

The spectrum for commutative complex K –theory

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We study commutative complex K –theory, a generalised cohomology theory built from spaces of ordered commuting tuples in the unitary groups. We show that the spectrum for commutative complex K –theory is stably equivalent to the ku –group ring of $BU(1)$ and thus obtain a splitting of its representing space $B_{\text{com}}U$ as a product of all the terms in the Whitehead tower for BU , $B_{\text{com}}U \simeq BU \times BU \langle 4 \rangle \times BU \langle 6 \rangle \times \dots$. As a consequence of the spectrum level identification we obtain the ring of coefficients for this theory. Using the rational Hopf ring for $B_{\text{com}}U$ we describe the relationship of our results with a previous computation of the rational cohomology algebra of $B_{\text{com}}U$. This gives an essentially complete description of the space $B_{\text{com}}U$ introduced by A Adem and J Gómez.

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1 Introduction and results

We describe the unitary variant of commutative K –theory, which was introduced by Adem and Gómez [5]. The definition is based on a variation of the classical infinite loop space BU which represents complex topological K –theory. Recall that if G is a topological group such that the identity element $1_G \in G$ is a nondegenerate basepoint, then a simplicial model for the classifying space BG is the geometric realisation of the nerve N_*G , where G is regarded as a category with one object. Adem, Cohen and Torres-Giese [4] consider a natural subcomplex $B_{\text{com}}G \subset BG$ encoding commutativity in G . It is obtained from BG by restricting to those simplices which are ordered tuples of pairwise *commuting* elements in G . More precisely, let

$$C_k(G) := \{(g_1, \dots, g_k) \in G^k \mid g_i g_j = g_j g_i \text{ for all } 1 \leq i, j \leq k\},$$

considered as a subspace of the product G^k . Then it is easy to see that $C_*(G) \subset N_*G$ is a subsimplicial space. It is common, in fact, to identify $C_k(G)$ with the set of group homomorphisms $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, G)$, where \mathbb{Z}^k is the free abelian group of rank k . Evaluating homomorphisms on the standard basis for \mathbb{Z}^k gives a natural identification $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, G) \cong C_k(G)$ and this induces a topology on $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, G)$.

Definition 1.1 The *classifying space for commutativity* in G is the geometric realisation $B_{\text{com}}G := |k \mapsto \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, G)|$. This construction is natural for homomorphisms of groups and there is a natural inclusion map $i: B_{\text{com}}G \rightarrow BG$.

This paper is concerned with the case $G = U$, where $U = \text{colim}_n U(n)$ is the direct limit of the Lie groups $U(n)$ of unitary $n \times n$ matrices. Recall that BU is an E_∞ -ring space without unit, whose addition and multiplication are induced from the direct sum and the tensor product in the unitary groups, respectively. Adem, Gómez, Lind and Tillmann [6, Theorem 4.1] showed that the same operations induce an E_∞ -ring space structure on $B_{\text{com}}U$ (which is called $B(2, U)$ in the following theorem).

Theorem 1.2 [6] For all $q \geq 2$, the spaces $B(q, U)$, $B(q, \text{SU})$, $B(q, \text{SO})$ and $B(q, O)$ provide a filtration by nonunital E_∞ -ring spaces of the classical nonunital E_∞ -ring spaces BU , BSU , BSO and BO , respectively.

Thus they make the following definition (see Remark 2.12).

Definition 1.3 [6; 5] *Commutative complex K -theory* \tilde{K}_{com}^* is the cohomology theory represented by the E_∞ -ring space $B_{\text{com}}U$.

An intriguing aspect of the construction $B_{\text{com}}G$ is the fact that it can be used to parametrise an additional structure on principal G -bundles. In [5], Adem and Gómez introduce a notion of *transitional commutativity*. Let X be a CW complex. We say that a principal G -bundle $q: P \rightarrow X$ is *transitionally commutative* if there exists an open trivialising cover $\{U_i \mid i \in I\}$ of X and a representing cocycle $\{g_{ij}: U_i \cap U_j \rightarrow G \mid i, j \in I\}$ for $q: P \rightarrow X$ such that for each $x \in X$ the set $\{g_{ij}(x) \mid i, j \in I, g_{ij} \text{ is defined at } x\} \subset G$ is a subset of commuting elements. The authors then show that if G is a Lie group and $f: X \rightarrow BG$ is the classifying map of a principal G -bundle $P \rightarrow X$, then P is *transitionally commutative* if and only if f can be factored, up to homotopy, through $i: B_{\text{com}}G \rightarrow BG$. In particular, this gives $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}^0(X) = [X, B_{\text{com}}U]$ an interpretation as a group of “transitionally commutative structures” on stable isomorphism classes of complex vector bundles over X (see [6, Theorem 5.5]).

The first objective of this paper is to determine the homotopy type of $B_{\text{com}}U$. We will use the deformation K -theory (see Carlsson [10] and Lawson [19]) of free abelian groups to define a spectrum for commutative K -theory. We then apply Lawson’s Bott cofibre sequence in deformation K -theory [20] to determine the homotopy type of this spectrum. Thus our first result is:

Theorem 2.11 *There is a commutative ku -algebra spectrum E which satisfies*

$$\Omega^\infty E \simeq \mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U$$

and an equivalence of commutative ku -algebras $E \simeq ku \wedge BU(1)_+$.

Here ku denotes the connective K -theory spectrum. The space $B_{\text{com}}U$ has an action of U simplexwise by conjugation, and $B_{\text{com}}U // U$ is the resulting homotopy orbit space. A line bundle has a natural “transitionally commutative structure” as $BU(1) = B_{\text{com}}U(1)$. The equivalence in the theorem is induced by embedding $BU(1)$ in the natural way in the space $B_{\text{com}}U$ and then into $\{1\} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U$, corresponding to the inclusion $\{\text{line bundles}\} \subset \{\text{transitionally commutative bundles}\}$. Thus one can say that commutative K -theory is the free ku -algebra theory “generated by line bundles”.

The theorem shows that $\pi_*(E)$ is the connective K -Pontrjagin ring of $BU(1)$. The structure of this ring is well known. Let $x \in ku^2(BU(1))$ be the standard choice of complex orientation for ku -theory and let $y_n \in ku_{2n}(BU(1))$ be dual to $x^n \in ku^{2n}(BU(1))$. Then $ku_*(BU(1))$ is a free $\pi_*(ku)$ -module on generators 1 and y_n for $n \geq 1$. In the algebra $ku_*(BU(1))$, the y_n satisfy certain relations (see Section 2.3).

Corollary 2.13 *The homotopy ring $\pi_*(B_{\text{com}}U)$ is the ideal*

$$(y_n \mid n \geq 1) \subset ku_*(BU(1)).$$

In particular, the homotopy groups of the space $B_{\text{com}}U$ are

$$\pi_{2n}(B_{\text{com}}U) = \mathbb{Z}^n, \quad \pi_{2n+1}(B_{\text{com}}U) = 0$$

for all $n \geq 0$.

We also describe the homotopy ring of $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}$ (see Corollary 3.7).

The inclusion map $i: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU$ induces a natural transformation of multiplicative cohomology theories from commutative to ordinary K -theory. In [6, Theorem 4.2] it is shown that this map has a section by an infinite loop map, so that BU is a direct factor of $B_{\text{com}}U$.

For any G let $E_{\text{com}}G$ denote the homotopy fibre of the map $i: B_{\text{com}}G \rightarrow BG$.

Theorem 1.4 [6, case $q = 2$] *For $G = U, \text{SU}, \text{SO}, O$ and Sp , there is a homotopy split fibration of infinite loop spaces $E_{\text{com}}G \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}G \rightarrow BG$. In particular, there is a splitting of spaces $B_{\text{com}}G \simeq BG \times E_{\text{com}}G$.*

Using the fact that $ku \wedge BU(1)_+$ splits as a wedge of suspensions of ku , we obtain the following strengthening of their theorem for $G = U$ and SU ; let $BU \langle 2n \rangle \rightarrow BU$ denote the $2n-1$ -connected cover of BU .

Theorem 3.4 *There are splittings of $E_\infty\text{-}\mathbb{Z} \times BU$ -modules $B_{\text{com}}U \simeq BU \times E_{\text{com}}U$, and $B_{\text{com}}SU \simeq BSU \times E_{\text{com}}U$, and*

$$E_{\text{com}}U \simeq \prod_{n \geq 2} BU \langle 2n \rangle.$$

Prior to this work, Adem and Gómez had computed the rational cohomology algebra of $B_{\text{com}}U$ by regarding it as the direct limit of all $B_{\text{com}}U(n)$ for $n \geq 1$. It is a polynomial algebra $\mathbb{Q}[z_{a,b} \mid (a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2, b \geq 1]$, where the $z_{a,b}$ are generators of degree $2(a + b)$. Their computation relies on Lie group theory and shows that the classes $z_{a,b}$ are related to *multisymmetric functions* in the same way that the components of the Chern character are related to elementary symmetric polynomials. It seems interesting now to compare the description of the homotopy groups of $B_{\text{com}}U$ via K -homology theory to the description of the cohomology groups via multisymmetric functions. To do this we describe the rational Hopf ring of $B_{\text{com}}U$ in a basis determined by the $z_{a,b}$.

Let $\zeta_{a,b}$ be dual to $z_{a,b}$ and let $[n] \in H_0(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q})$ be the homology class determined by $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. We write \circ for the Hopf ring multiplication.

Theorem 4.4 *The Hopf ring $H_*(\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U, \mathbb{Q})$ is generated by $[1] \otimes 1$, and the classes $[0] \otimes \zeta_{1,0}$ and $[0] \otimes \zeta_{0,1}$ in degree two. In this ring the class $\zeta_{a,b} := [0] \otimes \zeta_{a,b}$ has the presentation*

$$\zeta_{a,b} = \frac{\zeta_{1,0}^{\circ a} \circ \zeta_{0,1}^{\circ b}}{a!b!}, \quad (a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2 - \{(0, 0)\}.$$

Using this theorem we obtain some interesting formulas. Recall the definition of the Stirling numbers of the first and second kind (eg Berge [8]).

Corollary 4.6 *The Hurewicz homomorphism $h: \pi_*(B_{\text{com}}U) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_*(B_{\text{com}}U, \mathbb{Q})$ is determined by the formula*

$$h(y_n) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{s(n, n-j)}{\binom{n}{j}} \zeta_{j,n-j}, \quad n \geq 1,$$

where the $s(n, n-j)$ are the Stirling numbers of the first kind.

We also describe the splitting in [Theorem 3.4](#) on rational cohomology: For $k \geq 1$ let $f_k: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU$ be the composition of the splitting, the projection onto $BU \langle 2k \rangle$ and the covering $BU \langle 2k \rangle \rightarrow BU$. Let $\text{ch}_n \in H^{2n}(B_{\text{com}}U, \mathbb{Q})$ be the n^{th} component of the Chern character.

Corollary 4.7 For all $k \geq 1$ and all $n \geq 1$,

$$n! f_k^*(\text{ch}_n) = k! \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{j} S(n-j, k) z_{j, n-j},$$

where the $S(n-j, k)$ are the Stirling numbers of the second kind.

Finally, we discuss the relationship between the integral cohomology of $B_{\text{com}}U$ and that of $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)$, relying on work in progress with Camarena and Villarreal [\[7\]](#).

The first interesting commutative K -group of spheres is $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}^0(S^4) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$. In the last part of the paper we use cohomology to prove:

Proposition 5.2 The natural map $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ induces an isomorphism

$$\pi_4(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)) \cong \tilde{K}_{\text{com}}^0(S^4),$$

and the map $B_{\text{com}}U(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ is 4-connected.

Outline In [Section 2](#) we use deformation K -theory to represent commutative K -theory by a commutative ku -algebra spectrum, prove [Theorem 2.11](#) and deduce the homotopy ring of $B_{\text{com}}U$. In [Section 3](#) we identify $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}$ as the homotopy fibre of the determinant map, prove [Theorem 3.4](#) and thus identify the homotopy type of $B_{\text{com}}U$ as well as $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}$. We include, furthermore, a brief discussion of cohomology operations in commutative K -theory. In [Section 4](#) we turn to cohomological results. We prove [Theorem 4.4](#), which describes the rational Hopf ring of $B_{\text{com}}U$. We use this to describe the rational Hurewicz map, the splitting of $B_{\text{com}}U$ on rational cohomology, and the canonical map $B_{\text{com}}U(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ on integral cohomology. In [Section 5](#) we prove [Proposition 5.2](#) by constructing classifying maps for transitionally commutative $\text{SU}(2)$ -bundles and computing their characteristic classes. Finally, in the [appendix](#) we offer a description of the inclusion map $B_{\text{com}}G_{\mathbb{1}} \rightarrow BG$ on rational cohomology.

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2 The spectrum for commutative K -theory

In order to analyse the space $B_{\text{com}}U$ we use a model based on the deformation K -theory of free abelian groups.

2.1 Deformation K -theory

Suppose that π is a finitely generated discrete group. We may consider the category $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$ of finite-dimensional unitary representations of π and their isomorphisms. It is naturally a topological category, that is, it has an object and a morphism space such that the domain, codomain, identity and composition maps are all continuous. Indeed, if $S \subset \pi$ is a finite generating set for π , then $\text{Hom}(\pi, U(n))$ can be topologised as a subspace of the product $U(n)^S$. The category $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$ is then the “action groupoid” for the continuous action of the topological group $U(n)$ on $\text{Hom}(\pi, U(n)) \subset U(n)^S$ by conjugation,

$$\mathcal{R}(\pi) = \bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} U(n) \ltimes \text{Hom}(\pi, U(n));$$

see Lawson [19]. In addition, the category $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$ can be given the structure of a permutative category with monoidal product induced by the direct sum of representations.

Definition 2.1 The (unitary) *deformation K -theory* of π is the K -theory of the permutative topological category $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$.

The study of this K -theory was first suggested by Carlsson [10]. Let us write $k^{\text{def}}(\pi)$ for the unitary deformation K -theory spectrum of π . For example, if $\pi = 1$ is the trivial group, then $k^{\text{def}}(1)$ is the K -theory spectrum of the category of finite-dimensional unitary vector spaces and isometries, so it is a model for ku -theory.

