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Holomorphic bundles on the blown-up plane and the bar construction

JOÃO PAULO SANTOS

We study the moduli space $\mathfrak{M}^r_k(\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_q)$ of rank r holomorphic bundles with trivial determinant and second Chern class $c_2 = k$, over the blowup $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_q$ of the projective plane at q points, trivialized on a rational curve. We show that, for $k = 1, 2$, we have a homotopy equivalence between $\mathfrak{M}^r_k(\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_q)$ and the degree k component of the bar construction $\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}^r\mathbb{P}^2, (\mathfrak{M}^r\mathbb{P}^2)^q, (\mathfrak{M}^r\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_1)^q)$. The space $\mathfrak{M}^r_k(\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_q)$ is isomorphic to the moduli space $\mathfrak{MI}^r_k(X_q)$ of charge k based $\mathrm{SU}(r)$ instantons on a connected sum X_q of q copies of $\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ and we show that, for $k = 1, 2$, we have a homotopy equivalence between $\mathfrak{MI}^r_k(X_q \# X_s)$ and the degree k component of $\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{MI}^r(X_q), \mathfrak{MI}^r(S^4), \mathfrak{MI}^r(X_s))$. Analogous results hold in the limit when $k \to \infty$. As an application we obtain upper bounds for the cokernel of the Atiyah–Jones map in homology, in the rank-stable limit.

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1 Introduction

Let $\mathbb{P}^2 = \mathbb{C}^2 \cup \mathbb{P}^1$ be the projective plane seen as a compactification of $\mathbb{C}^2$ and denote by $L_\infty \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ the rational curve at infinity. Given a finite set $I \subset \mathbb{C}^2$, let $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$ be the blowup of $\mathbb{P}^2$ along I. In this paper we study the moduli space $\mathfrak{M}^r_I$ of rank r holomorphic bundles $\mathcal{E}$ on $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$ with first Chern class $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 0$, trivialized at L_∞. These bundles are topologically classified by their second Chern class $c_2 = k$ and by Bogolomov's inequality — see Kobayashi [29, Theorem 4.1] — we must have $k \geq 0$. We write $\mathfrak{M}^r_I = \coprod_{k\geq 0} \mathfrak{M}^r_{I,k}$, where $\mathfrak{M}^r_{I,k}$ denotes the subspace of bundles with $c_2 = k$. By collapsing $L_\infty \subset \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$ to a point we obtain a smooth 4–manifold diffeomorphic to a connected sum of $\#I$ copies of the projective plane with reversed orientation, which we represent by $\#_I\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$. It was shown in Buchdahl [10] and Matuschke [32] that $\mathfrak{M}^r_{I,k}$ is isomorphic as a real analytic space to the moduli space $\mathfrak{MI}^r_k\big(\#_I\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}\big)$ of instantons with charge k on an $\mathrm{SU}(r)$ bundle over $\#_I\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ (a standard reference for instantons is Donaldson and Kronheimer [16]).

It has long been known — see Taubes [46; 47] and Donaldson [15] — that, given 4–manifolds X and Y, under rather general hypotheses one can glue together instantons on X and Y to obtain an instanton on the connected sum $X \# Y$. When $X = Y = S^4$, this construction gives the moduli space $\mathfrak{MI}^r(S^4)$ the structure of a graded homotopy algebra over the C_4 operad — see Boyer and Mann [7, Section 6] — where C_4 denotes the little 4–cubes operad; see May [33, Section 4]. In particular, $\mathfrak{MI}^r(S^4)$ behaves homologically like an algebra over the C_4 operad. For general X and Y we have a map $\mathfrak{MI}^r_{k_1}(X) \times \mathfrak{MI}^r_{k_2}(Y) \to \mathfrak{MI}^r_{k_1+k_2}(X \# Y)$. Conversely, by "stretching the neck", an instanton ∇_A on $X \# Y$ decomposes as an instanton on X, an instanton on Y and several instantons (the number depends on ∇_A) on infinite cylinders — see Morgan, Mrowka and Ruberman [36, Theorem 6.3.3] — which we may regard as an element in the space $\mathfrak{MI}^r(X) \times \mathfrak{MI}^r(S^4)^n \times \mathfrak{MI}^r(Y)$ for some n. These spaces are the building blocks of the bar construction $\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{MI}^r(X), \mathfrak{MI}^r(S^4), \mathfrak{MI}^r(Y))$ (see Section 2.1.3 below), which suggests that this bar construction should be related to the moduli space $\mathfrak{MI}^r(X \# Y)$. In this paper we investigate this relationship.

We will state our results in terms of the moduli space $\mathfrak{M}^r_I$ of holomorphic bundles on $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$. Holomorphic bundles on a blowup $\widetilde{X}$ of a complex surface X can be studied using gluing techniques (see Buchdahl [11], Santos [41] and Gasparim [20]). For $k = 2$, a neighbourhood of the subspace of bundles over $\widetilde{X}$ which are nontrivial on one of the exceptional divisors can be obtained by gluing in "concentrated" framed

holomorphic bundles on $\mathbb{P}^2$ — see Santos [42, Propositions 4.8 and 4.9] — mimicking the description of a neighbourhood of points at infinity in the compactified moduli space of instantons (see [16, Section 8.2]). The bar construction is homeomorphic to the nerve of the open cover thus obtained.

The procedure described above for $k = 2$ can also be implemented, for any k, in the limit when the rank r goes to infinity: the gluing maps correspond to Whitney sum. Whitney sum is not strictly associative so some care has to be taken in defining the bar construction. Our approach is similar to the one in Angeltveit [1]: we replace the simplicial category with a topological category whose spaces of morphisms are homotopy equivalent to the discrete spaces of morphisms in the simplicial category.

In finite rank we define the gluing maps for $k = 1, 2$ using the monad description of holomorphic bundles introduced in Donaldson [14] and King [26]. Although the same techniques could in principle be used for $k > 2$, there are several complicating factors. For $k = 2$ the only nontrivial products we need to consider are of the form $\mathfrak{M}^r_{J,1} \times \mathfrak{M}^r_{K,1} \to \mathfrak{M}^r_{J\cup K,2}$ and we can further reduce to the case where $\#J, \#K \leq 1$, where we have simple monad descriptions of the moduli spaces. Also, the gluing maps depend on a choice of disjoint open sets in $\mathbb{C}^2$ (of the form $U \times \mathbb{C}$). Since there is never a need to multiply together more than two nontrivial factors, associativity is not an issue so we don't need the little cubes operad. All these simplifying factors fail for $k > 2$.

1.1 Results

For $k = 1, 2$ we obtain a description of the moduli space $\mathfrak{M}^r_I$ in terms of the moduli spaces $\mathfrak{M}^r_\varnothing$ and $\mathfrak{M}^r_x$, with $x \in I$: using results in [42], we construct, for any disjoint finite sets $I_1, \dots, I_n \subset \mathbb{C}^2$, maps $\boxplus\colon \mathfrak{M}^r_{I_1,k_1} \times \cdots \times \mathfrak{M}^r_{I_n,k_n} \to \mathfrak{M}^r_{I,k}$, where $I = \bigcup_i I_i$ and $k = \sum_i k_i \leq 2$. Using these maps we build the degree 0, 1 and 2 components of the bar constructions $\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}^r_I, \mathfrak{M}^r_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}^r_J)$ and $\mathrm{B}\big(\mathfrak{M}^r_\varnothing, \prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}^r_\varnothing, \prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}^r_x\big)$, which we represent by $\mathrm{B}(\cdots)_{\leq 2}$.

Theorem 1.1 *Let $I = \{x_1, \dots, x_q\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$. Then*:

(1) *The map $\boxplus\colon \mathfrak{M}^r_\varnothing \times \big(\prod_i \mathfrak{M}^r_{x_i}\big) \to \mathfrak{M}^r_I$ induces a map*

$$h_\boxplus\colon \mathrm{B}\bigg(\mathfrak{M}^r_\varnothing, \prod_i \mathfrak{M}^r_\varnothing, \prod_i \mathfrak{M}^r_{x_i}\bigg)_{\leq 2} \to \mathfrak{M}^r_{I,\leq 2}$$

which is a homotopy equivalence.

