{hoMod}_{Hk}(P, D)$$

is surjective for all \mathcal{P} –epi maps $C \rightarrow D$. A morphism $A \rightarrow B$ is called a \mathcal{P} –projective cofibration if it has the left lifting property against all \mathcal{P} –epi maps. Clearly Mod_{Hk} has enough \mathcal{P} –projectives in the sense that every $X \in \text{Mod}_{Hk}$ is the target of a \mathcal{P} –epi map from a \mathcal{P} –projective.

- Definition 4.1** (1) A map $f: A \rightarrow B$ of simplicial Hk -modules is a \mathcal{P} - or resolution weak equivalence if the induced map $\pi_* A \rightarrow \pi_* B$ is an equivalence of graded simplicial abelian groups. Equivalently, by the Dold-Kan correspondence, f is a \mathcal{P} -weak equivalence if, for each n , the induced map between normalized chain complexes $N(\pi_n A) \rightarrow N(\pi_n B)$ is a quasi-isomorphism.
- (2) A map f is a \mathcal{P} -fibration if it is a Reedy fibration and for all n , $\pi_n f$ is a fibration of simplicial k -modules or equivalently, $N(\pi_n A) \rightarrow N(\pi_n B)$ is surjective in positive degrees.
- (3) Finally we will say that f is a \mathcal{P} -cofibration if each of the induced latching maps

$$A_n \coprod_{L_n A} L_n B \longrightarrow B_n$$

is a \mathcal{P} -projective cofibration.

By [4, Theorem 3.3; 12, page 19] the \mathcal{P} -fibrations, \mathcal{P} -cofibrations, and \mathcal{P} -weak equivalences form a simplicial cofibrantly generated model structure on $sMod_{Hk}$ which we will call the resolution model structure.

Now the forgetful functor

$$U: E_\infty\text{-}Mod_{Hk} \longrightarrow Mod_{Hk}$$

is a simplicial monadic right Quillen functor. Here a map f of \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebras is a weak equivalence/fibration if and only if Uf is a weak equivalence/fibration. If we let $s\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{op}}$ denote the category of simplicial objects in \mathcal{C} , then the forgetful functor above extends to a simplicial monadic right Quillen functor

$$U: sE_\infty\text{-}Mod_{Hk} \longrightarrow sMod_{Hk},$$

where $sMod_{Hk}$ is equipped with the resolution model structure above [12, Theorem 3.12].

Indeed, since these are simplicial categories, we have a natural path object and by standard arguments with cofibrantly generated model categories (eg Schwede [28, Theorem 3.1]), the only essential point to check is the existence of a fibrant replacement functor. For this purpose one can take the fibrant replacement in the Reedy model structure.

We can regard a given \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebra R as a constant simplicial object and take its cofibrant replacement R_\bullet in the resolution model structure. As in [12, Theorem 3.12], by taking a levelwise weakly equivalent diagram we can further assume, by a process they call “subdivision”, that the underlying degeneracy diagram of R_\bullet is obtained

by a left Kan extension from a levelwise free diagram on a discrete category.² This immediately implies the diagram is Reedy cofibrant which in turn implies that the natural maps $|sk_n R_\bullet| \rightarrow |sk_{n+1} R_\bullet|$ are cofibrations of \mathcal{E}_∞ algebras and that $|R_\bullet|$ is cofibrant.

By mapping into a fibrant \mathcal{E}_∞ -ring spectrum Y , we now obtain a Reedy fibrant cosimplicial space $E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(R_\bullet, Y)$, from which we obtain a corresponding Bousfield–Kan spectral sequence [3]:

$$\pi^s \pi_t E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(R_\bullet, Y) \implies \pi_{t-s} E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(|R_\bullet|, Y).$$

The E_2 term exists because R_\bullet is a simplicial resolution by H -cogroup objects and, as a consequence, the cosimplicial mapping space is an H -space in each degree. By the results of [12, Section 3] we see that $|R_\bullet| \xrightarrow{\sim} R$, so this spectral sequence converges to the desired target.