In [19], Lawson explains how the tensor product of representations gives $k^{\text{def}}(\pi)$ the structure of a commutative ring spectrum. In fact, he shows that $k^{\text{def}}(\pi)$ is a ku -algebra spectrum via the unit map $ku \simeq k^{\text{def}}(1) \rightarrow k^{\text{def}}(\pi)$ induced by the

homomorphism $\pi \rightarrow 1$. More precisely, he constructs a functor

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{k}^{\text{def}}: \{\text{finitely generated discrete groups}\}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{com-Alg}_{ku},$$

from finitely generated discrete groups and homomorphisms into the category of commutative ku -algebras in symmetric spectra (for background on symmetric spectra see Hovey, Shipley and Smith [16]).

Let us explain this construction in a bit more detail. Let \mathbb{C}^∞ be equipped with the standard inner product. Let Γ^{op} be the category of finite sets with basepoint and based functions between them. Associated to the group π is a Γ -space (Segal [26]) $\mathcal{K}(\pi): \Gamma^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}_*$ which takes a finite pointed set $S \in \Gamma^{\text{op}}$ to the space

$$\mathcal{K}(\pi)(S) := \left\{ (W_a, \rho_a)_{a \in S} \left| \begin{array}{l} W_a \subset \mathbb{C}^\infty \text{ a finite-dimensional inner product space,} \\ \rho_a: \pi \rightarrow U(W_a) \text{ a unitary representation,} \\ W_a \perp W_b \text{ if } a \neq b, W_a = \{0\} \text{ if } a \text{ is the basepoint} \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

The space $\mathcal{K}(\pi)(S)$ is topologised as a subspace of the product

$$\left(\bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} V_n \times_{U(n)} \text{Hom}(\pi, U(n)) \right)^S,$$

where V_n is the ‘‘Stiefel manifold’’ of orthonormal n -frames in \mathbb{C}^∞ and the action of $U(n)$ on $\text{Hom}(\pi, U(n))$ is by isomorphisms of representations (or by conjugation if we identify $\text{Hom}(\pi, U(n))$ with a subspace of a finite product of copies of $U(n)$). Given a morphism $\alpha: S \rightarrow T$ in Γ^{op} , a map $\mathcal{K}(\pi)(\alpha): \mathcal{K}(\pi)(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(\pi)(T)$ can be defined by

$$\mathcal{K}(\pi)(\alpha)((W_a, \rho_a)_{a \in S}) := \left(\bigoplus_{a \in \alpha^{-1}(b)} W_a, \bigoplus_{a \in \alpha^{-1}(b)} \rho_a \right)_{b \in T},$$

which makes sense because the W_a are mutually orthogonal inside \mathbb{C}^∞ . The Γ -space $\mathcal{K}(\pi)$ is special. In fact, it is the Γ -space associated—in the manner described in [26, Section 2]—to the permutative category $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$. Thus the symmetric spectrum associated to $\mathcal{K}(\pi)$ is an Ω -spectrum above the zero space. We denote this spectrum by $\mathcal{K}(\pi)(\mathbb{S})$ (which means $\mathcal{K}(\pi)$ evaluated on the sphere spectrum).

For $k \geq 0$, let $\mathcal{L}((\mathbb{C}^\infty)^{\otimes k}, \mathbb{C}^\infty)$ denote the space of linear isometric embeddings $(\mathbb{C}^\infty)^{\otimes k} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\infty$ with the compact-open topology. Lawson observed that the tensor product of representations yields continuous and natural multiplication maps

$$\mathcal{L}((\mathbb{C}^\infty)^{\otimes k}, \mathbb{C}^\infty)_+ \wedge \underbrace{\mathcal{K}(\pi) \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathcal{K}(\pi)}_k \xrightarrow{\otimes} \mathcal{K}(\pi),$$

where the smash product is formed in the topologically enriched permutative category of Γ -spaces (Lydakis [21]). These multiplication maps can be fed into the machine of Elmendorf and Mandell [13], which associates to $\mathcal{K}(\pi)$ a so-called E_∞ - ku -algebra object in the category of symmetric spectra (to be precise, here symmetric spectra means symmetric spectra of *simplicial sets*). The general theory of [13] allows one to rigidify this spectrum, which then yields the functor $k^{\text{def}}(-)$ in (1). This procedure is described in detail in [19, Section 7]. In particular, the infinite loop space associated to $k^{\text{def}}(\pi)$ is weakly equivalent to $\Omega^\infty \mathcal{K}(\pi)(\mathbb{S})$.

One may also consider the category of isomorphism classes of representations

$$\mathcal{R}(\pi)/\cong = \bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} \text{Hom}(\pi, U(n))/U(n),$$

with only identity morphisms. This is a strictly commutative topological ring under direct sum and tensor product of representations. It gives rise to a Γ -space $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$ and there is an obvious map of Γ -spaces $\mathcal{K}(\pi) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(\pi)$ sending a representation to its isomorphism class.

Definition 2.2 The symmetric spectrum determined by $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$ is called the *deformation representation ring spectrum* of π (Lawson [18]).

The deformation representation ring can be modelled as a commutative $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra in symmetric spectra and is denoted by $R[\pi]$. Via the canonical map $ku \rightarrow H\mathbb{Z}$, the spectrum $R[\pi]$ can also be regarded as a commutative ku -algebra. There is then a natural transformation of functors $k^{\text{def}}(-) \rightarrow R[-]$.

In [20], Lawson shows that $R[\pi]$ is the cofibre of “multiplication by the Bott element” on $k^{\text{def}}(\pi)$. Let $u \in \pi_2(ku)$ be the Bott class. Using the structure of $k^{\text{def}}(\pi)$ as a ku -module, there is a map $u \cdot -$, defined as the composite

$$S^2 \wedge k^{\text{def}}(\pi) \xrightarrow{u \wedge \text{id}} ku \wedge k^{\text{def}}(\pi) \rightarrow k^{\text{def}}(\pi).$$

Theorem 2.3 [20] *There is a homotopy cofibre sequence of ku -modules*

$$\Sigma^2 k^{\text{def}}(\pi) \xrightarrow{u \cdot} k^{\text{def}}(\pi) \rightarrow R[\pi],$$

where the first map is “multiplication by the Bott element”.

2.2 The spectrum $\mathbf{k}^{\text{def}}(\mathbb{Z}^*)$

We now define a spectrum for $B_{\text{com}}U$. For this it is convenient to corepresent the simplicial space $k \mapsto \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U)$. Let F_k denote the free group on k generators x_1, \dots, x_k .

Definition 2.4 Define a cosimplicial group $F_*: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Grp}$ with coface maps

$$d^i: F_{k-1} \rightarrow F_k, \quad d^i x_j = \begin{cases} x_j & \text{if } j < i, \\ x_j x_{j+1} & \text{if } j = i, \\ x_{j+1} & \text{if } j > i, \end{cases}$$

for $0 \leq i \leq k$ and $k > 0$ and codegeneracy maps $s^i: F_{k+1} \rightarrow F_k$ given by

$$s^i x_j = \begin{cases} x_j & \text{if } j < i + 1, \\ 1 & \text{if } j = i + 1, \\ x_{j-1} & \text{if } j > i + 1, \end{cases}$$

for $0 \leq i \leq k$ and $k \geq 0$. Another cosimplicial group \mathbb{Z}^* sending $k \mapsto \mathbb{Z}^k$ is defined by simplexwise abelianisation of F_* . It comes with a morphism $F_* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^*$.

It is easily verified that the composite $\text{Hom}(F_*, U) := \text{Hom}(-, U) \circ F_*$ is the simplicial bar construction for U , and $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^*, U)$ is the simplicial space whose realisation is $B_{\text{com}}U$. The morphism of cosimplicial groups $F_* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^*$ induces the canonical map $i: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU$.

The composition of \mathbb{Z}^* with $\mathbf{k}^{\text{def}}(-)$ defines a simplicial ku -algebra $k \mapsto \mathbf{k}^{\text{def}}(\mathbb{Z}^k)$, which we denote by $\mathbf{k}^{\text{def}}(\mathbb{Z}^*)$. Since the geometric realisation of simplicial symmetric spectra commutes with smash products and coequalisers up to natural isomorphism, the spectrum $|\mathbf{k}^{\text{def}}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|$ inherits the structure of a commutative ku -algebra from the deformation K -theory spectra $\mathbf{k}^{\text{def}}(\mathbb{Z}^k)$.

Definition 2.5 Define the commutative ku -algebra $E := |\mathbf{k}^{\text{def}}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|$.

Recall that the deformation K -theory spectrum $\mathbf{k}^{\text{def}}(\mathbb{Z}^k)$ comes from a Γ -space $\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)$. The assignment $k \mapsto \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)$ defines a simplicial Γ -space. Let $|\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|$ be the Γ -space whose value on a finite set $S \in \Gamma^{\text{op}}$ is the geometric realisation $|\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|(S) := |k \mapsto \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)(S)|$.

Lemma 2.6 *There is a zigzag of stable equivalences between E and the symmetric spectrum associated to the Γ -space $|\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|$.*

Proof Let Sing denote the singular complex functor from topological spaces to simplicial sets. The rigidification in [19, Section 7] produces a zigzag of stable equivalences between $k^{\text{def}}(\mathbb{Z}^k)$ and the symmetric spectrum associated to the Γ -space $\text{Sing} \circ \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)$. Furthermore, the maps in the zigzag are natural with respect to homomorphisms of groups, so there is a zigzag of maps of simplicial symmetric spectra

$$(\text{Sing} \circ \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*))(\mathbb{S}) \leftarrow \dots \rightarrow k^{\text{def}}(\mathbb{Z}^*)$$

which are stable equivalences in each simplicial degree. By Shipley’s realisation lemma [27, Corollary 4.1.6], this induces a stable equivalence on geometric realisations, ie between E and $|\text{Sing} \circ \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|(\mathbb{S})$. By adjunction, we have a map $|\text{Sing} \circ \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|(\mathbb{S}) \rightarrow |\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|(\mathbb{S})$, which we need to show is a stable equivalence. Since both spectra are Ω -spectra above the zero space, it suffices to check that the map on level-one spaces, $|\text{Sing} \circ \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|(S^1) \rightarrow |\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|(S^1)$, is a weak homotopy equivalence. The map is a weak equivalence in every simplicial degree, so the result follows from May [22, Theorem A.4] and the fact that $k \mapsto \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)(S^1)$ is a proper simplicial space (see Lemma 2.7). □

Lemma 2.7 *The simplicial space $k \mapsto \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)(S^1)$ is proper.*

Proof Let $m^+ \in \Gamma^{\text{op}}$ be the set $\{0, 1, \dots, m\}$ with 0 as basepoint. We first show that for fixed $m \geq 0$ the simplicial space $k \mapsto \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)(m^+)$ is proper. Let V_n be the Stiefel manifold of orthonormal n -frames in \mathbb{C}^∞ . By definition, $\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)(m^+)$ is a disjoint union over spaces of the form

$$V_n \times_{U(n_1) \times \dots \times U(n_m)} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(n_1)) \times \dots \times \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(n_m)),$$

where the n_i are nonnegative integers with $\sum_{i=1}^m n_i = n$. Let $\underline{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_m)$ and write $U(\underline{n}) = U(n_1) \times \dots \times U(n_m)$. Let $S_k \subset \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(\underline{n}))$ be the space of degenerate k -simplices in the simplicial space $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^*, U(\underline{n}))$. It was proved by Adem, Cohen and Gómez [3, Theorem 4.8] — in their notation, we choose $G = U(\underline{n})$, $K = 1$ and $r = 1$ — that the pair of spaces $(\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(\underline{n})), S_k)$ is a strong $U(\underline{n})$ -equivariant NDR pair. It follows that the pair $(V_n \times_{U(\underline{n})} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(\underline{n})), V_n \times_{U(\underline{n})} S_k)$ is strongly NDR and, therefore, $k \mapsto \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)(m^+)$ is proper.

Let $\Delta^1/\partial\Delta^1$ be the simplicial circle with $m + 1$ simplices in degree m . For every fixed $k \geq 0$, $\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)(\Delta^1/\partial\Delta^1)$ is a simplicial space, in which the degeneracy maps $\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)(m^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)(m+1^+)$ are inclusions of connected components, thus closed cofibrations. It follows that the bisimplicial space $\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)(\Delta^1/\partial\Delta^1)$ is proper in the

simplicial direction of \mathbb{Z}^* and good in the simplicial direction of the circle. Now we use the fact that levelwise cofibrations between good simplicial spaces induce a cofibration on realisations (eg Warner [30, Section 14-5]) to see that if we realise first in the “good” direction, the resulting simplicial space $k \mapsto \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)(S^1)$ is proper. \square

Lemma 2.8 *There is a weak equivalence $\Omega^\infty|\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|(\mathbb{S}) \simeq \mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U//U$.*

Proof The Γ -space $|\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|$ is the one associated to the permutative category

$$(2) \quad \bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} U(n) \ltimes B_{\text{com}}U(n),$$

which is the action groupoid for the action of $U(n)$ on $B_{\text{com}}U(n)$ by conjugation. The infinite loop space $\Omega^\infty|\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|(\mathbb{S}) = \Omega|\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|(S^1)$ is then the group completion of the classifying space of (2). The classifying space of (2) is the homotopy orbit $\bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} B_{\text{com}}U(n)//U(n)$, so by the group-completion theorem of McDuff and Segal [23] we get a map

$$\mathbb{Z} \times \text{tel}_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_{\text{com}}U(n)//U(n) \rightarrow \Omega^\infty|\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|(\mathbb{S}),$$

which is an integer homology equivalence. In fact, it is a weak equivalence, because the telescope is simply connected: for all $n \geq 1$, the space $B_{\text{com}}U(n)//U(n)$ is simply connected, because it is the geometric realisation of a simplicial space with only one vertex and a connected space of 1-simplices. Finally, $\text{tel}_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_{\text{com}}U(n)//U(n) \simeq B_{\text{com}}U//U$. This follows by first commuting the telescope with geometric realisation, then replacing the telescope by a colimit (using the fact that the maps $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(n)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(n+1))$ are cofibrations), and finally identifying $\text{colim}_n \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(n)) \cong \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U)$, since \mathbb{Z}^k is finitely generated. \square

We now identify the spectrum E .