(2) *If $I = J \cup K$, with $J \cap K = \varnothing$, then the map $\boxplus\colon \mathfrak{M}^r_J \times \mathfrak{M}^r_K \to \mathfrak{M}^r_I$ induces a map $\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}^r_J, \mathfrak{M}^r_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}^r_K)_{\leq 2} \to \mathfrak{M}^r_{I,\leq 2}$ which is a homotopy equivalence.*

Direct sum with a trivial rank $r'-r$ bundle induces a map $\mathfrak{M}^r_I \to \mathfrak{M}^{r'}_I$ and we let $\mathfrak{M}^\infty_I = \operatorname{colim} \mathfrak{M}^r_I$. Kirwan [28, Theorem 1.2], Sanders [40, Theorem 3] and Bryan and Sanders [8, Theorem 1.1] showed that we have homotopy equivalences $\mathfrak{M}^\infty_\varnothing \simeq \coprod_{k\geq 0} BU(k)$ and $\mathfrak{M}^\infty_x \simeq \coprod_{k\geq 0} BU(k)\times BU(k)$ (for $x \in \mathbb{C}^2$). For $J \subset I$, pullback of bundles induces a map $\pi^*_{J,I}\colon \mathfrak{M}^r_J \to \mathfrak{M}^r_I$. Combining the maps $\pi^*_{J,I}$ with Whitney sum allows us to define, for each $I \subset \mathbb{C}^2$, a bar construction (see Sections 4 and 5), which we denote by

$$\|\mathfrak{B}_I\| = \mathrm{B}\Big(\mathfrak{M}^\infty_\varnothing, \prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}^\infty_\varnothing, \prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}^\infty_x\Big),$$

and a map

$$h_I\colon \|\mathfrak{B}_I\| \to \mathfrak{M}^\infty_I.$$

The second Chern class of the bundles gives a grading of the spaces $\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|$. In the limit when $r \to \infty$ the maps $\boxplus$ agree with the Whitney sum maps, so Theorem 1.1 implies that h_I is a homotopy equivalence in degrees 1 and 2 (see Theorem 8.47).

Conjecture 1 *The map $h_I\colon \|\mathfrak{B}_I\| \to \mathfrak{M}^\infty_I$ is a homotopy equivalence.*

For disjoint finite sets I and J we have (see Proposition 5.12)

$$\mathrm{B}(\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|, \mathfrak{M}^\infty_\varnothing, \|\mathfrak{B}_J\|) \simeq \|\mathfrak{B}_{I\cup J}\|. \tag{1.2}$$

Assuming Conjecture 1 holds, it follows that $\mathfrak{M}^\infty_{I\cup J} \simeq \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}^\infty_I, \mathfrak{M}^\infty_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}^\infty_J)$. Also, from a finite-rank version of (1.2) (see Proposition 8.42) it can be seen that parts (1) and (2) of Theorem 1.1 are equivalent.

We also show that, in order to check the conjecture in a given degree k, it is enough to show that the map h_I is a homotopy equivalence when $\#I \leq k$:

Theorem 1.3 *If, for every finite set $J \subset I$ with $\#J \leq k$, the map h_J is a homotopy equivalence in degree k, then h_I is a homotopy equivalence in degree k.*

Note that finite rank versions of Theorem 1.3 and (1.2) (see (8.46) and Proposition 8.42) imply Theorem 1.1 for $k = 1$.

There is an analogue to Theorem 1.1 in the limit when $k \to +\infty$. Write $\mathfrak{MI}^r_I = \mathfrak{MI}^r\big(\#_I \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}\big)$ and let $\mathscr{C}^r_{I,k}$ denote the space of all connections on an $\mathrm{SU}(r)$ bundle over $\#_I \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ with second Chern class equal to k mod gauge equivalence. This space

is homotopically equivalent to $\mathrm{Map}_*\big(\#_I \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, B\mathrm{SU}(r)\big)$; see Cohen and Milgram [13, Theorem 1.3]. For each degree $k \geq 0$ we have $\mathfrak{MI}^r_{I,k} \subset \mathscr{C}^r_{I,k}$ and in [48], Taubes described, for $k' > k$, homotopy equivalences $\mathscr{C}^r_{I,k} \to \mathscr{C}^r_{I,k'}$ which restrict to maps $\mathfrak{MI}^r_{I,k} \to \mathfrak{MI}^r_{I,k'}$, and showed that "in the direct limit" the natural inclusion maps

$$\iota_k \colon \mathfrak{MI}^r_{I,k} \to \mathscr{C}^r_{I,k} \tag{1.4}$$

induce a homotopy equivalence $\mathfrak{MI}^r_{I,\infty} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathscr{C}^r_{I,\infty}$. The $r = +\infty$ case of the following theorem shows that Conjecture 1 holds in the limit when $k \to +\infty$:

Theorem 1.5 *Let r be either a nonnegative integer or $r = +\infty$. Then there is a homotopy equivalence*

$$\mathrm{B}\left(\mathscr{C}^r_{\varnothing,\infty}, \prod_{x\in I} \mathscr{C}^r_{\varnothing,\infty}, \prod_{x\in I} \mathscr{C}^r_{x,\infty}\right) \to \mathscr{C}^r_{I,\infty}.$$

As an application, we study the image in homology of the map ι_k in (1.4) in the limit when $r \to +\infty$. This map was first studied by Atiyah and Jones [2] in the finite-rank case. They conjectured that ι_k induces an isomorphism in homology and homotopy through a range $q(k, r)$ that grows with k. The original conjecture (over S^4) was proven in Boyer, Hurtubise, Mann and Milgram [6], Kirwan [28] and Tian [49] and generalizations were proved in Hurtubise and Milgram [24] and Gasparim [20]. We compute the homology of $\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|$ and show that the map $\|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\| \to \mathscr{C}^\infty_{I,k}$ is an isomorphism in homology up to homological dimension $2k + 1$. As a corollary we show that:

Theorem 1.6 *Let $h_{I,k} \colon \|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\| \to \mathfrak{M}^\infty_{I,k}$ be the $c_2 = k$ component of the map h_I. Then $h_{I,k}$ is injective in homology and, in homological degree up to $2k + 1$, we have*:

(1) *The inclusion map $\iota_k \colon \mathfrak{MI}^\infty_{I,k} \to \mathscr{C}^\infty_{I,k}$ induces surjective homomorphisms in homology.*

(2) *The map $h_{I,k}$ is an isomorphism in homology up to the range of validity of the Atiyah–Jones conjecture.*

We also give upper bounds for the cokernel of the map ι_k in homology up to dimension $4k - 2\#I + 7$; furthermore, since the space $\|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\|$ is simply connected (Proposition 10.8), statements analogous to (1) and (2) above also hold in homotopy (see Theorem 1.6* on page 2255).

The paper is organized as follows: In Section 2 we briefly recall the definitions and basic facts about the bar construction, homotopy colimits and operads. In Section 3,

we describe the moduli spaces of holomorphic bundles $\mathfrak{M}_I^r$ and, in the limit when $r \to \infty$, give them the structure of E_∞–spaces. In Sections 4 and 5, we describe the bar constructions in the limit when $r \to \infty$. In Section 6, we prove Theorem 1.3. In Section 7, we define the products $\boxplus$ used in the statement of Theorem 1.1 and prove their properties. In Section 8, we prove Theorem 1.1 and use it to show that $h_{I,k}$ is a homotopy equivalence for $k = 1, 2$. In Section 9, we prove Theorem 1.5. In Section 10, we compute the homology of $\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|$ and prove Theorem 1.6. In the appendix, we gather some technical proofs concerning the bar construction.

2 Preliminaries on operads and the bar construction

The two-sided bar construction for monoids and its generalization for algebras over operads play a central role in our work. We gather here some terminology and facts which we'll be using throughout the paper. Let $\underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ be the category of compactly generated spaces in the sense of [50] and let $\underline{\mathrm{hTop}}$ be the homotopy category. Unless otherwise stated, mapping spaces always have the compact–open topology.

2.1 The bar construction

In this section we provide some background on the bar construction and homotopy colimits. More details can be found in [23].

2.1.1 Diagrams of spaces A *topological category* $\mathfrak{C}$ is a small category with topologized morphism sets such that composition is continuous and $\operatorname{ob}\mathfrak{C} \subset \operatorname{mor}\mathfrak{C}$ is a closed cofibration. A continuous functor $\mathfrak{C}_1 \to \mathfrak{C}_2$ is said to be an *equivalence of categories* if it is the identity on objects and a homotopy equivalence on the morphism spaces.

A $\mathfrak{C}$*–diagram* of spaces is a continuous functor $X\colon \mathfrak{C} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$. A *weak equivalence* between $\mathfrak{C}$–diagrams X_1 and X_2 is a natural transformation $\alpha\colon X_1 \to X_2$ such that $\alpha(A)\colon X_1(A) \to X_2(A)$ is a homotopy equivalence for all $A \in \operatorname{ob}\mathfrak{C}$. We say α is a homeomorphism if $\alpha(A)$ is a homeomorphism for all $A \in \operatorname{ob}\mathfrak{C}$. A functor between topological categories $i\colon \mathfrak{C}_1 \to \mathfrak{C}_2$ induces a pullback of diagrams: given a $\mathfrak{C}_2$–diagram $X\colon \mathfrak{C}_2 \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ we let $i^*X = X \circ i\colon \mathfrak{C}_1 \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$.