Now, associated to any operad \mathcal{O} is a monad $T_{\mathcal{O}}$ on Mod_{Hk} such that the categories of algebras over the operad \mathcal{O} is equivalent to the category of algebras over the monad $T_{\mathcal{O}}$. As a functor, $T_{\mathcal{O}}$ takes a module to the free \mathcal{O} -algebra on that module. When the category of \mathcal{O} -algebras admits a model structure induced from Mod_{Hk} and we have a functorial identification of the free algebras, the monad $T_{\mathcal{O}}$ descends to a monad $T_{H_*\mathcal{O}}$ on $ho\text{Mod}_{Hk}$. Since k is a field, the latter category is equivalent to the category of graded k -vector spaces. In our case, $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{E}_\infty$, and the category of $T_{H_*\mathcal{O}}$ -algebras is the category of algebras over the extended Dyer–Lashof algebra which satisfy admissibility relations. Rationally this is just the category of graded commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebras.

Now $\pi_* R$ is naturally an $H_*\mathcal{O}$ -algebra which we can regard as a constant simplicial object in simplicial $H_*\mathcal{O}$ -algebras. Using the machinery of Quillen [25] the category of such objects, $sH_*\mathcal{O}\text{-Alg}$, inherits the structure of a simplicial model category, where the weak equivalences and fibrations are those of the underlying simplicial sets.

By construction of our resolution, R_\bullet has a free underlying degeneracy diagram, so $\pi_* R_\bullet$ has a free underlying degeneracy diagram. It follows from [12, Proposition 4.1] that $\pi_* R_\bullet \rightarrow \pi_* R$ is a cofibrant replacement in $sH_*\mathcal{O}\text{-Alg}$. Moreover, taking homotopy groups levelwise induces an isomorphism

$$(4-1) \quad ho E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(R_\bullet, Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_*\mathcal{O}\text{-Alg}(\pi_* R_\bullet, \pi_* Y).$$

²As explained by Goerss and Schemmerhorn in [13], in the context of simplicial commutative algebras, the subdivided complex can be obtained by taking the canonical cellular replacement arising from the cofibrantly generated resolution model structure on $sE_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}$.

This is the π_0 -analogue of the following equivalence for positive t :

$$\pi_t(E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(R_\bullet, Y), f) \cong \text{ho}(E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk})_Y(R_\bullet, Y^{S^t}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_*\mathcal{O}\text{-Alg}_{\pi_*Y}(\pi_*R_\bullet, \pi_*Y^{S^t}).$$

Now $\pi_*Y^{S^t} \cong \pi_*Y \oplus \pi_{*+t}Y$ as graded modules, and as algebras it is a square zero extension.

Since such square zero extensions represent abelian group objects in the overcategory $H_*\mathcal{O}\text{-Alg}_{\pi_*Y}$,

$$H_*\mathcal{O}\text{-Alg}_{\pi_*Y}(\pi_*R_\bullet, \pi_*Y^{S^t})$$

is a cosimplicial abelian group, which by Dold–Kan corresponds to a cochain complex. Since $\pi_*R_\bullet \rightarrow \pi_*R$ is a cofibrant replacement in $sH_*\mathcal{O}\text{-Alg}$, the s^{th} cohomology group of this complex is, by definition, the s^{th} Quillen cohomology group $H^s_{H_*\mathcal{O}\text{-Alg}}(\pi_*R; \pi_*Y^{S^t})$. Similarly (4-1) defines a cosimplicial set. Applying π^0 , or equivalently, taking the equalizer of d^0 and d^1 , we obtain

$$\pi^0\pi_0 E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(R_\bullet, Y) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_*\mathcal{O}\text{-Alg}(\pi_*R, \pi_*Y).$$

These observations combine to give a complete description of the E_2 term of the Goerss–Hopkins spectral sequence. We will call the groups $\pi^s\pi_t E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(R_\bullet, Y)$ the (s, t) -derived functors of R (with respect to Y).