Lemma 2.9 *There is a stable equivalence of commutative $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras*

$$|R[\mathbb{Z}^*]| \simeq H\mathbb{Z} \wedge BU(1)_+.$$

Proof Fix $k \geq 0$. The symmetric spectrum $R[\mathbb{Z}^k]$ is determined by the Γ -space associated to the abelian semiring $\bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(n))/U(n)$. The spectral theorem implies that there is a natural homeomorphism

$$(3) \quad \bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(n))/U(n) \cong \text{SP}^\infty(U(1)_+^k),$$

where $\text{SP}^\infty(U(1)_+^k)$ is the free abelian monoid generated by the space $U(1)^k$ with a disjoint basepoint as the additive unit (for a proof of (3) see eg Adem, Cohen and Gómez [3, Theorem 6.1]). There is a multiplication map $U(1)_+^k \wedge U(1)_+^k \cong (U(1)^k \times U(1)^k)_+ \rightarrow U(1)_+^k$ using the group structure of $U(1)^k$. This defines a multiplication map

$$\text{SP}^\infty(U(1)_+^k) \wedge \text{SP}^\infty(U(1)_+^k) \rightarrow \text{SP}^\infty(U(1)_+^k)$$

via $(\sum_i n_i x_i) \wedge (\sum_k m_k y_k) \mapsto \sum_{i,k} n_i m_k x_i y_k$, making $\text{SP}^\infty(U(1)_+^k)$ into an abelian semiring in such a way that (3) is an isomorphism of semirings. By the theorem of Dold and Thom [12, Satz 6.10], $\text{SP}^\infty(U(1)_+^k)$ represents the reduced integral Pontrjagin ring of $U(1)_+^k$. The commutative ring spectrum associated to $\text{SP}^\infty(U(1)_+^k)$ is stably equivalent to $H\mathbb{Z} \wedge U(1)_+^k$ as an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra. The stable equivalence $|R[\mathbb{Z}^*]| \simeq H\mathbb{Z} \wedge BU(1)_+$ follows from this after geometric realisation. \square

Corollary 2.10 *There is a homotopy cofibre sequence of ku -modules*

$$\Sigma^2 E \xrightarrow{u} E \xrightarrow{\lambda} H\mathbb{Z} \wedge BU(1)_+,$$

in which the first map is multiplication by the Bott element.

Proof This follows from Theorem 2.3 applied to \mathbb{Z}^* and geometric realisation, in view of Lemma 2.9. \square

We can now prove the main result of this section:

Theorem 2.11 *There is a commutative ku -algebra spectrum E which satisfies*

$$\Omega^\infty E \simeq \mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U$$

and a stable equivalence of commutative ku -algebras $E \simeq ku \wedge BU(1)_+$.

Proof The first part follows directly from Lemmas 2.6 and 2.8.

There is a map of commutative ring spectra $j: \Sigma^\infty BU(1)_+ \rightarrow E$ which is induced by the canonical map $BU(1) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$. Recall from Section 2.1 that if $S \in \Gamma^{\text{op}}$, then a point in the space $\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)(S)$ is an S -indexed tuple $(W_a, \rho_a)_{a \in S}$ of finite-dimensional mutually orthogonal inner product spaces $W_a \subset \mathbb{C}^\infty$ with representations $\rho_a: \mathbb{Z}^k \rightarrow U(W_a)$ on them. Now let $\Gamma_{U(1)^k}$ be the Γ -space which is obtained from $\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)$ by specifying in addition the data of an unordered orthonormal frame $\{w_{a,1}, \dots, w_{a,n_a}\} \subset W_a$, where

$n_a = \dim W_a$ for each $a \in S$, so that the representation ρ_a is diagonal with respect to this frame. The Γ -space $\Gamma_{U(1)^k}$ has as underlying H -space

$$\Gamma_{U(1)^k}(\mathbf{1}^+) = \bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} V_n \times_{\Sigma_n} (U(1)^k)^n,$$

the free E_∞ -algebra on the space $U(1)^k$. Moreover, it has multiplication maps induced from tensor product and thus leads to the group ring spectrum $\Gamma_{U(1)^k}(\mathbb{S}) = \Sigma^\infty U(1)_+^k$. There is now an obvious forgetful map of Γ -spaces $\Gamma_{U(1)^k} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Z}^k)$, yielding a map of commutative ring spectra $\Sigma^\infty U(1)_+^k \rightarrow \mathbf{k}^{\text{def}}(\mathbb{Z}^k)$. The map $j: \Sigma^\infty BU(1)_+ \rightarrow E$ is then induced on geometric realisations.

The composite map $\Sigma^\infty BU(1)_+ \xrightarrow{j} E \xrightarrow{\lambda} H\mathbb{Z} \wedge BU(1)_+$ is easily seen to be the natural one, representing the stable Hurewicz map for $BU(1)$. Since E is a ku -algebra, j extends over the free ku -algebra $ku \wedge BU(1)_+$. Thus we obtain a sequence

$$ku \wedge BU(1)_+ \xrightarrow{j'} E \xrightarrow{\lambda} H\mathbb{Z} \wedge BU(1)_+,$$

whose composite is the smash product of the canonical map $ku \rightarrow H\mathbb{Z}$ with $BU(1)_+$. If we combine this with [Corollary 2.10](#), we obtain a map of homotopy cofibre sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Sigma^2 ku \wedge BU(1)_+ & \longrightarrow & ku \wedge BU(1)_+ & \longrightarrow & H\mathbb{Z} \wedge BU(1)_+ \\ \downarrow \Sigma^2 j' & & \downarrow j' & & \parallel \\ \Sigma^2 E & \longrightarrow & E & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & H\mathbb{Z} \wedge BU(1)_+ \end{array}$$

where the top cofibring is obtained from the Bott periodicity sequence by smashing with $BU(1)_+$. Inductively, using the five lemma, we see that j' induces an isomorphism of homotopy groups, hence is a stable equivalence. □

Remark 2.12 It appears that either the space $B_{\text{com}}U$ or $\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U$ is the natural output of a multiplicative infinite loop space machine, but not $\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U$. We therefore prefer to think of commutative K -theory \tilde{K}_{com}^* as being represented by the space $B_{\text{com}}U$, even though this does not quite agree with the definitions in [6], where $\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U$ is taken to represent the unreduced K -theory.

2.3 The homotopy groups of $B_{\text{com}}U$

The structure of the K -homology ring $ku_*(BU(1))$ is well known. If we think of BU as the second term in an Ω -spectrum for ku , then the canonical map $BU(1) \rightarrow BU$ determines a class $x \in ku^2(BU(1))$. Let $y_n \in ku_{2n}(BU(1))$ be dual to $x^n \in ku^{2n}(BU(1))$.

Let $\mathbb{Z}[u] \cong \pi_*(ku)$ be the coefficient ring for ku -theory. It follows from the Atiyah–Hirzebruch spectral sequence that $ku_*(BU(1))$ is a free $\mathbb{Z}[u]$ -module on the generators 1 and y_n for $n \geq 1$ (see eg Adams [1, Lemma 2.14]).

Multiplicatively, the y_n satisfy certain relations which are similar to those in a divided polynomial algebra, but “twisted” by the Bott element. From Ravenel and Wilson [25, Theorem 3.4] we can get the following compact description: Consider the formal power series

$$y(t) := 1 + \sum_{n \geq 1} y_n t^n \in ku_*(BU(1))[[t]].$$

Then the relations in $ku_*(BU(1))$ are equivalent to the identity of power series

$$(4) \quad y(s)y(t) = y(s + t + ust).$$

Note that $s + t + ust$ is the multiplicative formal group law for ku -theory. For example, (4) yields the relations

$$(5) \quad y_1 y_n = (n + 1)y_{n+1} + nuy_n$$

for all $n \geq 1$, but these are not the only ones (over \mathbb{Q} , all relations are generated by (5)).

By Theorem 2.11, $ku_*(BU(1))$ describes the homotopy ring of $\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U$. We now have the standard homotopy fibre sequence

$$(6) \quad B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{Z} \times BU.$$

Since the basepoint of $B_{\text{com}}U$ is fixed by the conjugation action of U , the map p in (6) has a section $\mathbb{Z} \times BU \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U$, thus it is surjective on homotopy groups. Since the inclusion of the fibre is a map of additive and multiplicative H -spaces, this shows that $\pi_*(B_{\text{com}}U) \subset \pi_*(\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U)$ is a subring. On homotopy groups, p corresponds to the map $ku_*(BU(1)) \rightarrow ku_*(\text{pt}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[u]$ induced by $BU(1) \rightarrow \text{pt}$, which sends all the y_n to zero and is the identity on u . This proves:

Corollary 2.13 *The homotopy ring $\pi_*(B_{\text{com}}U)$ is the ideal*

$$(y_n \mid n \geq 1) \subset ku_*(BU(1)).$$

In particular, the homotopy groups of the space $B_{\text{com}}U$ are

$$\pi_{2n}(B_{\text{com}}U) = \mathbb{Z}^n, \quad \pi_{2n+1}(B_{\text{com}}U) = 0$$

for all $n \geq 0$.

A similar description applies to the homotopy ring of $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}$, which we determine at the end of Section 3.

3 The homotopy types of $B_{\text{com}}U$ and $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}$

Recall that the space $E_{\text{com}}G$ is defined to be the homotopy fibre of $i: B_{\text{com}}G \rightarrow BG$. It is also the total space of the universal transitionally commutative G -bundle over $B_{\text{com}}G$. The main result of the present section identifies the homotopy type of $E_{\text{com}}G$ for $G = U$ and SU (the two are equivalent; see Remark 3.6).

Adem, Gómez, Lind and Tillmann [6, Theorem 4.2] prove that the map $i: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU$ admits a section up to homotopy $s: BU \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$, which is also an infinite loop map. As a consequence, the authors obtain a splitting of infinite loop spaces

$$B_{\text{com}}U \simeq BU \times E_{\text{com}}U.$$

This situation is quite different from the case of a compact Lie group G , where one usually gets a splitting of $B_{\text{com}}G$ only after looping once (Adem, Cohen and Torres-Giese [4, Theorem 6.3]). And indeed, the construction of the section $s: BU \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ makes explicit use of the loop space structure on $B_{\text{com}}U$.

In order to understand the map $i: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU$ on the spectrum level we use an auxiliary spectrum F . Recall from Definition 2.4 the cosimplicial group F_* . Define $F := |k^{\text{def}}(F_*)|$ and let $\iota: E \rightarrow F$ be the map induced by the morphism of cosimplicial groups $F_* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^*$. Then ι realises the map of spaces $i: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU$ as a map of ku -algebras. Indeed, $\Omega^\infty F \simeq \mathbb{Z} \times BU//U$ and the map $\Omega^\infty \iota: \Omega^\infty E \rightarrow \Omega^\infty F$ is the extension of i over the homotopy orbit. There is a homotopy fibre sequence

$$(7) \quad BU \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times BU//U \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times BU,$$

which is split by a map (of E_∞ -ring spaces) $r: \mathbb{Z} \times BU \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times BU//U$ using the U -fixed basepoint of BU . Let $x \in \pi_2(F)$ and $u \in \pi_2(F)$ be the classes determined by the Bott element of the fibre and the base of this homotopy fibre sequence, respectively.

Lemma 3.1 *The homotopy ring of F is $\pi_*(F) \cong \mathbb{Z}[u, x]/(x^2 - ux)$.*

Proof The following fact will be useful. Let G be a group acting on itself via conjugation. This action induces a simplicial action of G on the nerve N_*G , hence on BG , whose homotopy orbit $BG//G$ can be regarded as the classifying space of the semidirect product $G \rtimes G$. The shear map $G \rtimes G \rightarrow G \times G$ sending $(g, h) \mapsto (gh, h)$ gives an isomorphism with the direct product, thus showing that $BG//G \cong BG \times BG$.

In the special case $G = U(n)$, the shear isomorphism commutes with direct sum and tensor product. Thus, the induced homeomorphism

$$\bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} BU(n) // U(n) \xrightarrow{\cong} \bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} BU(n) \times BU(n)$$

is compatible with the additive and multiplicative H -spaces structures on both the domain and target, where on the target space the H -space structures are the ones defined factorwise. After group completion we obtain a homotopy equivalence

$$\sigma: \mathbb{Z} \times BU // U \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z} \times BU \times BU,$$

which is in addition a map of H -rings (that is, a ring in the homotopy category). The homotopy ring of $\mathbb{Z} \times BU \times BU$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}[b, c]/(bc)$, where b and c are the Bott classes corresponding to the two factors of BU .

Let $l: BU \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times BU // U$ be the inclusion of the fibre, ie the first arrow in (7). Restricting to the components of the basepoints we obtain a homotopy commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} BU \times BU & \xrightarrow{r \times l} & BU // U \times BU // U & \xrightarrow{\oplus} & BU // U \\ \downarrow \Delta \times \text{id} & & & & \simeq \downarrow \sigma \\ BU \times BU \times BU & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \oplus} & & & BU \times BU \end{array}$$

We write σ_* for the map induced by σ on homotopy groups. The diagram shows that $\sigma_*(u) = b + c$ and $\sigma_*(x) = c$. Therefore, $\sigma_*(ux) = \sigma_*(x^2) = c^2$, so $ux = x^2$. We also see that, as a ring, $\pi_*(F)$ is generated by u and x . From counting ranks we see that $ux = x^2$ is the only relation and therefore $\pi_*(F) \cong \mathbb{Z}[u, x]/(ux - x^2)$, as claimed. □

Remark 3.2 If X_* is a simplicial space, we write $F_k |X_*| \subset |X_*|$ for the simplicial k -skeleton of $|X_*|$, that is, for the image of $\bigsqcup_{n \leq k} X_n \times \Delta^n$ in the geometric realisation. We can apply the same construction to the terms in a simplicial spectrum. In [20], Lawson determines the unitary deformation K -theory of free groups. He finds that $k^{\text{def}}(F_k) \simeq ku \vee \bigvee^k \Sigma ku$ as ku -modules. From this one can deduce that the inclusion of the simplicial 1-skeleton $F_1 |k^{\text{def}}(F_*)| \rightarrow |k^{\text{def}}(F_*)| = F$ is an equivalence of ku -modules (eg by comparing spectral sequences). As $F_1 |k^{\text{def}}(F_*)| = F_1 |k^{\text{def}}(\mathbb{Z}^*)|$, this inclusion factors through the commutative K -theory spectrum E . The resulting ku -module map $F \simeq F_1 |k^{\text{def}}(F_*)| \rightarrow E$ can be viewed as a spectrum-level version of the splitting map $s: BU \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ constructed in [6].

Lemma 3.3 *There is a diagram of ku -modules*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigvee_{n \geq 0} \Sigma^{2n} ku & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{f} & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \iota \\ ku \vee \Sigma^2 ku & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{f'} & F \end{array}$$

commuting up to homotopy, where the two horizontal maps are stable equivalences and the left vertical map collapses the summands $\Sigma^{2n} ku$ for $n \geq 2$.