Example 2.1 Let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be an open covering of a space X and for each finite subset $\sigma \subset A$ let $U_\sigma = \bigcap_{\alpha\in\sigma} U_\alpha$. Let $\mathfrak{C}_\mathcal{U}$ be the category whose objects are the nonempty open sets U_σ and whose morphisms are the inclusions. We refer to the tautological diagram of spaces $N\colon \mathfrak{C}_\mathcal{U} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ as the *nerve* of the open cover $\mathcal{U}$.

2.1.2 Simplicial spaces Let Δ be the simplicial category, whose objects are the finite ordered sets $[n] = \{0, \dots, n\}$ and whose morphisms $\Delta(m,n)$ are the order-preserving maps $\mu\colon [m] \to [n]$. Let Δ^{op} be the opposite category. The Δ^{op}–diagrams of spaces are called *simplicial spaces*. Given a simplicial space $X_\bullet\colon \Delta^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Top}$, its *geometric realization* [33, Definition 11.1] is the topological space $|X_\bullet| = \big(\coprod_{n\geq 0} \Delta^n \times X_n\big)/\!\sim$, where Δ^n is the standard n–simplex and the equivalence relation is generated by $(\xi \cdot \mu, a) \sim (\xi, \mu \cdot a)$ for every $\xi \in \Delta^m$, $a \in X_n$ and $\mu \in \Delta(m,n)$. A natural transformation $X_\bullet \to Y_\bullet$ induces a map $|X_\bullet| \to |Y_\bullet|$.

Example 2.2 A space Y can be identified with the simplicial space $Y_\bullet$ with $Y_n = Y$ for all $[n] \in \mathrm{ob}\,\Delta$: we have a canonical homeomorphism $|Y_\bullet| \cong Y$ [33, Lemma 11.8]. Given a simplicial space $X_\bullet$, a sequence of maps

$$f_n\colon X_n \to Y \quad \text{with} \quad f_m(\mu x) = f_n(x) \quad (x \in X_n,\ \mu \in \Delta(m,n))$$

induces a map $|X_\bullet| \to Y$.

2.1.3 The bar construction for monoids Let G be a topological monoid (that is, G has an associative product with unit) acting on the left and on the right on topological spaces Y and X, respectively. The bar construction $\mathrm{B}(X,G,Y)$ is the homotopy-invariant version of the orbit space $X \times_G Y$. It is defined as the geometric realization of the simplicial space $\mathrm{B}_\bullet(X,G,Y)$ defined on objects by

$$\mathrm{B}_n(X,G,Y) = X \times G^n \times Y$$

and defined on morphisms as follows: given $\mu \in \Delta(m,n)$ let $\mu_\alpha = \mu(\alpha)$, with $\alpha = 1, \dots, m$; then we can write

$$X \times G^n \times Y = (X \times G^{\mu_0}) \times \Bigg(\prod_{\alpha=1}^{m} G^{\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1}} \Bigg) \times (G^{n-\mu_m} \times Y) \tag{2.3}$$

and the map $X \times G^n \times Y \to X \times G^m \times Y$ is induced by the maps

$$X \times G^{\mu_0} \to X, \quad G^{n-\mu_m} \times Y \to Y \quad \text{and} \quad G^{\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1}} \to G \quad (\alpha = 1, \dots, m)$$

defined by the product in G and the actions of G on X and Y.

If we let G^{op} denote the space G with the opposite monoid structure, then G^{op} acts on the left on X and on the right on Y and $\mathrm{B}(Y, G^{\mathrm{op}}, X)$ is naturally homeomorphic to $\mathrm{B}(X,G,Y)$.

Proposition 2.4 *The actions $G \times Y \to Y$ and $X \times G \to X$ induce maps $\mathrm{B}(G,G,Y) \to Y$ and $\mathrm{B}(X,G,G) \to X$, respectively, which are homotopy equivalences.*

Proof For the map $\mathrm{B}(G,G,Y)\to Y$ see [23, Proposition 3.1(5)] (taking into account Remark 2.5 below). The result for the map $\mathrm{B}(X,G,G)\to X$ then follows from the homeomorphism $\mathrm{B}(X,G,G)\cong \mathrm{B}(G^{\mathrm{op}},G^{\mathrm{op}},X)$. □

One important example is the case where $X=Y=*$ and G is a group. Then $BG=\mathrm{B}(*,G,*)$ is the classifying space of G and $EG=\mathrm{B}(G,G,*)\simeq *$ is the universal principal bundle over BG.

2.1.4 The categorical bar construction Given a topological category $\mathfrak{C}$, a $\mathfrak{C}$–diagram Y and a $\mathfrak{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–diagram X, the bar construction $\mathrm{B}(X,\mathfrak{C},Y)$ is the geometrical realization of the simplicial space defined on objects by

$$\mathrm{B}_n(X,\mathfrak{C},Y)=\coprod_{A,B\in\mathfrak{C}}\big\{(x;f_n,\dots,f_1;y)\colon f_n\circ\cdots\circ f_1\in\mathfrak{C}(A,B)\text{ is defined, }y\in Y(A),\ x\in X(B)\big\}$$

and defined on morphisms by composition of arrows in $\mathfrak{C}$ and by the evaluation maps $\mathfrak{C}(A,B)\times Y(A)\to Y(B)$ and $X(B)\times\mathfrak{C}(A,B)\to X(A)$.

Remark 2.5 The bar construction for monoids in Section 2.1.3 is the special case when the category $\mathfrak{C}$ has only one object; then its space of morphisms is a monoid G and a $\mathfrak{C}$–diagram is a space Y with a left action of G.

2.1.5 Homotopy colimit Let X be a $\mathfrak{C}$–diagram. The colimit of X is $\operatorname{colim}_{\mathfrak{C}}X=\big(\coprod_{a\in\operatorname{ob}\mathfrak{C}}X_a\big)/\!\sim$, where the equivalence relation identifies $x\sim\mu\cdot x$ for all $x\in X_a$ and $\mu\in\mathfrak{C}(a,b)$. The homotopy colimit is the homotopy-invariant version of the colimit.

Definition 2.6 Let $\mathfrak{C}$ be a topological category, let X be a $\mathfrak{C}$–diagram and let $*$ be the constant $\mathfrak{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–diagram on a one-point space. The *homotopy colimit* of X along $\mathfrak{C}$ is

$$\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}}X=\mathrm{B}(*,\mathfrak{C},X).$$

For convenience, we state here some basic properties of the homotopy colimit which we will be using later:

Proposition 2.7 (1) *Given a simplicial space X, there is a simplicial space τX weakly equivalent to X whose geometric realization $|\tau X|$ is homotopically equivalent to* $\operatorname{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}}X$. *Furthermore, if X is a good simplicial space* (in the sense of [44, Definition A.4]) *then* $\operatorname{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}}X\simeq|X|\simeq|\tau X|$.

(2) *Given a $\mathfrak{C}$–diagram X and a topological space Y, we have* $\operatorname{hcolim}(Y \times X) \cong Y \times \operatorname{hcolim} X$.

(3) *If $X_1, \dots, X_n$ are $\mathfrak{C}$–diagrams then* $\operatorname{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}}\big(\coprod_i X_i\big) = \coprod_i (\operatorname{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}} X_i)$.

Proof Statement (1) is [44, Propositions A.1(iv) and A.3], and (2) and (3) follow easily from the definition and properties of the bar construction [23, Proposition 3.1]. □

Given a functor $F\colon \mathfrak{C} \to \mathfrak{D}$ and an object $D \in \mathfrak{D}$, the undercategory $D \downarrow F$ is the category whose objects are the pairs (f, C) with $C \in \mathfrak{C}$ and $f\colon D \to F(C)$ and whose morphisms $p\colon (f, C) \to (f', C')$ are the morphisms $p\colon C \to C'$ in $\mathfrak{C}$ such that $F(p) \circ f = f'$. The overcategory $F \downarrow D$ is the category whose objects are the pairs (C, f) with $f\colon F(C) \to D$ and whose morphisms $p\colon (C, f) \to (C', f')$ are the morphisms $p\colon C \to C'$ in $\mathfrak{C}$ such that $f' \circ F(p) = f$. We say the functor F is *right cofinal* if

$$B(*, D \downarrow F, *) \cong * \quad \text{for all } D \in \mathfrak{D}. \tag{2.8}$$

If F is right cofinal then the induced map $\operatorname{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}} F^*X \to \operatorname{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{D}} X$ is a homotopy equivalence [23, Proposition 4.4].

2.2 Operads

We wish to generalize the bar construction of Section 2.1.3 to spaces A which, instead of a strictly associative product, have a family of products with each product associative only up to homotopy. The technical tool to handle this situation is the theory of operads, of which we give some background in this section. General treatments of this topic can be found in [31; 18].

Before we define operad we need to introduce some notation about symmetric groups:

Definition 2.9 Let Σ_n denote the symmetric group of permutations of n elements.