Now suppose we take an alternative resolution $f: \tilde{R}_\bullet \rightarrow R$, such that f is a resolution weak equivalence and $E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(\tilde{R}_\bullet, Y)$ is a Reedy fibrant diagram of H -spaces. We are interested in the case when \tilde{R}_\bullet is *not* cofibrant in the resolution model structure. Associated to these resolutions we have two spectral sequences

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^s\pi_t E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(R_\bullet, Y) &\implies \pi_{t-s} E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(|R_\bullet|, Y), \\ \pi^s\pi_t E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(\tilde{R}_\bullet, Y) &\implies \pi_{t-s} E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(|\tilde{R}_\bullet|, Y). \end{aligned}$$

It is natural to ask under which hypotheses the spectral sequences agree.

Theorem 4.2 *Suppose $\tilde{R}_\bullet \rightarrow R$ is a resolution weak equivalence satisfying the above conditions. Let $P_\bullet\tilde{R}_n \rightarrow \tilde{R}_n$ be a cofibrant replacement in the resolution model structure. Suppose that for each n and pair (s, t) of positive integers, the cohomotopy groups $\pi^s\pi_t E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(P_\bullet\tilde{R}_n, Y), f$ vanish for all potential basepoints f . Then there is a natural isomorphism between the totalization spectral sequences associated to the cosimplicial spaces obtained by applying $E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(-, Y)$ to \tilde{R}_\bullet and a cofibrant resolution of R . Moreover, this isomorphism induces a weak equivalence between the totalizations.*

Proof Following ideas from homological algebra, to compare these spectral sequences we will construct a biresolution which maps to both. For this we consider the Reedy model structure on simplicial objects in the resolution model structure on $sE_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}$, which we call the Reedy–resolution model structure.³ The first/horizontal simplicial direction we will refer to as the Reedy direction and the second/vertical direction as the resolution direction.

Regard \tilde{R}_\bullet as a constant bisimplicial algebra in the resolution direction. By applying cofibrant replacement and subdivision to the map $\tilde{R}_\bullet \rightarrow R$ we obtain a map of bisimplicial algebras

$$P_\bullet \tilde{R}_\bullet \longrightarrow R_\bullet,$$

which is levelwise free and cofibrant.

So we have a zigzag of diagrams

$$(4-2) \quad \tilde{R}_\bullet \longleftarrow P_\bullet \tilde{R}_\bullet \longrightarrow R_\bullet.$$

After taking diagonalizations and mapping into Y we obtain maps of cosimplicial spaces:

$$(4-3) \quad E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(\tilde{R}_\bullet, Y) \longrightarrow E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(d(P_\bullet \tilde{R}_\bullet), Y) \longleftarrow E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{Hk}(R_\bullet, Y).$$

We want to see that these maps induce isomorphisms of spectral sequences from the E_2 page onward for each choice of potential basepoint f . In particular, we want to see that the $E_2^{0,0}$ terms, which are the sets of potential basepoints and do not depend on any fixed choice of basepoint, are isomorphic. Once we have constructed these equivalences of spectral sequences, we can apply [3, page 73] to see that these spectral sequence isomorphisms induce weak equivalences between their totalizations.

Now the left arrow in (4-2) is a Reedy–resolution weak equivalence by construction and by the dual of [4, Lemma 6.9] the induced map on diagonalizations is a resolution weak equivalence. The diagonal functor from the Reedy–resolution model structure to the resolution model structure also preserves cofibrations by [4, Lemma 6.10]. So after diagonalizing (4-2) the right two objects become resolution cofibrant. In each case, applying subdivision if necessary and using our assumption on \tilde{R}_\bullet , we see that (4-3) is a diagram of Reedy fibrant cosimplicial spaces which are H –spaces in each degree. As a consequence, we see that the associated Bousfield–Kan spectral sequences have well-defined E_2 terms and the maps in (4-3) induce morphisms of spectral sequences once we have chosen a compatible system of basepoints.

³French uses an analogously defined injective-resolution model structure. By using the Reedy variant we can use any of the categories of spectra considered in [12] and not just the combinatorial models. We can also directly apply the results of [4].

Now the induced map $d(P_\bullet \tilde{R}_\bullet) \rightarrow R_\bullet$ is a map over resolution weak equivalences to R and hence a resolution weak equivalence. Since these are both cofibrant in the resolution model structure and the Goerss–Hopkins spectral sequence is invariant under choice of cofibrant resolution [12, page 24], this map induces a morphism of spectral sequences which is an isomorphism at E_2 .