Proof The splitting of $ku \wedge BU(1)_+$ as a wedge of suspensions of ku is well known. Recall that $\pi_*(E) \cong ku_*(BU(1))$ is a free $\mathbb{Z}[u]$ -module on generators $y_0 := 1$ and y_n for $n \geq 1$. Using the structure of E as a ku -module we can define for every $n \geq 0$ a ku -module map $f_n: \Sigma^{2n} ku \rightarrow E$ to be the composite

$$S^{2n} \wedge ku \xrightarrow{y_n \wedge \text{id}} E \wedge ku \xrightarrow{\text{mult.}} E.$$

The coproduct over the f_n defines the top horizontal map in the diagram,

$$\bigvee_{n \geq 0} f_n: \bigvee_{n \geq 0} \Sigma^{2n} ku \rightarrow E,$$

which is a π_* -isomorphism by construction, thus a stable equivalence. The equivalence $f': ku \vee \Sigma^2 ku \rightarrow F$ is defined similarly, using the homotopy class $x \in \pi_2(F)$ and the structure of the homotopy ring described in Lemma 3.1. Let us write ι_* for the map induced by ι on homotopy groups. To see that the diagram commutes up to homotopy, we first note that $\iota_*(y_1) = x$, by definition of y_1 , x and ι . Using Lemma 3.1 and inducting over the multiplicative relations in (5), we see that $\iota_*(y_n) = 0$ for all $n \geq 2$. This shows that $\iota \circ f$ factors, up to homotopy, through f' in the way displayed in the diagram. □

Let $BU \langle 2n \rangle \rightarrow BU$ denote the $2n-1$ -connected cover of BU , that is, $\pi_*(BU \langle 2n \rangle) = 0$ for $* \leq 2n-1$ and the map to BU induces an isomorphism $\pi_*(BU \langle 2n \rangle) \cong \pi_*(BU)$ for $* \geq 2n$. The main result of this section is:

Theorem 3.4 *There are splittings of $E_\infty\text{-}\mathbb{Z} \times BU$ -modules $B_{\text{com}}U \simeq BU \times E_{\text{com}}U$, and $B_{\text{com}}SU \simeq BSU \times E_{\text{com}}U$, and*

$$E_{\text{com}}U \simeq \prod_{n \geq 2} BU \langle 2n \rangle.$$

Proof Let $\eta: ku \rightarrow E$ be the ku -algebra unit. The ku -module spectrum $b_{\text{com}}u := \text{hcofib}(\eta)$ satisfies $\Omega^\infty b_{\text{com}}u \simeq B_{\text{com}}U$. Moreover, by Lemma 3.3 there is a splitting of

ku -modules $b_{\text{com}}u \simeq \bigvee_{n \geq 1} \Sigma^{2n}ku$ such that the map $i: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU$ corresponds to the projection onto the Σ^2ku -summand. The infinite loop space associated to $\Sigma^{2n}ku$ is the $2n^{\text{th}}$ term in an Ω -spectrum for ku , ie the $2n-1$ -connected cover $BU\langle 2n \rangle$ of BU . Thus, applying Ω^∞ we obtain a splitting of $E_\infty\text{-}\mathbb{Z} \times BU$ -modules

$$B_{\text{com}}U \simeq \prod_{n \geq 1} BU\langle 2n \rangle$$

such that $E_{\text{com}}U = \text{hofib}(i)$ corresponds to the factors with $n \geq 2$.

The splitting for $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}$ is obtained in a similar way. Modifying the constructions in Section 2, we obtain a ku -algebra E' with $\Omega^\infty E' \simeq \mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}\text{SU} // U$ and a morphism of ku -algebras $E' \rightarrow E$ induced by the inclusion $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU} \subset B_{\text{com}}U$. Corollary 3.7 below shows that $\pi_*(E')$ is a $\mathbb{Z}[u]$ -submodule of $\pi_*(E)$ generated by $1, uy_1$ and y_n for $n \geq 2$. □

Lemma 3.5 and Corollary 3.7 complete the proof of Theorem 3.4. Let $j: \text{SU}(n) \rightarrow U(n)$ be the inclusion and let $\det: U(n) \rightarrow U(1)$ be the determinant map.

Lemma 3.5 *For every $1 \leq n \leq \infty$ there is a homotopy fibre sequence*

$$B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n) \xrightarrow{B_{\text{com}}(j)} B_{\text{com}}U(n) \xrightarrow{B_{\text{com}}(\det)} BU(1).$$

For $n = \infty$, $B_{\text{com}}(j)$ is a map of nonunital E_∞ -ring spaces and $B_{\text{com}}(\det): B_{\text{com}}U_\oplus \rightarrow BU(1)$ is an infinite loop map.

Proof Fix an integer $n \geq 1$. We consider the n -sheeted covering map

$$q: U(1) \times \text{SU}(n) \rightarrow U(n), \quad (z, A) \mapsto zA,$$

with covering group the cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. Let $k \geq 1$. Applying the functor $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, -)$ gives a sequence of maps

$$\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(1) \times \text{SU}(n)) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, q)} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(n)).$$

By Adem and Cohen [2, Corollary 2.4], the space $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(n))$ is path-connected for all k and n . Thus a result of Goldman [14, Lemma 2.2] shows that $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, q)$ is a covering map with covering group $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^k$. The resulting covering sequence fits into a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^k & \longrightarrow & U(1)^k \times \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, \text{SU}(n)) & \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, q)} & \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(n)) \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow \text{pr}_1 & & \downarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, \det) \\
 (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^k & \longrightarrow & U(1)^k & \xrightarrow{p_n^{\times k}} & U(1)^k
 \end{array}$$

The bottom row is the k -fold cartesian product of the covering map $p_n: U(1) \rightarrow U(1)$ sending $z \mapsto z^n$. Since both rows are homotopy fibre sequences, the right-hand square is homotopy cartesian. Taking vertical homotopy fibres yields a homotopy fibre sequence

$$\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, \text{SU}(n)) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, j)} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, U(n)) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, \det)} U(1)^k.$$

Each term in the sequence forms a levelwise path-connected simplicial space when k varies. The theorem of Bousfield and Friedlander [9, Theorem B.4] implies now that

$$(8) \quad B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n) \xrightarrow{B_{\text{com}}(j)} B_{\text{com}}U(n) \xrightarrow{B_{\text{com}}(\det)} BU(1)$$

is a homotopy fibre sequence. Here we use the fact that the simplicial spaces are good, so that we can replace them up to weak equivalence by the diagonals of bisimplicial sets. This proves the lemma for $1 \leq n < \infty$. The maps in (8) are natural with respect to the standard maps $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n+1)$ and $B_{\text{com}}U(n) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U(n+1)$. Passing to homotopy colimits as $n \rightarrow \infty$ proves the case $n = \infty$. The second statement is clear, because the inclusion maps $\text{SU}(n) \hookrightarrow U(n)$ are compatible with block sum and tensor product. □

Remark 3.6 Lemma 3.5 implies that for all $n \geq 1$ the inclusion $\text{SU}(n) \hookrightarrow U(n)$ induces a weak equivalence $E_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n) \simeq E_{\text{com}}U(n)$. Indeed, comparing (8) to the homotopy fibre sequence $B\text{SU}(n) \rightarrow BU(n) \xrightarrow{B(\det)} BU(1)$ and extending one term to the left, we obtain a map of homotopy fibre sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 U(1) & \longrightarrow & B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n) & \longrightarrow & B_{\text{com}}U(n) \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow i & & \downarrow i \\
 U(1) & \longrightarrow & B\text{SU}(n) & \longrightarrow & BU(n)
 \end{array}$$

showing that the right-hand square is a homotopy pullback. Taking homotopy fibres vertically shows that there is a weak equivalence $E_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n) \simeq E_{\text{com}}U(n)$.

The determinant map $B_{\text{com}}(\det): B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU(1)$ factors through BU and induces an isomorphism on second homotopy groups. From the long exact sequence of homotopy

groups for $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU} \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU(1)$ we see that $\pi_*(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}) \subset \pi_*(B_{\text{com}}U)$ is a subring, only missing the class $y_1 \in \pi_2(B_{\text{com}}U)$.

Corollary 3.7 *The homotopy ring $\pi_*(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU})$ is the subring of $\pi_*(B_{\text{com}}U)$ given by the ideal $(uy_1, y_n \mid n \geq 2) \subset ku_*(BU(1))$.*

We finish this section with a remark about cohomology operations.

Operations There are a couple of interesting cohomology operations which can be defined as self-maps of $B_{\text{com}}U$. They were first defined and discussed in more detail in Gritschacher [15].

Clearly, we have complex conjugation $\psi^{-1}: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$, but there are also involutions ϕ^t induced by transposition $A \mapsto A^t$ and ϕ^{-1} induced by taking inverses $A \mapsto A^{-1}$ for $A \in U$. All these operations are compatible with direct sum and tensor product, so they induce stable multiplicative cohomology operations on $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}^*(-)$. It is not difficult to see that they extend to operations on E . Under the equivalence $E \simeq ku \wedge BU(1)_+$ they can be identified with more familiar operations: complex conjugation ψ^{-1} corresponds to complex conjugation on both ku and $BU(1)_+$, transposition ϕ^t corresponds to complex conjugation only on ku and leaves $BU(1)_+$ fixed, and ϕ^{-1} is complex conjugation on $BU(1)_+$ and the identity on ku . This way one could easily compute their effect on the homotopy groups of $B_{\text{com}}U$, but we will not use them in this paper.

More generally than ϕ^{-1} , one has an operation $\phi^k: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ for every integer $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ induced from the k^{th} power map $A \mapsto A^k$ in the unitary groups. In terms of vector bundles, it represents the operation which takes a commuting cocycle to its k^{th} power. Recall that $B_{\text{com}}U = |\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^*, U)|$. The map ϕ^k is then the map induced by the endomorphism of \mathbb{Z}^* which is multiplication by k in every simplicial degree. It is obvious then that ϕ^k extends to a ku -algebra operation on E . Under the equivalence with $ku \wedge BU(1)_+$, it is the map induced by the k^{th} power map in $BU(1)_+$.

These “wanna-be” Adams operations can be quite useful. In [15] they were used to determine the homotopy ring $\pi_*(E)$ from the cofibre sequence in Corollary 2.10. They also show that the canonical map $i: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU$ cannot have a section which is an infinite loop map and a map of multiplicative H -spaces at the same time. Indeed, first note that $\phi^k(y_1) = ky_1$ on $\pi_2(B_{\text{com}}U)$. Now suppose that $s: BU \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ is a multiplicative section; then the effect of the composite $i \circ \phi^k \circ s$ on $\pi_{2n}(BU)$

is multiplication by k^n . By a result of Clarke [11], this uniquely identifies the H -map $i \circ \phi^k \circ s$ as the k^{th} Adams operation $\psi^k: BU \rightarrow BU$. However, $i \circ \phi^k \circ s$ is a composite of infinite loop maps, while ψ^k is unstable unless $k \in \{0, \pm 1\}$. We arrive at a contradiction. A similar argument, using the fact that Adams operations are determined by their effect on line bundles, shows that if $j: BU(1) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ and $l: BU(1) \rightarrow BU$ are the canonical maps, then $s \circ l \neq j$.

4 On the rational (co)homology of $B_{\text{com}}U$

In this section we investigate the relationship between the homotopy groups of $B_{\text{com}}U$ and certain rational characteristic classes introduced by Adem and Gómez [5].

4.1 The conjugation map and cohomology of $B_{\text{com}}U(n)$

The rational cohomology algebra of $B_{\text{com}}U$ was first described in [5]. Their computation relies on a general description of the rational cohomology of $B_{\text{com}}G$ in terms of Weyl group invariants, which we now recall from [4, Section 6; 5, Section 7].

Let G be a compact connected Lie group. Unlike the cases $G = U(n)$ or $G = \text{SU}(n)$, the space of homomorphisms $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, G)$ need not be path-connected for general G (see eg [5, page 493]). Thus, let $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, G)_{\mathbb{1}} \subset \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, G)$ denote the path component of the trivial representation. The path components $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, G)_{\mathbb{1}}$ assemble into a simplicial space too, whose geometric realisation is denoted by

$$B_{\text{com}}G_{\mathbb{1}} := |k \mapsto \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, G)_{\mathbb{1}}|.$$

Fix a maximal torus $T \leq G$ and let $W = N(T)/T$ be its Weyl group. An element $w = nT \in W$ acts on $gT \in G/T$ by $w \cdot gT = gn^{-1}T$ and on $t \in T$ by $w \cdot t = ntn^{-1}$. The action on T induces an action on $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, T)$ for every $k \geq 0$. There is a map

$$G/T \times_W \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, T) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, G)_{\mathbb{1}}, \quad [gT, (t_1, \dots, t_k)] \mapsto (gt_1g^{-1}, \dots, gt_kg^{-1}),$$

which generalises the well-known conjugation map $G/T \times T \rightarrow G$ in Lie group theory. For varying $k \geq 0$, both the domain and target of this map assemble into a simplicial space (we may regard G/T as a constant simplicial space), and it is easy to check that there is a map induced on the geometric realisation,

$$(9) \quad \varphi: G/T \times_W BT \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}G_{\mathbb{1}}.$$

Now [4, Theorem 6.1] asserts that the “conjugation map” φ induces an isomorphism of \mathbb{Q} -algebras

$$(10) \quad H^*(B_{\text{com}}G_{\mathbb{1}}, \mathbb{Q}) \cong (H^*(G/T, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^*(BT, \mathbb{Q}))^W.$$

Equivalently, using the Borel presentation for the algebra $H^*(G/T, \mathbb{Q})$, the isomorphism (10) can be written as

$$(11) \quad H^*(B_{\text{com}}G_{\mathbb{1}}, \mathbb{Q}) \cong (H^*(BT, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^*(BT, \mathbb{Q}))^W/J,$$

where J is the ideal in $(H^*(BT, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^*(BT, \mathbb{Q}))^W$ generated by the image of the positive-degree elements of $H^*(BG, \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^*(BT, \mathbb{Q})^W$ under the inclusion given by $x \mapsto x \otimes 1$. This is [5, Proposition 7.1].

Notation For the rest of Section 4, H^* and H_* will always mean (co)homology with rational coefficients, unless stated otherwise.