- Given an n–tuple $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$ we write
$$\sigma(a_1, \dots, a_n) = (a_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}, \dots, a_{\sigma^{-1}(n)}).$$
- Let $j_1, \dots, j_k$ be nonnegative integers, let $j = j_1 + \cdots + j_k$ and consider the partition P of $\{1, \dots, j\}$ into k intervals of sizes $j_1, \dots, j_k$.
  - Given $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$, let $\sigma_{j_1,\dots,j_k} \in \Sigma_j$ be the block permutation which permutes the k blocks of the partition P in the same way that σ permutes the elements of $\{1, \dots, k\}$.

– Given $\tau_i \in \Sigma_{j_i}$ let $\tau_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \tau_k \in \Sigma_j$ be the image of $(\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_k)$ under the inclusion $\Sigma_{j_1} \times \cdots \times \Sigma_{j_k} \to \Sigma_j$ induced by the partition P.

An operad $\mathcal{P}$ is a sequence of spaces $\mathcal{P}(n)$ parametrizing n–adic operations $A^n \to A$ on a space A. Note that, given maps $\theta\colon A^k \to A$ and $\theta_i\colon A^{j_i} \to A$, composition defines a map $\theta \circ (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k)\colon A^{j_1+\cdots+j_k} \to A$.

Definition 2.10 An operad $\mathcal{P}$ (in the category $\underline{\text{Top}}$) is a sequence of spaces $\{\mathcal{P}(n)\}_{n\geq 0}$ with $\mathcal{P}(0) = \{*\}$, together with the following data: a right action of the symmetric group Σ_n on $\mathcal{P}(n)$; a unit $\mathbf{1} \in \mathcal{P}(1)$; and continuous maps

$$\gamma\colon \mathcal{P}(k) \times \mathcal{P}(j_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{P}(j_k) \to \mathcal{P}(j) \quad (j = j_1 + \cdots + j_k)$$

which we also represent by $\gamma(\theta; \theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k) = \theta \circ (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k)$, satisfying:

Equivariance Given $\theta \in \mathcal{P}(k)$, $\theta_i \in \mathcal{P}(j_i)$, $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$ and $\tau_i \in \Sigma_{j_i}$, we have

$$\theta \circ (\theta_1\tau_1, \ldots, \theta_k\tau_k) = (\theta \circ (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k))(\tau_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \tau_k),$$
$$(\theta\sigma) \circ (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k) = (\theta \circ \sigma(\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k))\sigma_{j_1,\ldots,j_k}.$$

Associativity
$$\theta \circ (\theta_1 \circ (\theta_{11}, \ldots, \theta_{1j_1}), \ldots, \theta_k \circ (\theta_{k1}, \ldots, \theta_{kj_k})) = (\theta \circ (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k)) \circ (\theta_{11}, \ldots, \theta_{1j_1}, \ldots, \theta_{k1}, \ldots, \theta_{kj_k}).$$

Unit
$$\mathbf{1} \circ \theta = \theta \circ (\mathbf{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{1}) = \theta.$$

A morphism of operads $\mathcal{P}_1 \to \mathcal{P}_2$ is a sequence of equivariant maps $\mathcal{P}_1(n) \to \mathcal{P}_2(n)$ such that the induced map $\psi\colon \coprod_n \mathcal{P}_1(n) \to \coprod_n \mathcal{P}_2(n)$ satisfies $\psi(\mathbf{1}) = \mathbf{1}$ and

$$\psi(\theta \circ (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k)) = (\psi\theta) \circ (\psi\theta_1, \ldots, \psi\theta_k).$$

Example 2.11 Given a based topological space A, the sequence of spaces $\text{End}_A(n) = \text{Map}(A^n, A)$ defines an operad called the *endomorphism operad* of A. The group Σ_n acts by permuting the factors in A^n.

Definition 2.12 An operad $\mathcal{P}$ is said to be an E_∞–operad if for each n the space $\mathcal{P}(n)$ is contractible and the action of Σ_n on $\mathcal{P}(n)$ is free.

An E_∞–operad models multiplications which are associative and commutative up to all higher homotopies. The following example plays a central role in our work:

Definition 2.13 A *universe* is a countably infinite-dimensional complex Hermitian vector space. Given a universe $\mathbb{H}$, the *complex linear isometries operad* $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$ over $\mathbb{H}$ has $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}(n)$ the space of linear isometries $\mathbb{H}^n \to \mathbb{H}$. The group Σ_n acts on $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}(n)$ by $(\phi\sigma)(\boldsymbol{v}) = \phi(\sigma \boldsymbol{v})$ for $\phi \in \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}(n)$ and $\boldsymbol{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \mathbb{H}^n$.

The action of Σ_n on $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}(n)$ is clearly free and the spaces $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}(n)$ are contractible [34, Lemma 1.3] so $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$ is an E_∞–operad.

2.2.1 Algebras over operads An algebra A over an operad $\mathcal{P}$, also called a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra, is a based topological space A together with a sequence of equivariant maps $q\colon \mathcal{P}(n) \times A^n \to A$, which we represent by $(\theta, a_1, \dots, a_n) \mapsto \theta \cdot (a_1, \dots, a_n)$, such that $\mathbf{1}(a) = a$ and the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & A^{j_1} \times \cdots \times A^{j_k} & \\ {\scriptstyle \theta_1 \times \cdots \times \theta_k} \swarrow & & \searrow {\scriptstyle \theta \circ (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)} \\ A^k & \xrightarrow{\quad\theta\quad} & A \end{array}$$

A morphism of $\mathcal{P}$–algebras is a map $f\colon A \to B$ such that $f(\theta \cdot (a_1, \dots, a_k)) = \theta \cdot (f(a_1), \dots, f(a_k))$.

2.2.2 Modules over algebras over operads Let $\mathcal{P}$ be an operad and let A be a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra. A left module over A [21, Section 1.6] is a topological space M together with maps $q_L\colon \mathcal{P}(k+1) \times A^k \times M \to M$ (with $k \geq 0$), equivariant with respect to the action of $\Sigma_k \subset \Sigma_{k+1}$ (the subgroup of permutations preserving $k+1$), such that $q_L(\mathbf{1}, m) = m$ and the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & A^{j_1} \times \cdots \times A^{j_k} \times (A^{j_{k+1}} \times M) & \\ {\scriptstyle \theta_1 \times \cdots \times \theta_k \times \theta_{k+1}} \swarrow & & \searrow {\scriptstyle \theta \circ (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k, \theta_{k+1})} \\ A^k \times M & \xrightarrow{\quad\theta\quad} & M \end{array}$$

The above definition corresponds to the notion of a left module, but, using equivariance, a module M over a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra A can be equivalently defined [3, Definition 1.1] as a family of maps $\mathcal{P}(n) \times A^{k-1} \times M \times A^{n-k} \to M$ satisfying suitable unit and associativity relations and inducing a total action

$$q_T\colon \mathcal{P}(n) \times_{\Sigma_n} \left(\coprod_{k=1}^{n} A^{k-1} \times M \times A^{n-k} \right) \to M. \tag{2.14}$$

In particular, for $k=1$ we have a map $\mathcal{P}(n)\times M\times A^{n-1}\to M$ giving M the structure of a right module over the $\mathcal{P}$–algebra A.

Example 2.15 Let $\mathcal{P}$ be an operad. A morphism of $\mathcal{P}$–algebras $f\colon A\to B$ gives B the structure of an A–module by defining

$$q_L(\theta;a_1,\dots,a_k,b_{k+1})=q(\theta;f(a_1),\dots,f(a_k),b_{k+1}).$$

3 Moduli spaces of holomorphic bundles

In this section we give the moduli space of holomorphic bundles the structure of an algebra over the linear isometries operad (Definition 2.13) using the machinery of [5; 34].

Definition 3.1 Let $\mathscr{I}$ denote the *category of linear isometries* whose objects are the finite or countably infinite-dimensional complex Hermitian vector spaces topologized as the limits of their finite-dimensional subspaces and whose morphisms $\mathscr{I}(\mathbb{V},\mathbb{W})$ are the linear isometries $\alpha\colon\mathbb{V}\to\mathbb{W}$. For each $r\geq 0$ let $\mathscr{I}_r$ be the full subcategory whose objects are the r–dimensional complex Hermitian vector spaces and let $\mathscr{I}_*$ be the union of the categories $\mathscr{I}_r$.

Recall that $L_\infty\subset\mathbb{P}^2$ denotes the rational curve at infinity and we write $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$ for the blowup of $\mathbb{P}^2$ along a finite set $I\subset\mathbb{P}^2\setminus L_\infty$. We work with the following construction of the moduli space:

Definition 3.2 Let $\mathbb{V}\in\operatorname{ob}\mathscr{I}_r$ and let $E\to\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$ be a rank r smooth complex vector bundle with first Chern class $c_1(E)=0$. A holomorphic structure on E is a semi-connection $\overline{\partial}_E\colon\Omega^0(E)\to\Omega^{0,1}(E)$ satisfying the integrability condition $\overline{\partial}^2_E=0$. Let $\mathcal{C}(I,E,\mathbb{V})$ be the space of pairs $(\overline{\partial}_E,\phi)$ where $\overline{\partial}_E$ is a holomorphic structure on E and $\phi\colon E|_{L_\infty}\to\mathbb{V}\times L_\infty$ is a holomorphic trivialization. Let $\operatorname{Aut}(E)$ denote the group of smooth bundle automorphisms of E. Then we let $\mathfrak{M}(I,E,\mathbb{V})=\mathcal{C}(I,E,\mathbb{V})/\operatorname{Aut}(E)$.