Now we will want to use the “totalization” spectral sequence (see Remark 4.4)

$$(4-4) \quad \pi^v \pi^h \pi_t E_{\infty} \text{-Mod}_{\text{Hk}}(P_\bullet \tilde{R}_\bullet, Y) \implies \pi^{v+h} \pi_t E_{\infty} \text{-Mod}_{\text{Hk}}(d(P_\bullet \tilde{R}_\bullet), Y)$$

whose edge homomorphism

$$\pi^v \pi_t E_{\infty} \text{-Mod}_{\text{Hk}}(\tilde{R}_\bullet, Y) \hookrightarrow \pi^v \pi^h \pi_t E_{\infty} \text{-Mod}_{\text{Hk}}(P_\bullet \tilde{R}_\bullet, Y)$$

is given by the inclusion of the 0th horizontal cohomotopy groups. Here we finally apply our assumption that \tilde{R}_n has no higher derived functors. This implies that the above spectral sequence collapses to the 0th column. So the edge homomorphism gives the desired equivalence

$$\pi^v \pi_t E_{\infty} \text{-Mod}_{\text{Hk}}(\tilde{R}_\bullet, Y) \cong \pi^v \pi_t E_{\infty} \text{-Mod}_{\text{Hk}}(d(P_\bullet \tilde{R}_\bullet), Y)$$

of E_2 terms. □

Remark 4.3 Although we stated Theorem 4.2 in terms of \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebras it should be clear that the arguments above are general and can be applied to other Bousfield–Kan spectral sequences constructed from Bousfield’s resolution model structure such as those in [4, Section 5.8].

Remark 4.4 Although the totalization spectral sequence has appeared previously in the literature, the author does not know of any formal account of it. The construction is standard, but there are a couple of subtleties. With the exception of the part containing π_0 this is a graded sequence of spectral sequences.

First, for each positive t we will construct a different totalization spectral sequence for the bicosimplicial group $\pi_t E_{\infty} \text{-Mod}_{\text{Hk}}(P_\bullet \tilde{R}_\bullet, Y)$. Since in each bidegree we have an H -space, these are bicosimplicial *abelian* groups for each choice of basepoint in tridegree $(0, 0, 0)$. So we can apply the Dold–Kan correspondence to rephrase the construction in terms of bicochain complexes and use the standard spectral sequence converging to the cohomology of the total complex.

There is no accepted definition of the higher cohomotopy of a cosimplicial set. So for $t = 0$, there is only a single defined term on either side of (4-4) and there is no room for differentials. So this “spectral sequence” is just the claim

$$\pi^0 \pi^0 \pi_0 E_{\infty} \text{-Mod}_{\text{Hk}}(P_\bullet \tilde{R}_\bullet, Y) \cong \pi^0 \pi_0 E_{\infty} \text{-Mod}_{\text{Hk}}(d(P_\bullet \tilde{R}_\bullet), Y).$$

This is a general fact about bicosimplicial sets, which we will now verify.

The lower terms of a bicosimplicial set fit into the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X_{00} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{d_a^0} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{-----}} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{-----}} \end{array} & X_{10} \\
 \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \text{---} \\ \downarrow d_c^0 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} d_c^1 \\ \text{---} \\ d_e^0 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \text{---} \\ \downarrow d_b^1 \end{array} \\
 X_{01} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{d_e^0} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{-----}} \\ \xrightarrow{d_e^1} \end{array} & X_{11}
 \end{array}$$

The dashed arrows are the codegeneracies s_j^0 . The claim we would like to verify is that the intersection of the equalizers of the pairs (d_a^0, d_a^1) and (d_c^0, d_c^1) is equal to the equalizer of $(d_e^0 d_c^0, d_e^1 d_c^1)$.