The case $G = U(n)$ (see [5, Section 8.1]) Let $T(n) \leq U(n)$ denote the maximal torus consisting of diagonal matrices with entries in $U(1)$. The associated Weyl group is the symmetric group Σ_n on n letters, which acts on $T(n)$ by permuting the diagonal. The classifying space $BT(n)$ is a product of n copies of $BU(1)$, so its rational cohomology ring is a polynomial algebra $\mathbb{Q}[y_1, \dots, y_n]$ on a set of n independent variables of degree two. In the following we shall frequently write $\mathbb{Q}[y]$ for a polynomial algebra, where $y := \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$. Thus, by (11),

$$H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(n)) \cong (\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}] \otimes \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{y}])^{\Sigma_n} / J_n,$$

where $\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ is another set of variables of degree two, the symmetric group acts diagonally on the tensor product by permuting the variables in \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} , and J_n is the ideal generated by all $e_j(\mathbf{x}) \otimes 1$ for $j \geq 1$, where

$$e_j(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_j}$$

denotes the j^{th} elementary symmetric polynomial in \mathbf{x} . For $(a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2$, let

$$z_{a,b,n} \in \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}] \otimes \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{y}]$$

denote the Σ_n -invariant polynomial of degree $2(a + b)$ given by

$$(12) \quad z_{a,b,n} := x_1^a y_1^b + \dots + x_n^a y_n^b.$$

Elements of this form in the polynomial ring are called *multisymmetric functions*; see eg Vaccarino [28]. It is shown in [5, Section 8.1] that $H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(n))$ is generated as an algebra by the $z_{a,b,n}$ for $(a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2$ with $b \geq 1$ and $2(a + b) \leq 2n$. The authors also verify that $H^*(B_{\text{com}}U) \cong \lim_n H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(n))$ and that there are no relations in $H^*(B_{\text{com}}U)$, that is, it is generated as a *polynomial algebra* by the sequences

$$(13) \quad z_{a,b} := (z_{a,b,n})_{n \geq 1},$$

so that

$$(14) \quad H^*(B_{\text{com}}U) \cong \mathbb{Q}[z_{a,b} \mid (a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2, b \geq 1].$$

4.2 The rational Hopf ring for $B_{\text{com}}U$

Now we want to establish a precise relationship between the K -homology classes $y_n \in ku_*(BU(1))$ and the rational cohomology classes $z_{a,b} \in H^*(B_{\text{com}}U)$. To do so, we shall exploit the full multiplicative structure of the space $B_{\text{com}}U$ induced by direct sum and tensor product. In fact, we wish to work with the larger space $\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U$ instead of $B_{\text{com}}U$, so we begin by analysing its homology and cohomology.

The cohomology ring We first compare $H^*(B_{\text{com}}U)$ to $H^*(B_{\text{com}}U // U)$. Let

$$\bar{\varphi}: U(n)/T(n) \times BT(n) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U(n)$$

be the conjugation map (9) before passing to W -orbits. It is a $U(n)$ -equivariant map if we let $U(n)$ act on $U(n)/T(n)$ by left translation, on $B_{\text{com}}U(n)$ by conjugation, and trivially on $BT(n)$. Let

$$\bar{\Phi}: (U(n)/T(n) \times BT(n)) // U(n) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U(n) // U(n)$$

be the induced map on homotopy orbits. Note that

$$(U(n)/T(n) \times BT(n)) // U(n) = (U(n)/T(n)) // U(n) \times BT(n) \simeq BT(n) \times BT(n).$$

Recall that there is a homotopy fibre sequence of the form

$$U(n)/T(n) \xrightarrow{l} BT(n) \xrightarrow{j} BU(n),$$

where j is the map induced by the inclusion $T(n) \hookrightarrow U(n)$. We obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 U(n)/T(n) \times BT(n) & \xlongequal{\quad} & U(n)/T(n) \times BT(n) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}} & B_{\text{com}}U(n) \\
 \downarrow l \times \text{id} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 (15) \quad BT(n) \times BT(n) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & (U(n)/T(n) \times BT(n)) // U(n) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\Phi}} & B_{\text{com}}U(n) // U(n) \\
 \downarrow \text{pr}_1 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 BT(n) & \xrightarrow{j} & BU(n) & \xlongequal{\quad} & BU(n)
 \end{array}$$

where the unlabelled vertical maps are the inclusion of the fibre and the projection onto the base in the Borel construction. The Weyl group acts in the usual way on $U(n)/T(n)$ and $BT(n)$ and these actions are compatible with all maps in the diagram. Specifically, the action on $BT(n) \times BT(n)$ is the diagonal one.

Now consider the right half of the diagram. After passing to W -orbits, $\bar{\varphi}$ and $\bar{\Phi}$ describe a map of homotopy fibre sequences. The induced map between the fibres is the conjugation map φ (9), which is a rational cohomology isomorphism by (10). By comparison of spectral sequences, we see that the map $\bar{\Phi}$ induces a rational cohomology isomorphism on W -orbits. The horizontal composite in the centre of the diagram yields

$$H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(n) // U(n)) \cong (H^*(BT(n)) \otimes H^*(BT(n)))^W.$$

The leftmost column in the diagram shows that the rightmost column takes the following form on cohomology:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (16) \quad H^*(BT(n))^W & \xrightarrow{x \mapsto x \otimes 1} (H^*(BT(n)) \otimes H^*(BT(n)))^W \\
 & \xrightarrow{\text{proj.}} (H^*(BT(n)) \otimes H^*(BT(n)))^W / J.
 \end{aligned}$$

We can pass to the colimit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in exactly the same way as in [5, page 526] to conclude that

$$(17) \quad H^*(B_{\text{com}}U // U) \cong \mathbb{Q}[z_{a,b} \mid (a,b) \in \mathbb{N}^2, (a,b) \neq (0,0)].$$

The classes $z_{a,b}$ acquire the same definition as in (13). The only difference between (17) and (14) is that the restriction $b \geq 1$ present in (14) is now omitted, which accounts for the additional classes coming from the base space BU in the Borel construction $B_{\text{com}}U // U$.

Recall that $H^*(BU) \cong \mathbb{Q}[\text{ch}_a \mid a \geq 1]$, where $\text{ch}_a \in H^{2a}(BU)$ is the a^{th} component of the Chern character. Define the class $z_a := a! \text{ch}_a$. We see from (16) that the sequence

of maps $B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U//U \rightarrow BU$ translates to

$$(18) \quad \mathbb{Q}[z_a \mid a \geq 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[z_{a,b} \mid (a,b) \in \mathbb{N}^2, (a,b) \neq (0,0)] \\ \cdots \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[z_{a,b} \mid (a,b) \in \mathbb{N}^2, b \geq 1],$$

where the two arrows send

$$z_a \mapsto z_{a,0} \quad \text{and} \quad z_{a,b} \mapsto \begin{cases} z_{a,b} & \text{if } b > 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } b = 0, \end{cases}$$

respectively.

The Pontrjagin ring Now we take into account the H -space structure

$$B_{\text{com}}U//U \times B_{\text{com}}U//U \xrightarrow{\oplus} B_{\text{com}}U//U$$

induced by block sum. It makes the polynomial algebra $H^*(B_{\text{com}}U//U)$ into a Hopf algebra.

Lemma 4.1 *The polynomial generators $z_{a,b}$ in (17) are primitive.*

Proof This is proved in exactly the same way as one proves the primitivity of the components of the Chern character $\text{ch}_a \in H^*(BU)$ (see eg Kochman [17]). \square

Next we consider the dual Hopf algebra $H_*(B_{\text{com}}U//U)$. Define $\zeta_{a,b}$ to be the dual in degree $2(a+b)$ of the indecomposable element $z_{a,b}$. Then the collection $\{\zeta_{a,b} \mid (a,b) \in \mathbb{N}^2, (a,b) \neq (0,0)\}$ spans the subspace of primitives in $H_*(B_{\text{com}}U//U)$.

Lemma 4.2 *The Hopf algebra $H_*(B_{\text{com}}U//U)$ is polynomial on the primitive generators $\zeta_{a,b}$ of degree $2(a+b)$ for $(a,b) \in \mathbb{N}^2 - \{(0,0)\}$.*

Proof Since $B_{\text{com}}U//U$ is path-connected and a homotopy commutative H -space, its rational Pontrjagin algebra is the free graded commutative algebra on the subspace of primitives, by Milnor and Moore [24, Appendix]. \square

Remark 4.3 We could have formulated Lemma 4.2 for the H -space $B_{\text{com}}U$ rather than the homotopy orbit $B_{\text{com}}U//U$. From the fact that the inclusion $B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U//U$ is a map of H -spaces and by dualising (18), we infer that the map of Pontrjagin rings $H_*(B_{\text{com}}U) \rightarrow H_*(B_{\text{com}}U//U)$ is the embedding onto the subring generated by $\zeta_{a,b}$ for $b \geq 1$.

The Hopf ring So far we have only used the additive H –space structure on $B_{\text{com}}U//U$. In order to further simplify the homology algebra we can take into account the second H –space structure,

$$B_{\text{com}}U//U \times B_{\text{com}}U//U \xrightarrow{\otimes} B_{\text{com}}U//U,$$

coming from the tensor product in the unitary groups. This leads naturally to the concept of a *Hopf ring*. The original reference for this notion is Ravenel and Wilson [25], but see also the exposition by Wilson [31].

Suppose that X is a space equipped with a grouplike “additive” H –space product $\oplus: X \times X \rightarrow X$ and a “multiplicative” one $\otimes: X \times X \rightarrow X$ satisfying the axioms of a ring up to homotopy. In our case, X will be the space $\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U//U$. The additive structure induces the graded Pontrjagin product on $H_*(X)$. Using the diagonal map $\Delta: X \rightarrow X \times X$, the Pontrjagin algebra $H_*(X)$ becomes a Hopf algebra. The multiplicative H –space structure on X induces an additional graded product on $H_*(X)$, which is denoted by the symbol \circ . The Hopf algebra $H_*(X)$ together with the \circ –product is called a Hopf ring. More abstractly, a Hopf ring is a ring object in the category of coalgebras (while a Hopf algebra would be a group object in the same category).

Let $[n] \in H_0(\mathbb{Z})$ be the homology class determined by $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Theorem 4.4 *Rationally, the Hopf ring $H_*(\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U//U)$ is generated by $[1] \otimes 1$ and the classes $[0] \otimes \zeta_{1,0}$ and $[0] \otimes \zeta_{0,1}$ in degree two. In this ring, the class $\zeta_{a,b} := [0] \otimes \zeta_{a,b}$ has the presentation*

$$\zeta_{a,b} = \frac{\zeta_{1,0}^{\circ a} \circ \zeta_{0,1}^{\circ b}}{a!b!}, \quad (a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2 - \{(0, 0)\}.$$

We point out that the purely algebraic structure of the Hopf ring can be easily obtained from the homotopy ring $\pi_*(E) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. Instead, our intention in proving this result is to obtain a presentation of each class $\zeta_{a,b}$ of a simple form, as displayed in the theorem. The proof of the theorem is a straightforward computation, and we shall present it in Section 4.3. We conclude this section with a sequence of corollaries.

Remark 4.5 The inclusion $B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U//U$ is a map of additive and multiplicative H –spaces, so by Remark 4.3 we can regard $\tilde{H}_*(B_{\text{com}}U)$ as the ideal in the Hopf ring generated by $\zeta_{0,1} := [0] \otimes \zeta_{0,1}$.

The Hurewicz homomorphism The Hurewicz map gives a direct relationship between the K -homology classes y_n and the cohomology classes $z_{a,b}$. Recall that the space $\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U$ has two Bott elements, denoted by u and y_1 , which live in the second homotopy group of the base space and the fibre, respectively, of the split fibration sequence

$$B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times BU.$$

It is readily checked that the Hurewicz homomorphism in dimension 2 takes u to $\zeta_{1,0}$ and y_1 to $\zeta_{0,1}$ (see Remark 4.3).

Corollary 4.6 *The Hurewicz homomorphism $h: \pi_*(B_{\text{com}}U) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_*(B_{\text{com}}U)$ is determined by the formula*

$$h(y_n) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{s(n, n-j)}{\binom{n}{j}} \zeta_{j, n-j}, \quad n \geq 1,$$

where the $s(n, n-j)$ are the Stirling numbers of the first kind.

Proof By construction, the Hurewicz map is multiplicative for the graded ring structure on homotopy groups and the \circ -product on homology. Using (5) we can present the homotopy class y_n as

$$n!y_n = \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} (y_1 - ju)$$

and, therefore,

$$n!h(y_n) = \bigcirc_{j=0}^{n-1} (\zeta_{0,1} - j\zeta_{1,0}) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} s(n, n-j) \zeta_{0,1}^{\circ(n-j)} \circ \zeta_{1,0}^{\circ j},$$

by definition of the Stirling numbers (see Berge [8, page 21]). Using the relation in Theorem 4.4 and dividing by $n!$ yields the desired formula. \square

The splitting of $B_{\text{com}}U$ on cohomology Our next aim is to describe the equivalence in Theorem 3.4 on rational cohomology groups. Let us write $t_k: BU \langle 2k \rangle \rightarrow BU$ for the canonical map. Let $\pi_k: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU \langle 2k \rangle$ denote the composite of the equivalence in Theorem 3.4 with the projection onto the k^{th} factor. Finally, recall that $H^*(BU) \cong \mathbb{Q}[z_n \mid n \geq 1]$, where $z_n = n! \text{ch}_n$ is a multiple of the n^{th} component of the Chern character.

Corollary 4.7 For all $k \geq 1$ and all $n \geq 1$,

$$(t_k \circ \pi_k)^*(z_n) = k! \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{j} S(n-j, k) z_{j, n-j},$$

where the $S(n-j, k)$ are the Stirling numbers of the second kind.

Proof We use the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \pi_*(B_{\text{com}}U) & \xrightarrow{\pi_k} & \pi_*(BU \langle 2k \rangle) & \xrightarrow{t_k} & \pi_*(BU) \\ \downarrow h & & \downarrow h & & \downarrow h \\ \tilde{H}_*(B_{\text{com}}U) & \xrightarrow{(\pi_k)_*} & \tilde{H}_*(BU \langle 2k \rangle) & \xrightarrow{(t_k)_*} & \tilde{H}_*(BU) \end{array}$$

to compute the map induced by $t_k \circ \pi_k$ on homology and then dualise to obtain the displayed formula for cohomology. The vertical maps in the diagram are the corresponding Hurewicz maps.