In [30, Theorem 1.1 and Lemma 2.6], it was shown that the group $\operatorname{Aut}(E)$ acts freely on $\mathcal{C}(I,E,\mathbb{V})$ and the quotient has the structure of a finite-dimensional Hausdorff complex analytic space.

Proposition 3.3 *Let $E_1,E_2\to\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$ be two isomorphic smooth complex vector bundles. Then there is a canonical isomorphism $\mathfrak{M}(I,E_1,\mathbb{V})\cong\mathfrak{M}(I,E_2,\mathbb{V})$.*

Proof Given an isomorphism $\psi\colon E_1 \to E_2$ define a map $\psi_*\colon \mathcal{C}(I, E_1, \mathbb{V}) \to \mathcal{C}(I, E_2, \mathbb{V})$ by $\psi_*(\overline{\partial}, \phi) = (\psi \circ \overline{\partial} \circ \psi^{-1}, \phi \circ \psi^{-1})$. This map descends to the quotient to give a homeomorphism $\mathfrak{M}(I, E_1, \mathbb{V}) \to \mathfrak{M}(I, E_2, \mathbb{V})$ which is independent of the choice of isomorphism ψ. □

Since the isomorphism class of E is completely determined by $c_2(E) = k$ and $\operatorname{rk} E = \dim \mathbb{V}$, we will use the notation $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{I,k} = \mathfrak{M}(I, E, \mathbb{V})$.

Definition 3.4 Let $I \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ be a finite set.

(1) For each $\mathbb{V} \in \operatorname{ob} \mathscr{I}_*$ we represent the moduli space of holomorphic bundles on $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$ with rank $r = \dim \mathbb{V}$ by

$$\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_I = \coprod_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{I,k},$$

with basepoint the trivial bundle $\mathbb{V} \times \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I \in \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{I,0}$.

(2) Let $\alpha \in \mathscr{I}_r(\mathbb{V}_1, \mathbb{V}_2)$. For each rank r smooth bundle E we define the map $\mathcal{C}\alpha\colon \mathcal{C}(I, E, \mathbb{V}_1) \to \mathcal{C}(I, E, \mathbb{V}_2)$ by sending $(\overline{\partial}_E, \phi)$ to $(\overline{\partial}_E, (\alpha \times \mathrm{id}) \circ \phi)$. These maps descend to the quotient to give a map

$$\mathfrak{M}^{\alpha}_I\colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}_1}_I \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}_2}_I.$$

(3) Given $\mathbb{V}_1, \mathbb{V}_2 \in \operatorname{ob} \mathscr{I}_*$ and smooth bundles E_1 and E_2, let

$$\omega\colon \mathcal{C}(I, E_1, \mathbb{V}_1) \times \mathcal{C}(I, E_2, \mathbb{V}_2) \to \mathcal{C}(I, E_1 \oplus E_2, \mathbb{V}_1 \oplus \mathbb{V}_2)$$

be the map defined by $\omega((\overline{\partial}_1, \phi_1), (\overline{\partial}_2, \phi_2)) = (\overline{\partial}_1 \oplus \overline{\partial}_2, \phi_1 \oplus \phi_2)$. This map descends to the quotient to give a map

$$\omega\colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}_1}_I \times \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}_2}_I \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}_1 \oplus \mathbb{V}_2}_I.$$

(4) Given $J \subset I$ let $\pi_{J,I}\colon \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I \to \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_J$ be the blowup of $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_J$ along $I \setminus J$. Then, for each smooth bundle E, pullback of holomorphic bundles induces a map $\pi^*_{J,I}\colon \mathcal{C}(J, E, \mathbb{V}) \to \mathcal{C}(I, \pi^*_{J,I} E, \mathbb{V})$. These maps descend to the quotient to give a map

$$\pi^*_{J,I}\colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_J \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_I.$$

Lemma 3.5 *Let $\mathbb{V}, \mathbb{W} \in \operatorname{ob} \mathscr{I}_*$ and let $* \in \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{W}}_I$ be the basepoint. Then the map*

$$\omega \circ (\mathrm{id} \times *)\colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_I \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V} \oplus \mathbb{W}}_I$$

is a closed embedding.

Proof The map $\omega\circ(\mathrm{id}\times *)$ is given by Whitney sum with the trivial bundle $\mathbb{W}\times\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$. For each k, the moduli space $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{I,k}$ can be described [12, page 532] as the space of some matrices a, a^0_{00}, a^1_{00}, c and d obeying the integrability condition in [12, equation (3.4)] modulo the free action of a certain group G [12, equation (3.7)]. Here $c\in\mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^k,\mathbb{V})$, $d\in\mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{V},\mathbb{C}^k)$ and the group action on c and d is given by $c\mapsto ch_{00}$ and $d\mapsto g_{00}d$ with $h_{00},g_{00}\in\mathrm{GL}(k)$. The holomorphic bundle is given as the cohomology of a monad of the form (see [12, equation (3.1)])

$$0\to\mathcal{E}_0\oplus\mathcal{E}_1\xrightarrow{A}W_0\oplus\mathbb{V}\xrightarrow{B}\mathcal{F}_0\oplus\mathcal{F}_1\to 0$$

for some bundles $\mathcal{E}_i$ and $\mathcal{F}_i$ over $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$ and a vector space W_0. If $[z_0,z_1,z_2]\in\mathbb{P}^2$ are homogeneous coordinates then $A=\left(\begin{smallmatrix}\cdot\\ cz_2\end{smallmatrix}\ \begin{smallmatrix}\cdot\\ 0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$ and $B=\left(\begin{smallmatrix}\cdot & dz_2\\ \cdot & 0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$ [22, equations (27) and (28)]. It follows that the map $\omega\circ(\mathrm{id}\times *)$ is induced by the assignment $(a,a^0_{00},a^1_{00},c,d)\mapsto(a,a^0_{00},a^1_{00},\imath\circ c,d\circ p)$, where $\imath\colon\mathbb{V}\to\mathbb{V}\oplus\mathbb{W}$ is the inclusion and $p\colon\mathbb{V}\oplus\mathbb{W}\to\mathbb{V}$ is the projection. So $\omega\circ(\mathrm{id}\times *)$ embeds $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{I,k}$ as a closed submanifold of $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}\oplus\mathbb{W}}_{I,k}$. □

Using the terminology of [34], the pair $(\mathfrak{M}_I,\omega)$ is an $\mathscr{I}_*$–functor. That is:

Proposition 3.6 *Let $\oplus\colon\mathscr{I}_*\times\mathscr{I}_*\to\mathscr{I}_*$ be the direct sum functor. Then the assignments $\mathbb{V}\mapsto\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_I$ and $\alpha\mapsto\mathfrak{M}^{\alpha}_I$ define a continuous functor $\mathfrak{M}_I$ from $\mathscr{I}_*$ to $\underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ and $\omega\colon\mathfrak{M}_I\times\mathfrak{M}_I\to\mathfrak{M}_I\circ\oplus$ is a commutative, associative and continuous natural transformation satisfying $\omega(x,*)=x$ (where $*\in\mathfrak{M}^0_I$ is the basepoint) and such that $\omega\circ(\mathrm{id}\times *)$ is a closed embedding.*

Proof The proof is straightforward. □

Proposition 3.7 *The functor $\mathfrak{M}_I$ extends to a functor $\mathfrak{M}_I\colon\mathscr{I}\to\underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ and ω extends to a natural transformation $\mathfrak{M}_I\times\mathfrak{M}_I\to\mathfrak{M}_I\circ\oplus$.*

Proof We can extend $\mathfrak{M}_I$ to infinite-dimensional vector spaces $\mathbb{H}$ by letting $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_I=\operatorname{colim}\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_I$, where the colimit is taken over the finite-dimensional subspaces $\mathbb{V}\subset\mathbb{H}$. See [34, Proposition 1.9] for details. □

Proposition 3.8 *Let $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$ be the complex linear isometries operad over a universe $\mathbb{H}$* (Definition 2.13). *Then ω induces an $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$–algebra structure on $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_I$. Furthermore, a linear isometric isomorphism $\alpha\colon\mathbb{H}_1\to\mathbb{H}_2$ induces a map of $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_1}$–algebras $\mathfrak{M}^{\alpha}_I\colon\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}_1}_I\to\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}_2}_I$ which is a homeomorphism.*

Proof See [34, Definition 1.6 and Remark 1.7]. □

Given finite subsets $J \subset I \subset \mathbb{C}^2$, the map $\pi^*_{J,I}$ from Definition 3.4(4) passes to the colimit to give a map $\pi^*_{J,I}\colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_J \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_I$.