Note that if $d_a^0(x) = d_a^1(x)$ then

$$d_e^0(d_c^0(x)) = d_b^0(d_a^0(x)) = d_b^0(d_a^1(x)) = d_e^1(d_c^0(x)).$$

So the intersection of the equalizers of (d_a^0, d_a^1) and (d_c^0, d_c^1) is in the equalizer of $(d_e^0 d_c^0, d_e^1 d_c^1)$. To see the other containment suppose $d_e^0 d_c^0(x) = d_e^1 d_c^1(x)$. By applying s_e^0 to both sides and using the cosimplicial identities we see that $d_c^0(x) = d_c^1(x)$. The commutativity of the diagram shows that $d_e^0 d_c^0(x) = d_e^1 d_c^1(x)$ implies $d_b^0 d_a^0(x) = d_b^1 d_a^1(x)$. Applying the codegeneracy s_b^0 then shows $d_a^0(x) = d_a^1(x)$.

In homological algebra one can use flat resolutions of a module to compute Tor–groups. We can regard Theorem 4.2 as a nonabelian analogue of this result. This is also a generalization of [4, Theorem 6.2].

To apply Theorem 4.2 we need to find Reedy cofibrant resolutions of homotopy comonoids whose terms have no higher derived functors. It is immediate from the definitions that the bar resolutions for algebras over operads in Mod_{Hk} considered in [15] are levelwise homotopy comonoids and projective in the resolution model structure. It follows that the algebras $B_n R$ appearing in this construction have no higher derived functors. By [15, Proposition 4.11] these resolutions are Reedy cofibrant, so the argument above gives an alternate proof of Proposition 2.5.

Now the unstable Adams spectral sequence of Bousfield–Kan arises from mapping a space X into the cobar cosimplicial resolution $\mathbb{F}_p^{\bullet+1} Y$. This resolution is constructed from the monad \mathbb{F}_p which takes a simplicial set to the free simplicial \mathbb{F}_p –vector space on that simplicial set. To compare the unstable Adams spectral sequence of Bousfield–Kan to the Goerss–Hopkins spectral sequence the first step is to show the following:

- Theorem 4.5** (1) *If X is a connected space of \mathbb{Q} -finite type, then the (s, t) -derived functors of $H\mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{Q}X}$ with respect to any rational \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebra Y vanish for s positive.*
- (2) *If X is a connected space of \mathbb{F}_p -finite type, then the (s, t) -derived functors of $H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^{\mathbb{F}_p X}$ with respect to any \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebra of the form $H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^Y$ vanish for s positive. Moreover the $(0, t)$ -derived functors can be identified with $E_{2,UA}^{0,t}$.*

Proof By the identification in [15, Section 5.2], to prove (1) we have to show the higher André-Quillen cohomology groups of $H^*(\mathbb{Q}X; \mathbb{Q})$ vanish as graded commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebras. These groups will vanish if the cohomology ring is free as a graded commutative algebra. Since X is of finite \mathbb{Q} -type, $\mathbb{Q}X$ is of finite type and weakly equivalent to a product of rational Eilenberg-MacLane spaces. Using Künneth isomorphisms it suffices to show $H^*(K(\mathbb{Q}, n); \mathbb{Q})$ is free as a graded commutative algebra for $n > 0$. This is both easy and classical.

The proof of (2) depends on Mandell’s explicit resolution [19, Section 6] of \mathcal{E}_∞ -algebras of this form and appears in [11, Section 2.3]. □

The functor $\mathcal{T}op^{op} \rightarrow E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}$ which sends a space X to the function spectrum $H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^X$ defines a map of cosimplicial spaces

$$\mathcal{T}op(X, \mathbb{F}_p^{\bullet+1}Y) \longrightarrow E_\infty\text{-Mod}_{H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^{\mathbb{F}_p^{\bullet+1}Y}, H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^X).$$

After replacing $H\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^{\mathbb{F}_p^{\bullet+1}Y}$ with a Reedy cofibrant replacement, we obtain a map from the unstable Adams spectral sequence to the latter spectral sequence which, by Proposition 2.5 and Theorems 4.2 and 4.5, agrees with the Goerss-Hopkins and T -algebra spectral sequences.

Using Theorem 4.5(2) we can identify the E_2 term of the latter spectral sequence with $E_{2,UA}$ as described above and in [11, Section 2.3]. Although the E_2 term of the classical unstable Adams spectral sequence consists of Ext-groups of unstable *coalgebras* over the Steenrod algebra, the map between the spectral sequences is a duality map, and our algebras are of finite type, so we obtain Theorem 2.6.

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