Let $\zeta_{a,b} \in \tilde{H}_*(B_{\text{com}}U)$. As the splitting in [Theorem 3.4](#) is a splitting of BU -modules, the map induced by $t_k \circ \pi_k$ on homology is a map of $\tilde{H}_*(BU)$ -Hopf modules. The Hopf ring $\tilde{H}_*(BU)$ can be viewed as the subring of $H_*(\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U)$ generated by $[0] \otimes \zeta_{1,0}$. Thus, if we decompose $\zeta_{a,b}$ using [Theorem 4.4](#), we obtain

$$(t_k \circ \pi_k)_*(\zeta_{a,b}) = \frac{\zeta_{1,0}^{oa}}{a!b!} \circ (t_k \circ \pi_k)_*(\zeta_{0,1}^{ob}).$$

As $h(y_1) = \zeta_{0,1}$ and the Hurewicz map is multiplicative, we have that $h(y_1^b) = \zeta_{0,1}^{ob}$. We can expand y_1^b in the basis $\{u^{b-k} y_k \mid 1 \leq k \leq b\}$ for $\pi_{2b}(B_{\text{com}}U)$. Let $c_{b,k} \in \mathbb{Z}$ denote the coefficient in front of $u^{b-k} y_k$. Then

$$(t_k \circ \pi_k)_*(\zeta_{a,b}) = \frac{c_{b,k}}{a!b!} \zeta_{1,0}^{oa} \circ h(u^b) = \frac{c_{b,k}}{a!b!} \zeta_{1,0}^{oa} \circ \zeta_{1,0}^{ob} = c_{b,k} \binom{a+b}{a} \zeta_{a+b,0},$$

where $\zeta_{a+b,0} \in H_*(BU)$ is dual to $z_{a+b} \in H^*(BU)$.

It remains to determine the coefficient $c_{b,k}$. Recall from [\(4\)](#) that the multiplicative structure of $\pi_*(B_{\text{com}}U)$ is encoded in the identity of power series $y(x_1)y(x_2) = y(x_1 + x_2 + ux_1x_2)$. Let e_j denote the j^{th} elementary symmetric polynomial. By iteration,

$$\prod_{j=1}^b y(x_j) = y\left(\sum_{j=1}^b u^{j-1} e_j(x_1, \dots, x_b)\right),$$

so that $c_{b,k}$ is the coefficient of $x_1 \cdots x_b$ in the expansion of

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^b u^{j-1} e_j(x_1, \dots, x_b) \right)^k.$$

This coefficient counts $k!$ times the number of ways to partition the set $\{x_1, \dots, x_b\}$ into k disjoint nonempty subsets, that is, $c_{b,k} = k! S(b, k)$, by definition of the Stirling numbers of the second kind (see [8, page 40]). \square

Example 4.8 In the case $k = 1$, Corollary 4.7 describes the effect of the inclusion map $i: B_{\text{com}}U \rightarrow BU$ on cohomology. We get

$$i^*(z_n) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{j} z_{j, n-j},$$

using the fact that $S(n - j, 1) = 1$. This formula can also be obtained in a different way. See the appendix, specifically Example A.6.

Our next result describes the classes $z_{0,k}$. Recall that the space $BU \langle 2k + 2 \rangle$ is obtained from $BU \langle 2k \rangle$ by killing the $2k^{\text{th}}$ homotopy group, ie it is obtained as the homotopy fibre of a certain map

$$\tilde{c}_k: BU \langle 2k \rangle \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}, 2k).$$

The map \tilde{c}_k represents a fractional Chern class. Suppose that $c_k: BU \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}, 2k)$ represents the k^{th} Chern class; then the effect of the composite map $c_k \circ t_k: BU \langle 2k \rangle \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}, 2k)$ on homotopy groups in degree $2k$ is multiplication by the integer $c_k(u^k) = (-1)^{k-1} (k - 1)!$ (the k^{th} Chern class of the k^{th} power of the Bott element). This shows that the homotopy class of $c_k \circ t_k$ is divisible by $(k - 1)!$ and we can take \tilde{c}_k to be $\tilde{c}_k = (-1)^{k-1} c_k / (k - 1)!$.

Definition 4.9 There are integral characteristic classes $\lambda_k \in H^{2k}(B_{\text{com}}U, \mathbb{Z})$ determined by the homotopy class of the composite map $\tilde{c}_k \circ \pi_k$ in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \lambda_k & & \\ & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowleft & \\ B_{\text{com}}U & \xrightarrow{\pi_k} & BU \langle 2k \rangle & \xrightarrow{\tilde{c}_k} & K(\mathbb{Z}, 2k) \\ & & \downarrow t_k & & \downarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \\ & & BU & \xrightarrow{\text{ch}_k} & K(\mathbb{Q}, 2k) \end{array}$$

The square homotopy commutes, because, in rational cohomology, $(t_k)^*: H^*(BU) \rightarrow H^*(BU\langle 2k \rangle)$ is the quotient map by the ideal generated by the Chern classes c_j for all $j < k$ and \tilde{c}_k is the class represented by ch_k in this quotient.

Let $\lambda_k^{\mathbb{Q}}$ be the image of λ_k in $H^{2k}(B_{\text{com}}U, \mathbb{Q})$ under the map induced by the coefficient homomorphism $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$.

Corollary 4.10 For all $k \geq 1$ we have $z_{0,k} = \lambda_k^{\mathbb{Q}}$ in $H^{2k}(B_{\text{com}}U, \mathbb{Q})$, hence the classes $z_{0,k}$ are defined in integral cohomology.

Proof The diagram shows that $\lambda_k^{\mathbb{Q}}$ is determined by the homotopy class of $ch_k \circ t_k \circ \pi_k$. By Corollary 4.7, this is the cohomology class

$$\lambda_k^{\mathbb{Q}} = (t_k \circ \pi_k)^*(ch_k) = (t_k \circ \pi_k)^*\left(\frac{z_k}{k!}\right) = z_{0,k},$$

where we used the fact that $S(k - j, k) = 0$ for $j > 0$ and $S(k, k) = 1$. □

Remark 4.11 In terms of spectra, the characteristic classes λ_k are given by the components of the splitting $E \simeq \bigvee_{n \geq 0} \Sigma^{2n} ku$ and then smashing over ku with $H\mathbb{Z}$. In other words, they are given by the components of the map $\lambda: E \rightarrow H\mathbb{Z} \wedge BU(1)_+ \simeq \bigvee_{n \geq 0} \Sigma^{2n} H\mathbb{Z}$ which appears in Corollary 2.10. Thus they come from diagonalising unitary representations of free abelian groups or, in more geometric terms, they are related to the eigenvalues of the transition functions of a transitionally commutative vector bundle.

Comparison to the cohomology of $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)$ The formula in Corollary 4.7 also tells us something about integral cohomology. We will illustrate this in an example, which relates to work in preparation with Antolín Camarena and Villarreal [7].

In [5, Example 6.4], Adem and Gómez show that $H^k(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2), \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ for all $k > 2$ with $k \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, and the authors were curious about the origin of this torsion (note that $H^*(B\text{SU}(2), \mathbb{Z})$ is torsionfree!). The purpose of this segment is to show that these torsion classes are related to the stable cohomology class λ_3 , that is, to the fractional Chern class

$$B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2) \xrightarrow{\text{incl.}} B_{\text{com}}U \xrightarrow{\pi_3} BU\langle 6 \rangle \xrightarrow{c_3/2} K(\mathbb{Z}, 6).$$

To explain this, we start by describing the canonical maps $i_{\text{SU}(2)}: B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ and $i_{U(2)}: B_{\text{com}}U(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ induced by the inclusions of groups $\text{SU}(2) \hookrightarrow U$ and $U(2) \hookrightarrow U$ on integral cohomology.

In [29] (see also [7]), Villarreal shows that the ring $H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(2), \mathbb{Z})$ admits a presentation with four generators¹

$$(19) \quad H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(2), \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[c_1, c_2, d_1, d_2]/(2d_2 - c_1d_1, d_1^2, d_1d_2, d_2^2).$$

The generators live in degrees $\deg(c_i) = 2i$ and $\deg(d_i) = 2i + 2$ for $i = 1, 2$. Abusing notation, the classes c_1 and c_2 are defined to be the images of the first and second universal Chern classes living in $H^*(BU(2), \mathbb{Z})$ under the canonical map $i^*: H^*(BU(2), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(2), \mathbb{Z})$. In the work cited, it is also shown that

$$(20) \quad H^*(B_{\text{com}}SU(2), \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(2), \mathbb{Z})/(c_1),$$

and that the map induced by $SU(2) \hookrightarrow U(2)$ is the projection map. From the presentation, one sees that the class d_2 becomes 2-torsion in $H^*(B_{\text{com}}SU(2), \mathbb{Z})$ and its c_2 -multiples give rise to the $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -summands discovered in [5].

The integral cohomology groups of $B_{\text{com}}U$ can be obtained from the equivalence in Theorem 3.4. Since the cohomology of $B_{\text{com}}U(2)$ is generated in degrees ≤ 6 , it will suffice to consider the cohomology of $BU \times BSU \times BU \langle 6 \rangle$. In the relevant degrees these spaces have the following cohomology classes, each generating an infinite cyclic summand:

deg	BU	BSU	$BU \langle 6 \rangle$
2	c_1		
4	c_2	λ_2	
6	c_3	c_3^{SU}	λ_3

Here we use the notation c_3^{SU} to distinguish the third Chern class in BSU from that in BU , and λ_2 denotes minus the second Chern class in BSU to match with our earlier notation.

Lemma 4.12 *The integral cohomology of $B_{\text{com}}U$ in degree ≤ 6 maps onto the cohomology of $B_{\text{com}}SU(2)$ and $B_{\text{com}}U(2)$ as indicated in Table 1.*

In particular, the canonical map $i_{U(2)}: B_{\text{com}}U(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ induces a surjective map of integral cohomology rings.

¹In [29] the classes d_1 and d_2 are denoted by y_1 and y_2 , respectively. Unfortunately, we have already reserved these names for elements in the homotopy groups of $B_{\text{com}}U$.

$B_{\text{com}}U$	$B_{\text{com}}U(2)$	$B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)$
c_1	c_1	0
c_2	c_2	c_2
c_3	0	0
λ_2	$c_1^2 - 2c_2 + d_1$	$-2c_2 + d_1$
c_3^{SU}	$2c_1^3 - 6c_1c_2 + 8d_2$	0
λ_3	$c_1^3 - 3c_1c_2 + 3d_2$	d_2

Table 1

Proof From the presentation we see that $H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(2), \mathbb{Z})$ is torsionfree. In view of the rational isomorphism (10), this implies that the conjugation map (9) detects the integral cohomology of $B_{\text{com}}U(2)$, that is, the map

$$(21) \quad H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(2), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow (H^*(U(2)/T(2), \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^*(BT(2), \mathbb{Q}))^{\Sigma_2}$$

is injective. The target is generated as a \mathbb{Q} -algebra by the multisymmetric functions $z_{0,1}$, $z_{0,2}$ and $z_{1,1}$ defined in (12) (here we omitted the third index from these classes, which only indicated the rank of the group). A careful inspection of the calculations in [29, pages 65–67] (alternatively, [7]) shows that $d_1 \mapsto 2z_{1,1}$ and $d_2 \mapsto z_{0,1}z_{1,1}$ under (21). Moreover, either from Example 4.8 or from (28) we see that $c_1 \mapsto z_{0,1}$ and $c_2 \mapsto \frac{1}{2}(z_{0,1}^2 - z_{0,2}) + z_{1,1}$ under (21). The effect of

$$i_{U(2)}^*: H^*(B_{\text{com}}U, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(2), \mathbb{Z})$$

can be described, then, by composing $i_{U(2)}^*$ with (21) and identifying its image in terms of $z_{0,1}$, $z_{0,2}$ and $z_{1,1}$.

From Corollary 4.10, we see that $\lambda_2 \mapsto z_{0,2}$ and $\lambda_3 \mapsto z_{0,3}$ under this composite map. For c_3^{SU} we use Corollary 4.7. First note that the map $t_2^*: H^*(BU) \rightarrow H^*(BSU)$ is the projection sending $c_1 \mapsto 0$. Also recall that $z_3 = c_1^3 - 3c_1c_2 + 3c_3$ in $H^*(BU)$, by definition of the class $z_3 = 3!ch_3$. Therefore,

$$(t_2 \circ \pi_2)^*(z_3) = 3\pi_2^*(c_3^{\text{SU}}) = 2!(S(3, 2)z_{0,3} + 3S(2, 2)z_{1,2}),$$

and, noting that $S(3, 2) = 3$ and $S(2, 2) = 1$, we get $c_3^{\text{SU}} \mapsto 2(z_{0,3} + z_{1,2})$ under $i_{U(2)}^*$ followed by (21). Both $z_{0,3}$ and $z_{1,2}$ can be written in terms of $z_{0,1}$, $z_{0,2}$ and $z_{1,1}$, namely $z_{0,3} = \frac{1}{2}(3z_{0,1}z_{0,2} - z_{0,1}^3)$ and $z_{1,2} = z_{0,1}z_{1,1}$. In this way one obtains the second column in the lemma. The third column is obtained from the second by setting c_1 to zero and noting that d_2 becomes an element of order two. \square

The entry in the bottom right corner of [Table 1](#) shows that the 2-torsion class d_2 is the image of the stable class λ_3 .

We see that, for every $n \geq 2$, the class d_2 lifts to a class $d_{2;n} \in H^6(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n), \mathbb{Z})$, namely the image of λ_3 under $H^6(B_{\text{com}}U, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^6(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n), \mathbb{Z})$.