Definition 3.9 Let $\mathfrak{C}$ be the category of finite subsets of $\mathbb{C}^2$ with morphisms the inclusions.

Proposition 3.10 *The assignments $I \mapsto \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_I$ and $(J \subset I) \mapsto \pi^*_{J,I}$ define a functor $\mathfrak{M}$ between $\mathfrak{C}$ and the category of $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$–algebras.*

Proof We can easily check that $\pi^*_{J,I}$ is a natural transformation between the functors $\mathfrak{M}_I$ and $\mathfrak{M}_J$ which commutes with ω. The result follows. □

Remark 3.11 For $J \subset I$, the space $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_I$ has the structure of a module over the $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$–algebra $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_J$, induced by the map $\pi^*_{J,I}\colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_J \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_I$ and the $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$–algebra structure on $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_I$ (see Example 2.15).

4 The homotopy coherent bar construction

We wish to generalize the bar construction of Section 2.1.3 to the case where, instead of a monoid G acting on spaces X and Y, we have an algebra A over an operad $\mathcal{P}$ and modules M and N over A.

4.1 Modules

Let $\mathcal{P}$ be an operad and let A be a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra. We need to generalize the notion of a (right) module M over A of Section 2.2.2 to the case where the maps $M \times A^n \to M$ are parametrized, not by $\mathcal{P}(n+1)$, but by a certain sequence of spaces $\mathscr{M}(n)$. Recall the notation from Definition 2.9.

Definition 4.1 Let $\mathcal{P}$ be an operad with composition data γ and unit $\mathbf{1} \in \mathcal{P}(1)$. A monoidal module $\mathscr{M}$ over $\mathcal{P}$ is a sequence of spaces $\mathscr{M}(n)$ (where $n \geq 0$) together with the following data: a right action of Σ_n on $\mathscr{M}(n)$; a unit $\mathbf{1}_{\mathscr{M}} \in \mathscr{M}(0)$; and maps

$$\Gamma_R\colon \mathscr{M}(k) \times \mathscr{M}(j_0) \times \mathcal{P}(j_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{P}(j_k) \to \mathscr{M}(j) \quad (j = j_0 + \cdots + j_k),$$

which we also represent by $\Gamma_R(\xi; \xi', \theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k) = \xi \circ_R (\xi', \theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k)$, satisfying:

Equivariance Let $\xi \in \mathscr{M}(k)$, $\theta_i \in \mathcal{P}(j_i)$, $\xi' \in \mathscr{M}(j_0)$, $\tau_i \in \Sigma_{j_i}$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma_{k+1}$ with $\sigma(0) = 0$. Then

$$\xi \circ_R (\xi' \tau_0, \theta_1 \tau_1, \dots, \theta_k \tau_k) = (\xi \circ_R (\xi', \theta_1, \dots, \theta_k))(\tau_0 \oplus \cdots \oplus \tau_k),$$
$$(\xi\sigma) \circ_R (\xi', \theta_1, \dots, \theta_k) = (\xi \circ_R \sigma(\xi', \theta_1, \dots, \theta_k))\sigma_{j_0,\dots,j_k}.$$

Associativity

$$\xi \circ_R (\xi' \circ_R (\xi'', \theta_{01}, \dots, \theta_{0j_0}), \theta_1 \circ (\theta_{11}, \dots, \theta_{1j_1}), \dots, \theta_k \circ (\theta_{k1}, \dots, \theta_{kj_k}))$$
$$= (\xi \circ_R (\xi', \theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)) \circ_R (\xi'', \theta_{01}, \dots, \theta_{0j_0}, \dots, \theta_{k1}, \dots, \theta_{kj_k}).$$

Unit $$\mathbf{1}_{\mathscr{M}} \circ_R \xi = \xi \circ_R (\mathbf{1}_{\mathscr{M}}, \mathbf{1}, \dots, \mathbf{1}) = \xi.$$

We say $\mathscr{M}$ is an E_∞–module if the Σ_k actions are free and the spaces $\mathscr{M}(k)$ are contractible.

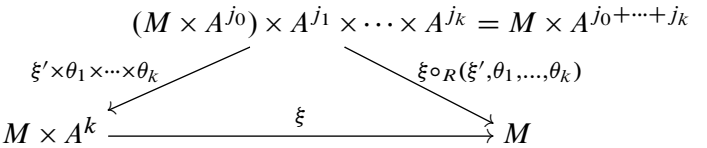
A morphism of monoidal modules $\mathscr{M}_1 \to \mathscr{M}_2$ over an operad $\mathcal{P}$ is a sequence of equivariant maps $\mathscr{M}_1(n) \to \mathscr{M}_2(n)$ such that the induced map $\psi\colon \coprod \mathscr{M}_1(n) \to \coprod \mathscr{M}_2(n)$ satisfies $\psi(\mathbf{1}_{\mathscr{M}}) = \mathbf{1}_{\mathscr{M}}$ and $\psi(\xi \circ_R (\xi', \theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)) = (\psi\xi) \circ_R (\psi\xi', \theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)$.

Remark 4.2 The name monoidal module comes from $\mathscr{M}$ being a right module over $\mathcal{P}$ [18, Section 5.1.1] and $\coprod_n \mathscr{M}(n)$ being a monoid.

Example 4.3 Given spaces A and M, the sequence $\mathrm{End}_{A|M}(n) = \mathrm{Map}(M \times A^n, M)$ is a monoidal module over the endomorphisms operad End_A of Example 2.11.

We now generalize the definition of a module over a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra from Section 2.2.2.

Definition 4.4 Let $\mathscr{M}$ be a monoidal module over an operad $\mathcal{P}$. An $\mathscr{M}$–module over a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra A is a topological space M together with Σ_k equivariant maps $q_R\colon \mathscr{M}(k) \times M \times A^k \to M$, such that the following diagram is commutative:



Example 4.5 Let $\mathcal{P}$ be an operad with composition data γ and, for each $n \geq 0$, let $\mathcal{P}_+(n) = \mathcal{P}(n+1)$. Then $\mathcal{P}_+$ is a monoidal module over $\mathcal{P}$ with data $\Gamma_R = \gamma$ and the $\mathcal{P}_+$–modules over a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra A are the right modules over A in the sense of Section 2.2.2.

The main example of a monoidal module in our work is the following:

Example 4.6 Let $\mathscr{I}$ denote the category of linear isometries (Definition 3.1). Given universes $\mathbb{H}$ and $\mathbb{U}$ (Definition 2.13), let $\mathscr{M}(n) = \mathscr{I}(\mathbb{H} \oplus \mathbb{U}^n, \mathbb{H})$. Then $\mathscr{M}(n)$ is a monoidal module over the linear isometries operad $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{U}}$. We are interested in the case where $\mathbb{U} = \mathbb{H}^r$ for some $r > 0$. Let $\mathcal{P}^r(n) = \prod_{i=1}^r \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}(n)$. Then $\mathcal{P}^r(n)$ is naturally a suboperad of $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}^r}(n)$ so, in this case, $\mathscr{M}$ is a monoidal module over $\mathcal{P}^r$. Furthermore, if A is an $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$–algebra then A^r is a $\mathcal{P}^r$–algebra and A is an $\mathscr{M}$–module over A^r.

Remark 4.7 Definitions 4.1 and 4.4 correspond to the notion of a right module. In a completely analogous way we can also define left monoidal modules $\mathscr{N}$ over an operad $\mathcal{P}$ and left $\mathscr{N}$–modules over a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra A.