Lemma 4.13 *For $n \geq 3$, the class $d_{2;n}$ is nontorsion.*

Proof It suffices to show that the rational class $\lambda_3^{\mathbb{Q}}$ is mapped nontrivially to

$$H^6(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n), \mathbb{Q})$$

whenever $n \geq 3$. We can identify $\lambda_3^{\mathbb{Q}}$ with the multisymmetric function $z_{0,3}$ (see [Corollary 4.10](#)). In [[5](#), Section 8] the authors show that the map $H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(n), \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^*(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n), \mathbb{Q})$ is the quotient map by the ideal generated by $z_{0,1}$. Suppose that $n \geq 3$ and that $z_{0,3}$ is a multiple of $z_{0,1}$ in $H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(n), \mathbb{Q})$. Then this lifts to a relation in the ring $(\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}] \otimes \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{y}])^{\Sigma_n}$ expressing $z_{0,3}$ as a polynomial in multisymmetric functions. However, it follows from [Vaccarino \[28, Proposition 3.1\(2\)\]](#) that for $n \geq 3$ there are no nontrivial relations amongst multisymmetric functions in $(\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}] \otimes \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{y}])^{\Sigma_n}$ which are of degree ≤ 3 in the variables \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} . So $z_{0,3}$ is not a multiple of $z_{0,1}$ and therefore $z_{0,3} = \lambda_3^{\mathbb{Q}}$ is mapped nontrivially to $H^6(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n), \mathbb{Q})$. \square

We summarise:

Corollary 4.14 *The cohomology classes in*

$$H^*(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2), \mathbb{Z}) \quad \text{and} \quad H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(2), \mathbb{Z})$$

are stable, in the sense that they are pulled back from

$$H^*(B_{\text{com}}U, \mathbb{Z}).$$

In particular, the $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -summands in $H^(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2), \mathbb{Z})$ correspond to the c_2 -multiples of $\lambda_3 \in H^6(B_{\text{com}}U, \mathbb{Z})$. For $n \geq 3$, they correspond to nontorsion classes in $H^*(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(n), \mathbb{Z})$.*

4.3 Proof of [Theorem 4.4](#)

We consider the ring space up to homotopy $\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U$. For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ we write $X[n]$ for the subspace $\{n\} \times B_{\text{com}}U // U$. The cohomology of $X[n]$ is described in ([17](#)). The multiplicative H -space structure restricts to component maps

$$(22) \quad \mu_{m,n}: X[m] \times X[n] \rightarrow X[mn] \quad \text{for all } m, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

The following lemma describes the effect of (22) on cohomology groups.

Lemma 4.15 *Let $z_{a,b} \in H^*(X[mn])$ with $m, n \geq \deg(z_{a,b}) = 2(a + b)$. Then*

$$\mu_{m,n}^*(z_{a,b}) = \sum_{i=0}^a \sum_{j=0}^b \binom{a}{i} \binom{b}{j} z_{a-i,b-j} \otimes z_{i,j},$$

where $z_{0,0} \otimes 1 := m$ and $1 \otimes z_{0,0} := n$.

Proof For $k \geq 1$ let $j_k: B_{\text{com}}U(k) // U(k) \rightarrow X[k]$ be the inclusion into the direct limit $X[k] \simeq \text{colim}_{l \geq k} B_{\text{com}}U(l) // U(l)$. The map $j_k^*: H^*(X[k]) \rightarrow H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(k) // U(k))$ is then the projection onto the k^{th} component in the inverse limit $H^*(X[k]) \cong \lim_l H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(l) // U(l))$. By [28, Proposition 3.1(2)], the map j_k^* is injective in cohomological degrees $* \leq k$. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B_{\text{com}}U(m) // U(m) \times B_{\text{com}}U(n) // U(n) & \xrightarrow{\mu'_{m,n}} & B_{\text{com}}U(mn) // U(mn) \\ \downarrow j_m \times j_n & & \downarrow j_{mn} \\ X[m] \times X[n] & \xrightarrow{\mu_{m,n}} & X[mn] \end{array}$$

where $\mu'_{m,n}$ is also induced by tensor product. The diagram commutes up to homotopy, because the product map $\mu_{m,n}$ is induced by extending $\mu'_{m,n}$ over the group completion.

Both vertical maps are injective in cohomological degree $2(a + b)$ by our assumption that $m, n \geq \deg(z_{a,b})$. Thus the formula displayed in the lemma can be checked by computing $(\mu'_{m,n})^*(z_{a,b,mn})$ instead, where $z_{a,b,mn}$ is as defined in (12). Because the composite in the middle row of diagram (15) is multiplicative with respect to tensor product, this amounts to computing the pullback of the multisymmetric function $z_{a,b,mn}$ under the map

$$BT(m) \times BT(m) \times BT(n) \times BT(n) \xrightarrow{(\otimes \times \otimes) \circ (1 \times \tau \times 1)} BT(mn) \times BT(mn),$$

where τ is the transposition of the two factors in the middle. It is readily checked that this yields the formula displayed in the lemma. □

Note that, even though $H^*(X[mn]) \cong H^*(X[0])$, the right-hand side of the above formula depends on m and n .

We now dualise to obtain the corresponding formula for homology.

Lemma 4.16 Let $\zeta_{a,b} \in H_*(X[m])$ and $\zeta_{c,d} \in H_*(X[n])$ and assume that $m, n \geq \deg(\zeta_{a,b}) + \deg(\zeta_{c,d})$. Then

$$(\mu_{m,n})_*(\zeta_{a,b} \otimes \zeta_{c,d}) = \binom{a+c}{a} \binom{b+d}{b} \zeta_{a+c,b+d} + mn \zeta_{a,b} \zeta_{c,d}.$$

Proof Let z^I be any monomial in the cohomology algebra of $X[mn]$ of total degree $2(a + b + c + d)$. Then

$$\langle z^I, (\mu_{m,n})_*(\zeta_{a,b} \otimes \zeta_{c,d}) \rangle = \langle \mu_{m,n}^*(z^I), \zeta_{a,b} \otimes \zeta_{c,d} \rangle$$

is nonzero if and only if the term $z_{a,b} \otimes z_{c,d}$ appears in $\mu_{m,n}^*(z^I)$. By Lemma 4.15 (this uses the assumption on m and n), this happens if either $z^I = z_{a+c,b+d}$ or $z^I = z_{a,b} z_{c,d}$. In the first case, the pairing evaluates to the product of binomial coefficients and, since $z_{a+c,b+d}$ is dual to $\zeta_{a+c,b+d}$, this gives the first term in the claimed formula. In the latter case we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu_{m,n}^*(z_{a,b}) \mu_{m,n}^*(z_{c,d}) \\ &= mn(z_{a,b} \otimes z_{c,d} + z_{c,d} \otimes z_{a,b}) + \text{terms evaluating to zero on } \zeta_{a,b} \otimes \zeta_{c,d}. \end{aligned}$$

If $(a, b) \neq (c, d)$, then this evaluates to mn on $\zeta_{a,b} \otimes \zeta_{c,d}$, and because $z_{a,b} z_{c,d}$ is dual to $\zeta_{a,b} \zeta_{c,d}$, we are done. If $(a, b) = (c, d)$, then the pairing evaluates to $2mn$, but in this case $z_{a,b}^2$ is dual to $2\zeta_{a,b}^2$, and again we arrive at the displayed formula. \square

We can now finish the proof of Theorem 4.4. We have an isomorphism of Pontrjagin algebras

$$(23) \quad H_*(\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U//U) \cong \mathbb{Q}[\mathbb{Z}] \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}[\zeta_{a,b} \mid (a, b) \neq (0, 0)],$$

where $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbb{Z}]$ is the rational group ring of the additive group of integers. Denote the coproduct by Δ . If $[n] \in H_0(\mathbb{Z})$ denotes the homology class determined by $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then the coproduct in $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbb{Z}]$ is given by $\Delta([n]) = [n] \otimes [n]$. Furthermore, because \mathbb{Z} is a ring, the group ring $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbb{Z}]$ is a Hopf ring with $[m] \circ [n] = [mn]$.

Let us write $i_n: X[n] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U//U$ for the inclusion of the n^{th} component. Then i_n sends the class $\zeta_{a,b} \in H_*(X[n])$ to the class $[n] \otimes \zeta_{a,b}$ under the isomorphism (23).

Now let $\zeta_{a,b}, \zeta_{c,d} \in H_*(B_{\text{com}}U//U)$ be given and choose $m, n \geq \deg(\zeta_{a,b}) + \deg(\zeta_{c,d})$. The commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X[m] \times X[n] & \xrightarrow{\mu_{m,n}} & X[mn] \\
 \downarrow i_m \times i_n & & \downarrow i_{mn} \\
 (\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U//U) \times (\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U//U) & \xrightarrow{\otimes} & \mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U//U
 \end{array}$$

together with Lemma 4.16 yields the relation

$$([m] \otimes \zeta_{a,b}) \circ ([n] \otimes \zeta_{c,d}) = \binom{a+c}{c} \binom{b+d}{b} [mn] \otimes \zeta_{a+c,b+d} + mn[mn] \otimes (\zeta_{a,b} \zeta_{c,d})$$

in $H_*(\mathbb{Z} \times B_{\text{com}}U//U)$. Simple formal manipulations in the Hopf ring, which we learned from [31], turn this into

$$([0] \otimes \zeta_{a,b}) \circ ([0] \otimes \zeta_{c,d}) = \binom{a+c}{c} \binom{b+d}{b} [0] \otimes \zeta_{a+c,b+d}.$$

This gives us the presentation of $[0] \otimes \zeta_{a,b}$ asserted in the theorem.

5 The commutative K -theory of S^4

We now give a description of the group $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(S^4) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$. We will show that it is generated by rank-2 bundles, in the sense that the natural map

$$\pi_4(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)) \rightarrow \pi_4(B_{\text{com}}U)$$

is an isomorphism.

We first fix an orientation for S^4 . Let $[S^4] \in H_4(S^4, \mathbb{Z})$ be the image of the fundamental class of $\mathbb{C}P^2$ under the quotient map $\mathbb{C}P^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^2/\mathbb{C}P^1 \cong S^4$. The following lemma allows us to work with cohomology.

Lemma 5.1 *There is an isomorphism*

$$\pi_4(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)) \cong \text{Hom}(H^4(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2), \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z})$$

that takes $f \mapsto (a \mapsto \langle f^*(a), [S^4] \rangle)$.

Proof This follows from the Hurewicz theorem and universal coefficients, because $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)$ is 3-connected and $H_4(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2), \mathbb{Z})$ is torsionfree. Both these facts were shown in [5]. □

As a basis for the cohomology group $H^4(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2), \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$ we use c_2 and $b := d_1 - 2c_2$ in the notation of (19). Let c_2^* and b^* be their \mathbb{Z} -linear duals.

Construction of c_2^* We define an element $v \in \pi_4(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2))$ as follows. The simplicial 1-skeleta of $BSU(2)$ and $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)$ agree and they are both given by $\Sigma\text{SU}(2)$. We have that $\Sigma\text{SU}(2) \cong S^4$. Thus the inclusion of the simplicial 1-skeleton into $BSU(2)$ can be factored through a map

$$v: S^4 \cong \Sigma\text{SU}(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2).$$

The composition $i \circ v$ is 6-connected, because the homotopy fibre of $i \circ v: \Sigma\text{SU}(2) \rightarrow BSU(2)$ is equivalent to the simplicial 1-skeleton of $ESU(2)$, which is equivalent to the join $\text{SU}(2) * \text{SU}(2) \cong S^7$. In particular, $(i \circ v)^*(c_2) = v^*(c_2)$ is a generator of $H^4(S^4, \mathbb{Z})$. By choosing the identification $S^4 \cong \Sigma\text{SU}(2)$ we can arrange for $v^*(c_2) = 1$.

We now claim that $v^*(b) = 0$. To see this, we use the commutative diagram

$$(24) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{SU}(2)/T \times \Sigma T & \xrightarrow{\text{incl.}} & \text{SU}(2)/T \times BT \\ \downarrow \times 2 & & \downarrow \bar{\varphi} \\ \Sigma\text{SU}(2) & \xrightarrow{v} & B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2) \end{array}$$

where $T \leq \text{SU}(2)$ is a maximal torus and $\bar{\varphi}$ is the conjugation map (9) before taking Weyl group orbits. The left-hand vertical arrow is the restriction of $\bar{\varphi}$ to the simplicial 1-skeleta. It is a map of degree 2 (the order of the Weyl group $W = \Sigma_2$). We now appeal to the proof of Lemma 4.12, from which it follows that $d_1 \mapsto 4z_{1,1}$ and $2c_2 \mapsto 4z_{1,1} - 2z_{0,2}$ under $\bar{\varphi}^*$ (the extra factor of 2 comes from changing tori from $T(2) \leq U(2)$ to $T \leq \text{SU}(2)$). Thus, $d_1 - 2c_2 \mapsto 0$ in the top left corner of the diagram, because $z_{0,2}$ lands in $H^4(\Sigma T, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$. Then also $v^*(b) = v^*(d_1 - 2c_2) = 0$, because the left vertical map is injective on cohomology.

Construction of b^* The construction of b^* seems more complicated. We expect that this class is related to an element in the second homotopy group of the space $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^2, \text{SU}(2))/\text{SU}(2) \vee \text{SU}(2)$. For the purpose of this section, however, it is enough to define a representative for a multiple of b^* . Consider the map

$$(25) \quad \mathbb{C}P^2 \xrightarrow{\text{incl.}} \mathbb{C}P^\infty \simeq BT \xrightarrow{\text{incl.}} B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2).$$

As noted earlier, the space $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)$ is 3-connected, so this composite map factors up to homotopy through the quotient space $\mathbb{C}P^2/\mathbb{C}P^1 \simeq S^4$. Let w denote the induced map on S^4 . The homotopy class of w is determined by that of (25), because we

are collapsing the 2–dimensional complex $\mathbb{C}P^1$ inside a 3–connected space. By our choice of orientation of S^4 , the quotient map $\mathbb{C}P^2 \rightarrow S^4$ has degree 1.

To check the effect of w on cohomology, we can use the composition of the map $\bar{\varphi}$ in the diagram above with the inclusion $BT \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)/T \times BT$ of the second factor. We find $w^*(c_2) = -1$ and $w^*(b) = 2$. Thus w corresponds to $-c_2^* + 2b^*$ under the isomorphism in Lemma 5.1. Consequently, v and $\frac{1}{2}(v + w)$ freely generate $\pi_4(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2))$.

Proposition 5.2 *The natural map*

$$\pi_4(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)) \rightarrow \pi_4(B_{\text{com}}U)$$

induced by $\text{SU}(2) \hookrightarrow U$ is an isomorphism. As a consequence, the map $B_{\text{com}}U(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ is 4–connected.