4.2 The bar construction

To define the homotopy coherent bar construction we replace the simplicial category Δ with a new category, obtained by expanding the spaces of morphisms to include the operad data. Given an operad $\mathcal{P}$, write $\mathcal{P}_+(n) = \mathcal{P}(n+1)$ (see Example 4.5)

Definition 4.8 Let $\mathcal{P}$ be an operad with data γ and let $\mathscr{M}$ be a monoidal module over $\mathcal{P}$ with composition data Γ_R. We represent by $\Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})$ the category with the same objects as the simplicial category Δ and whose morphisms are defined as follows: For each morphism $\mu \in \Delta(m, n)$ let

$$\Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})(\mu) = \mathscr{M}(\mu_0) \times \left(\prod_{\alpha=1}^{m} \mathcal{P}(\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1}) \right) \times \mathcal{P}_+(n - \mu_m).$$

Then, the space of morphisms is defined to be

$$\Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})(m, n) = \coprod_{\mu \in \Delta(m,n)} \Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})(\mu).$$

Let $\mu \in \Delta(m, n)$ and $\nu \in \Delta(n, p)$. Composition of morphisms:

$$\Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})(\mu) \times \Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})(\nu) \to \Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})(\nu \circ \mu)$$

is defined using the operad data

$$\Gamma_R \colon \mathscr{M}(\mu_0) \times \mathscr{M}(\nu_0) \times \prod_{\beta=1}^{\mu_0} \mathcal{P}(\nu_\beta - \nu_{\beta-1}) \to \mathscr{M}(\nu_{\mu_0}),$$

$$\gamma \colon \mathcal{P}(\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1}) \times \prod_{\beta=\mu_{\alpha-1}+1}^{\mu_\alpha} \mathcal{P}(\nu_\beta - \nu_{\beta-1}) \to \mathcal{P}(\nu_{\mu_\alpha} - \nu_{\mu_{\alpha-1}}),$$

$$\gamma\colon \mathcal{P}_+(n-\mu_m)\times\Big(\prod_{\beta=\mu_m+1}^{n}\mathcal{P}(\nu_\beta-\nu_{\beta-1})\Big)\times\mathcal{P}_+(p-\nu_n)\to\mathcal{P}_+(p-\nu_{\mu_m}).$$

From the associativity of the operad data it is straightforward to prove that this composition law is associative.

Remark 4.9 The above construction could also be done replacing $\mathcal{P}_+$ by an arbitrary (left) monoidal module but we won't need that generality.

We now define the bar construction. Comparing with the bar construction for monoids in Section 2.1.3, the category $\Delta(\mathscr{M},\mathcal{P})$ replaces the simplicial category Δ and geometric realization is replaced by the homotopy colimit (Section 2.1.5). By analogy with the notation for geometric realization, we often represent the homotopy colimit of a $\Delta(\mathscr{M},\mathcal{P})^{\mathrm{op}}$–diagram X by

$$\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta(\mathscr{M},\mathcal{P})^{\mathrm{op}}} X = \|X\|.$$

Definition 4.10 Let $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathscr{M}$ be as in Definition 4.8. Let A be a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra, let M be a right $\mathscr{M}$–module over A and let N be a left module over A. We represent by $\mathfrak{B}_\bullet(M,A,N)\colon \Delta(\mathscr{M},\mathcal{P})^{\mathrm{op}}\to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ the functor defined on objects by

$$\mathfrak{B}_n(M,A,N)=M\times A^n\times N$$

and defined on morphisms as follows: Given $\mu\in\Delta(m,n)$ we can write (compare with (2.3))

$$M\times A^n\times N=(M\times A^{\mu_0})\times\Big(\prod_{\alpha=1}^{n}A^{\mu_\alpha-\mu_{\alpha-1}}\Big)\times(A^{n-\mu_m}\times N).$$

Then the map $\Delta(\mathscr{M},\mathcal{P})(\mu)\times M\times A^n\times N\to M\times A^m\times N$ is induced by the maps

$$\begin{aligned} q_R&\colon \mathscr{M}(\mu_0)\times M\times A^{\mu_0}\to M,\\ q&\colon \mathcal{P}(\mu_\alpha-\mu_{\alpha-1})\times A^{\mu_\alpha-\mu_{\alpha-1}}\to A,\\ q&\colon \mathcal{P}_+(n-\mu_m)\times A^{n-\mu_m}\times N\to N. \end{aligned}$$

We define the bar construction by taking the homotopy colimit:

$$\mathfrak{B}(M,A,N)=\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta(\mathscr{M},\mathcal{P})^{\mathrm{op}}}\mathfrak{B}_\bullet(M,A,N). \tag{4.11}$$

4.3 Maps from the bar construction

If G is a monoid acting on spaces X and Z, we can build a map from $\mathrm{B}(X, G, Z)$ to a space Y from a sequence of maps $X \times G^n \times Z \to Y$ giving a map to the constant diagram $Y_\bullet$ (see Example 2.2). When $X = G$ and $Y = Z$, this map is a homotopy equivalence [23, Proposition 3.1(5)]. In this section we generalize these results to the bar construction of Section 4.2.

Let $\mathcal{P}$, $\mathscr{M}$, and A, M and N be as in Definitions 4.8 and 4.10. We wish to define maps $\mathfrak{B}(M, A, N) \to Y$ for some space Y. The idea is to replace Y with a homotopically equivalent space. We will need, for each $n \geq 0$, spaces $\mathcal{Y}(n)$ parametrizing maps $M \times A^n \times N \to Y$. Although Definition 4.13 below could be made for any spaces $\mathcal{Y}(n)$ satisfying suitable associativity relations, in this paper we will confine ourselves to the case where $\mathcal{Y}(n) = \mathscr{M}(n+1)$.

Definition 4.12 Let $\widetilde{\Delta}$ denote the category whose objects are the ordered sets $[n] = \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \subset \mathbb{Z}$ plus the empty set, which we represent by $[-1] \in \widetilde{\Delta}$, and whose morphisms are the order-preserving maps.

The simplicial category Δ is a full subcategory of $\widetilde{\Delta}$. We will define a category $\widetilde{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})$ equivalent to $\widetilde{\Delta}$ which contains $\Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})$ as a full subcategory.

Definition 4.13 (1) Given a monoidal module $\mathscr{M}$ over an operad $\mathcal{P}$, let $\mathcal{P}_+(n) = \mathcal{P}(n+1)$ and let $\mathscr{M}_+(n) = \mathscr{M}(n+1)$. We define a category $\widetilde{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})$ with the same objects as $\widetilde{\Delta}$ and morphisms defined as follows: For $m, n \neq [-1]$, the spaces of morphisms coincide with those of $\Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})$ and we let $\widetilde{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})(-1, n) = \mathscr{M}_+(n)$. Given $m, n \geq 0$ and $\mu \in \Delta(m, n)$, composition of morphisms

$$\widetilde{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})(-1, m) \times \widetilde{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})(\mu) \to \widetilde{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})(-1, n)$$

is defined using the operad data:

$$\Gamma_R \colon \mathscr{M}_+(m) \times \mathscr{M}(\mu_0) \times \left[\prod_{\alpha=1}^{m} \mathcal{P}(\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1}) \right] \times \mathcal{P}_+(n - \mu_m) \to \mathscr{M}_+(n).$$

(2) Let A be a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra, let M be a right $\mathscr{M}$–module over A and let N be a left module over A. Let Y be a topological space and suppose we have, for each $n \geq 0$, maps

$$\mathbf{(4.14)} \qquad Q \colon \mathscr{M}_+(n) \times M \times A^n \times N \to Y$$

equivariant with respect to the Σ_n–action on $\mathscr{M}_+(n)$ and A^n, and such that the following diagram commutes (where $j = j_0 + \cdots + j_{k+1}$):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (M \times A^{j_0}) \times A^{j_1} \times \cdots \times A^{j_k} \times (A^{j_{k+1}} \times N) = M \times A^j \times N & & \\ {\scriptstyle \xi_0 \times \theta_1 \times \cdots \times \theta_{k+1}} \swarrow & & \searrow {\scriptstyle \xi \circ_R (\xi_0, \theta_1, \ldots, \theta_k, \theta_{k+1})} \\ M \times A^k \times N & \xrightarrow{\quad \xi \quad} & Y \end{array}$$

Let $\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_\bullet(M, A, N; Y)\colon \widetilde{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})^{\mathrm{op}} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ be the functor extending $\mathfrak{B}_\bullet(M, A, N)$, sending the object $[-1]$ to Y and defined on the remaining morphisms by the map in (4.14). We let

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}(M, A, N; Y) = \operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})^{\mathrm{op}}} \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_\bullet(M, A, N; Y). \tag{4.15}$$

Proposition 4.16 *The inclusion $[-1] \to \widetilde{\Delta}$ induces a map $Y \to \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}(M, A, N; Y)$ which is a homotopy equivalence.*

Proof This follows from the cofinality theorem [23, Proposition 4.4] since $[-1]$ is a homotopy initial object. □

Definition 4.17 We represent by $h_{M,A,N;Y}\colon \mathfrak{B}(M, A, N) \to Y$ the map in the homotopy category $\underline{\mathrm{hTop}}$ determined by the diagram

$$\mathfrak{B}(M, A, N) \to \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}(M, A, N; Y) \xleftarrow{\simeq} Y,$$

where the first map is determined by the functoriality of the homotopy colimit.