Proof The proof is a computation of characteristic classes. Let $i_{\text{SU}(2)}: B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ be the inclusion. We have the maps

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} S^4 & \xrightarrow{v,w} & B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2) & \xrightarrow{i_{\text{SU}(2)}} & B_{\text{com}}U & \xrightarrow{\lambda_2} & K(\mathbb{Z}, 4) \\ & & & & \downarrow i & & \\ & & & & BU & & \end{array}$$

The group $\pi_4(BU) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ is generated by the square of the Bott class u^2 , which has second Chern class -1 . The group $\pi_4(B_{\text{com}}U) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ is generated by the classes uy_1 and y_2 . The maps i_* and $(\lambda_2)_*$ induced on homotopy groups act as the projections onto the two \mathbb{Z} –factors, that is, $i_*(uy_1) = u^2$ and $(\lambda_2)_*(uy_1) = 0$, and $i_*(y_2) = 0$ and $(\lambda_2)_*(y_2) = 1$. As elements of $\pi_4(B_{\text{com}}U)$ we can write $i_{\text{SU}(2)} \circ v = \alpha uy_1 + \beta y_2$ for some $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$. To determine α we compute

$$(i \circ i_{\text{SU}(2)} \circ v)^*(c_2) = v^*(c_2) = 1,$$

hence $\alpha = -1$ (because uy_1 corresponds to u^2 , which has $c_2(u^2) = -1$). For β we use Table 1, which shows that

$$(i_{\text{SU}(2)} \circ v)^*(\lambda_2) = v^*(-2c_2 + d_1) = v^*(b) = 0,$$

so $\beta = 0$. This shows that $i_{\text{SU}(2)} \circ v = -uy_1$ in $\pi_4(B_{\text{com}}U)$. In a similar way one shows that $i_{\text{SU}(2)} \circ w = 2y_2 + uy_1$. Hence, $i_{\text{SU}(2)} \circ \frac{1}{2}(v + w) = y_2$, and the first assertion follows.

For the second statement note that both $B_{\text{com}}U(2)$ and $B_{\text{com}}U$ are simply connected, and that the natural map $B_{\text{com}}U(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ is an isomorphism on homotopy in dimension 2 by the Hurewicz theorem and Lemma 4.12. By Lemma 3.5, the map $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U(2)$ induces isomorphisms on homotopy groups in dimensions ≥ 3 . The second assertion follows now, because $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$ is an isomorphism on homotopy groups in dimensions 3 (trivially) and 4 (by the first statement), and a surjection in dimension 5 (because $\pi_5(B_{\text{com}}U) = 0$). \square

Remark 5.3 Let $h: \text{SU}(2)/T \times \Sigma T \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)$ be the composite map through the top right corner of (24). In [5, Example 2.5], the authors construct the classifying map of a transitionally commutative $\text{SU}(2)$ -bundle over S^4 by factoring this map through the smash product

$$\tilde{h}: S^4 \cong \text{SU}(2)/T \wedge \Sigma T \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2),$$

using the fact that $B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2)$ is 3-connected. With the results of this section we can easily determine the class represented by \tilde{h} in $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(S^4)$. We have seen above that $h^*(c_2) = \pm 2$ and that $h^*(b) = 0$. Thus $\tilde{h} = \pm 2v$ as an element of $\pi_4(B_{\text{com}}\text{SU}(2))$. By Proposition 5.2, then, $\tilde{h} = \pm 2u y_1$ in $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(S^4)$ (the sign can be fixed by choosing orientations).

We finish this section by explaining how the class $y_2 \in \tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(S^4)$ arises from the difference of the tautological bundle on $\mathbb{C}P^2$ thought of as a transitionally commutative bundle on the one hand, and as an ordinary line bundle on the other hand:

Recall the spectrum $F \simeq ku \vee \Sigma^2 ku$ from Section 3. We have a map $\ell: \Sigma^\infty BU(1) \rightarrow F$ adjoint to the canonical map $BU(1) \rightarrow BU \simeq \Omega^\infty \Sigma^2 ku$. Similarly, we have a map $\ell': \Sigma^\infty BU(1) \rightarrow E$ corresponding to the inclusion $BU(1) \rightarrow B_{\text{com}}U$. Now let $s: F \rightarrow E$ be the splitting defined in Remark 3.2. Under the equivalences $F \simeq ku \wedge S^2_+$ and $E \simeq ku \wedge BU(1)_+$, it is the map induced by the canonical map $S^2 \rightarrow BU(1)$. We claim that the restriction of the difference class

$$\ell' - s \circ \ell \in \tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(BU(1))$$

along the inclusion $j: \mathbb{C}P^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\infty \simeq BU(1)$ descends to a unique class on S^4 which represents the generator $y_2 \in \tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(S^4)$.

The cofibre sequence $\mathbb{C}P^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}P^2 \xrightarrow{q} S^4$ yields an exact sequence

$$0 = \tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(\Sigma \mathbb{C}P^1) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(S^4) \xrightarrow{q^*} \tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(\mathbb{C}P^2) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(\mathbb{C}P^1),$$

which shows that a class in the kernel of the restriction map to $\mathbb{C}P^1$ comes from a unique class in $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(S^4)$. Since $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(\mathbb{C}P^1) \cong \tilde{K}(\mathbb{C}P^1)$, the image of $\ell' - s \circ \ell$ in $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(\mathbb{C}P^1)$ is zero. Thus there exists a unique $y \in \tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(S^4)$ such that $q^*(y) = j^*(\ell' - s \circ \ell)$. By construction, y lies in the kernel of the projection map $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(S^4) \rightarrow \tilde{K}(S^4)$, so its component in the “ uy_1 -direction” is zero. To determine the “ y_2 -component” we note that the cohomology class λ_2 can be computed from the map of spectra

$$ku \wedge BU(1)_+ \simeq \bigvee_{n \geq 0} \Sigma^{2n} ku \rightarrow \Sigma^4 ku \rightarrow \Sigma^4 H\mathbb{Z},$$

where $ku \rightarrow H\mathbb{Z}$ is the standard map. That is, we regard λ_2 as a natural map $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(-) \rightarrow \tilde{H}^4(-, \mathbb{Z})$. Since $s: F \rightarrow E$ only hits the wedge summands for $n = 0, 1$, this shows that $\lambda_2(s \circ \ell) = 0$ in $\tilde{H}^4(BU(1), \mathbb{Z})$. Furthermore, we see (eg from the proof of Lemma 4.12) that $\lambda_2(\ell')$ is the canonical generator of $\tilde{H}^4(BU(1), \mathbb{Z})$. Thus, by naturality, $\lambda_2(y)$ is a generator of $\tilde{H}^4(S^4, \mathbb{Z})$. This shows that y and y_2 agree as elements of $\tilde{K}_{\text{com}}(S^4)$.

Appendix: The map $B_{\text{com}}G_{\mathbb{1}} \rightarrow BG$ on rational cohomology

Recall the definition of $B_{\text{com}}G_{\mathbb{1}}$ from Section 4.1. The inclusion map $i: B_{\text{com}}G_{\mathbb{1}} \rightarrow BG$ induces a ring homomorphism

$$i^*: H^*(BG) \rightarrow H^*(B_{\text{com}}G_{\mathbb{1}}),$$

which gives $H^*(B_{\text{com}}G_{\mathbb{1}})$ the structure of a $H^*(BG)$ -module [5]. When rational coefficients are used, the map i^* can be completely described by means of the rational isomorphism (10) and a general observation about the conjugation map that we shall now explain.

Let G be a compact Lie group and $H \leq G$ an abelian, closed subgroup. Let BH and BG denote the bar construction, and let $j: BH \rightarrow BG$ be the map induced by the inclusion $H \hookrightarrow G$. Let us regard G/H as a constant simplicial space. Recall that a map

$$(26) \quad \alpha: G/H \times BH \rightarrow BG$$

can be defined simplexwise by letting

$$(gH, h_1, \dots, h_k) \xrightarrow{\alpha} (gh_1g^{-1}, \dots, gh_kg^{-1})$$

on k -simplices.

In the following proposition we give an alternative description of the map (26) up to homotopy, and determine its homotopy fibre. Let $EH \times_H G$ be the one-sided bar construction for the action of H on G by left translation. Then we have the standard homotopy fibre sequence

$$EH \times_H G \xrightarrow{l} BH \xrightarrow{j} BG,$$

where l is the evident projection map. Note that $EH \times_H G \simeq G/H$. The equivalence is $(h_1, \dots, h_k | g) \mapsto g^{-1}H$ on k -simplices. By abuse of notation, we shall also write $l: G/H \rightarrow BH$ for the map obtained by implicitly inverting this equivalence.

Since H is assumed abelian, there is a multiplication map $\mu: BH \times BH \rightarrow BH$.

Proposition A.4 *The conjugation map $\alpha: G/H \times BH \rightarrow BG$ is homotopic to the composition of maps*

$$G/H \times BH \xrightarrow{l \times \text{id}} BH \times BH \xrightarrow{\mu} BH \xrightarrow{j} BG.$$

Moreover, there is a homotopy fibre sequence

$$G/H \times G/H \xrightarrow{\text{sh}} G/H \times BH \xrightarrow{\alpha} BG,$$

where the map sh is the “shear” map given by

$$\text{sh}(gH, g'H) = (gH, \mu(l(gH)^{-1}, l(g'H))).$$

Proof To prove the first part of the proposition it suffices to show that the two principal G -bundles over $G/H \times BH$ classified by $j \circ \mu \circ (l \times \text{id})$ respectively α are isomorphic. Thus, we must compare the pullbacks of the universal bundle $\pi: EG \rightarrow BG$ under both maps. It is known that a levelwise pullback of simplicial spaces remains a pullback after geometric realisation. Then it is easily seen that the following diagram is a pullback square by verifying the pullback simplexwise:

$$(27) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} E(H \times H) \times_{\rho} (G \times G) & \xrightarrow{p} & EG \\ \downarrow q & & \downarrow \pi \\ (EH \times_H G) \times BH & \xrightarrow{j \circ \mu \circ (l \times \text{id})} & BG \end{array}$$

In the top left corner, the one-sided bar construction is formed by regarding $G \times G$ as a left $H \times H$ -space via the action

$$\rho: H \times H \times G \times G \rightarrow G \times G, \quad (h, h', g, g') \mapsto (hg, hh'g').$$

Right multiplication on the second factor of G makes the bar construction the total space of a principal G -bundle. The bundle projection q is given by two component maps: The component into $EH \times_H G$ is obtained by projecting onto the first factors. The component map into BH is the projection onto $B(H \times H)$ followed by projection onto the second factor. The bundle map p is induced by multiplication in H and projection onto the second factor of G .

On the other hand, pulling back the universal G -bundle along the map α produces the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E(H \times H) \times_{\rho'} (G \times G) & \xrightarrow{p'} & EG \\ \downarrow q & & \downarrow \pi \\ (EH \times_H G) \times BH & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & BG \end{array}$$

The action ρ' is given by

$$\rho': H \times H \times G \times G \rightarrow G \times G, \quad (h, h', g, g') \mapsto (hg, g^{-1}h'gg')$$

and the bundle map p' is most easily described on k -simplices, where it is given by

$$((h_1, h'_1), \dots, (h_k, h'_k) \mid (g, g')) \xrightarrow{p'} (g^{-1}h'_1g, \dots, g^{-1}h'_kg \mid g').$$

The bundle projection q is the same as in (27).

It remains to compare the resulting principal G -bundles over the common base space $(EH \times_H G) \times BH$. One can check that the shear map

$$G \times G \rightarrow G \times G, \quad (g, g') \mapsto (g, g^{-1}g')$$

is $H \times H$ -equivariant for the actions ρ and ρ' and induces an isomorphism of the two principal bundles. This proves that $\alpha \simeq j \circ \mu \circ (l \times \text{id})$.

To prove the second part of the proposition we may take the homotopy fibre of α to be the space in the top left corner of (27). We have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (EH \times_H G) \times (EH \times_H G) & \xrightarrow[\sigma]{\cong} & E(H \times H) \times_{\rho} (G \times G) \\ & \searrow \text{sh} & \downarrow q \\ & & (EH \times_H G) \times BH \end{array}$$

where the horizontal isomorphism is given by

$$((h_1, \dots, h_k \mid g), (h'_1, \dots, h'_k \mid g')) \xrightarrow{\sigma} ((h_1, h_1^{-1}h'_1), \dots, (h_k, h_k^{-1}h'_k) \mid (g, g'))$$

on k -simplices. The composite map $\text{sh} := q \circ \sigma$ is then given by

$$((h_1, \dots, h_k \mid g), (h'_1, \dots, h'_k \mid g')) \xrightarrow{\text{sh}} ((h_1, \dots, h_k \mid g), (h_1^{-1}h'_1, \dots, h_k^{-1}h'_k)).$$

Under the equivalence $EH \times_H G \simeq G/H$ it becomes the shear map sh as described in the proposition. □

Let H^* denote cohomology with \mathbb{Q} coefficients.

Consider the case where $H = T$ is a maximal torus in G and $W = N(T)/T$ is its Weyl group. The multiplication $\mu: BT \times BT \rightarrow BT$ makes the algebra $H^*(BT)$ a Hopf algebra with comultiplication μ^* .

Corollary A.5 *Under the well-known isomorphism $H^*(BG) \cong H^*(BT)^W$ and the isomorphism (11), the map $i^*: H^*(BG) \rightarrow H^*(B_{\text{com}}G_{\perp})$ is given by*

$$H^*(BT)^W \xrightarrow{\mu^*} (H^*(BT) \otimes H^*(BT))^W \xrightarrow{\text{proj.}} (H^*(BT) \otimes H^*(BT))^W/J.$$

Proof This is immediate from Proposition A.4. □

Example A.6 Consider the case $G = U(k)$. We have recalled the rational cohomology of $B_{\text{com}}U(k)$ in Section 4.1. The cohomology ring is generated by the multisymmetric functions (12), that is, by the

$$z_{a,b,k} = x_1^a y_1^b + \dots + x_k^a y_k^b$$

for $b \geq 1$. Similarly, $H^*(BU(k)) \cong H^*(BT(k))^W = \mathbb{Q}[t_1, \dots, t_k]^{\Sigma_k}$ is generated by the polynomials $z_n := t_1^n + \dots + t_k^n$. Since each t_i is primitive, we have

$$\mu^*(z_n) = \sum_{i=1}^k (t_i \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t_i)^n = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} \sum_{i=1}^k t_i^j \otimes t_i^{n-j}.$$

Identifying $t_i^j \otimes t_i^{n-j}$ with $x_i^j y_i^{n-j}$ in $H^*(B_{\text{com}}U(k))$ and applying Corollary A.5 shows that

$$(28) \quad i^*(z_n) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{j} z_{j,n-j,k}.$$

In the limit $k \rightarrow \infty$ we arrive at the formula derived in Example 4.8.

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