If G is a monoid acting on the right on a space Y and on the left on itself, then $\mathrm{B}(Y, G, G) \simeq Y$ [23, Proposition 3.1(5)]. The analogous result for $\mathfrak{B}$ is the following:

Proposition 4.18 *Let $\mathscr{M}$ be a monoidal module over an operad $\mathcal{P}$ and let M be an $\mathscr{M}$–module over a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra A. Then the map $h_{M,A,A;M}\colon \mathfrak{B}(M, A, A) \to M$ is a homotopy equivalence. Furthermore, if $\mathscr{M} = \mathcal{P}_+$ and N is a left module over A, then the map $h_{A,A,N;N}\colon \mathfrak{B}(A, A, N) \to N$ is a homotopy equivalence.*

Proof The statement for $h_{M,A,A;M}$ follows immediately from Lemma A.6 and the proof for $h_{A,A,N;N}$ is completely analogous. □

4.4 Morphisms

If, for each $i = 1, 2$, we have a monoid G_i acting on spaces X_i and Z_i, then a homomorphism $f\colon G_1 \to G_2$ and equivariant maps $f_X\colon X_1 \to X_2$ and $f_Z\colon Z_1 \to Z_2$ induce a natural transformation $\mathrm{B}_\bullet(X_1, G_1, Z_1) \to \mathrm{B}_\bullet(X_2, G_2, Z_2)$ and hence a map between the bar constructions which is a homotopy equivalence if f, f_X and f_Z are homotopy equivalences [23, Proposition 3.1(6)]. In this section we prove analogous results for the homotopy coherent bar construction.

Suppose $\psi\colon \mathcal{P}_1 \to \mathcal{P}_2$ is a morphism of operads, and $\mathscr{M}$ is a monoidal module over $\mathcal{P}_2$ with composition data Γ_R. We represent by $\psi^*\mathscr{M}$ the monoidal module over $\mathcal{P}_1$ with $\psi^*\mathscr{M}(n) = \mathscr{M}(n)$ and composition data

$$\psi^*\Gamma_R(\xi; \xi', \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) = \Gamma_R(\xi; \xi', \psi\theta_1, \dots, \psi\theta_n).$$

For each $i = 1, 2$, let $\mathscr{M}_i$ be a monoidal module over $\mathcal{P}_i$ and let $\psi_{\mathscr{M}}\colon \mathscr{M}_1 \to \psi^*\mathscr{M}_2$ be a morphism of monoidal modules over $\mathcal{P}_1$. Then ψ and $\psi_{\mathscr{M}}$ induce a functor $F\colon \Delta(\mathscr{M}_1, \mathcal{P}_1) \to \Delta(\mathscr{M}_2, \mathcal{P}_2)$ and given any $\Delta(\mathscr{M}_2, \mathcal{P}_2)$–diagram $\mathfrak{B}$ we have a pullback $\Delta(\mathscr{M}_1, \mathcal{P}_1)$–diagram $F^*\mathfrak{B} = F \circ \mathfrak{B}$. Now suppose A is a $\mathcal{P}_2$–algebra and M and N are, respectively, a right $\mathscr{M}_2$–module over A and a left module over A. Then we have a $\mathcal{P}_1$–algebra ψ^*A, a right $\mathscr{M}_1$–module ψ^*M and a left module ψ^*N over ψ^*A defined in the obvious way.

Proposition 4.19 *We have an isomorphism of $\Delta(\mathscr{M}_1, \mathcal{P}_1)^{\mathrm{op}}$–diagrams*

$$\mathfrak{B}_\bullet(\psi^*M, \psi^*A, \psi^*N) \cong F^*\mathfrak{B}_\bullet(M, A, N)$$

and, if $\mathcal{P}_i$ and $\mathscr{M}_i$ are E_∞, then the functor F induces a homotopy equivalence

$$\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta(\mathscr{M}_1, \mathcal{P}_1)^{\mathrm{op}}} F^*\mathfrak{B}_\bullet(M, A, N) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta(\mathscr{M}_2, \mathcal{P}_2)^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathfrak{B}_\bullet(M, A, N).$$

Proof The isomorphism of $\Delta(\mathscr{M}_1, \mathcal{P}_1)^{\mathrm{op}}$–diagrams can easily be checked by direct inspection. The homotopy equivalence follows from [23, Proposition 3.1(6)], since F is an equivalence of categories. □

Let $\mathcal{P}$ be an operad and let $\mathscr{M}$ be a monoidal module over $\mathcal{P}$. For each $i = 1, 2$, let A_i be a $\mathcal{P}$–algebra, let M_i be an $\mathscr{M}$–module over A_i and let N_i be a module over A_i. Let

$$f\colon A_1 \to A_2, \quad f_M\colon M_1 \to f^*M_2, \quad f_N\colon N_1 \to f^*N_2$$

be, respectively, a morphism of $\mathcal{P}$ algebras, a morphism of $\mathscr{M}$–modules over A_1 and a morphism of modules over A_1. Also suppose we have, for each $i = 1, 2$, maps $Q_i\colon \mathscr{M}_+(k) \times M_i \times A_i^k \times N_i \to Y_i$ satisfying the associativity conditions in Definition 4.13 and let $f_Y\colon Y_1 \to Y_2$ be a map such that

$$f_Y(Q_1(\xi; m, a_1, \dots, a_k, n)) = Q_2(\xi; f_M(m), f(a_1), \dots, f(a_k), f_N(n)).$$

Then f, f_M, f_N and f_Y induce natural transformations, which we represent by

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathfrak{B}_\bullet(f_M, f, f_N)\colon \mathfrak{B}_\bullet(M_1, A_1, N_1) \to \mathfrak{B}_\bullet(M_2, A_2, N_2), \\ &\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_\bullet(f_M, f, f_N; f_Y)\colon \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_\bullet(M_1, A_1, N_1; Y_1) \to \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_\bullet(M_2, A_2, N_2; Y_2). \end{aligned} \tag{4.20}$$

Proposition 4.21 *If $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathscr{M}$ are E_∞ and f, f_M and f_N are homotopy equivalences, then $\mathfrak{B}(f_M, f, f_N)$ is a homotopy equivalence.*

Proof This follows immediately from the homotopy invariance of the homotopy colimit [23, Proposition 4.4] □

5 The spaces $\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|$

Let $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$ be the linear isometries operad (Definition 2.13) and let $\mathscr{I}$ be the category of linear isometries (Definition 3.1). By Proposition 3.8, the spaces $\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}$ are $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$–algebras.

Definition 5.1 Given a finite set $I \subset \mathbb{C}^2$, let $\mathbb{H}^I = \bigoplus_{x\in I} \mathbb{H}$ and, for each nonnegative integer n, let

$$\mathscr{L}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(n) = \mathscr{I}(\mathbb{H} \oplus (\mathbb{H}^I)^n, \mathbb{H}), \quad \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},I}(n) = \prod_{x\in I} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}(n).$$

Also, let $\mathscr{L}_{I+}^{\mathbb{H}}(n) = \mathscr{L}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(n+1)$ and $\mathscr{L}_+^{\mathbb{H},I}(n) = \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},I}(n+1)$.

In Example 4.6 we observed that $\mathscr{L}_I^{\mathbb{H}}$ is a monoidal module over $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},I}$ and $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}$ is an $\mathscr{L}_I^{\mathbb{H}}$–module over the $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},I}$–algebra $\prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}$. The space $\prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{H}}$ is also an $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},I}$–algebra, and the pullback maps $\pi_{\varnothing,x}\colon \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}} \to \mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{H}}$ make $\prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{H}}$ into a module over $\prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}$ (Example 2.15). Next we apply Definition 4.13(2) with $Y = \mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}$. We need a map

$$Q\colon \mathscr{L}_{I+}^{\mathbb{H}}(n) \times \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}} \times \Big(\prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\Big)^n \times \prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{H}} \to \mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}$$

satisfying the associativity conditions in Definition 4.13. We define this map, for each $f \in \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}_{I+}(n)$, by the composition

$$\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing \times \Big(\prod \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing\Big)^n \times \Big(\prod \mathfrak{M}_x\Big) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} \mathfrak{M}_I \times \Big(\prod \mathfrak{M}_I\Big)^n \times \Big(\prod \mathfrak{M}_I\Big) = \mathfrak{M}_I \times \Big(\prod \mathfrak{M}_I\Big)^{n+1} \xrightarrow{f} \mathfrak{M}_I,$$

where the map π^* is induced by pullback.

Definition 5.2 We write

$$\Delta^{\mathbb{H}}_I = \Delta(\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}_I, \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},I}), \quad \mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}_I = \mathfrak{B}_\bullet\Big(\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_\varnothing, \prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_\varnothing, \prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_x\Big),$$

$$\widetilde{\Delta}^{\mathbb{H}}_I = \widetilde{\Delta}(\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}_I, \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},I}), \quad \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}^{\mathbb{H}}_I = \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_\bullet\Big(\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_\varnothing, \prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_\varnothing, \prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_x; \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_I\Big).$$

Also, we write $\|\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}_I\| = \operatorname{hcolim} \mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}_I$ and we denote the map of Definition 4.17 by

$$h_I\colon \|\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}_I\| \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_I. \tag{5.3}$$

Proposition 5.4 *The maps $h_\varnothing$ and h_x are homotopy equivalences.*

Proof This immediately follows from Proposition 4.18. □

Let $\mathfrak{C}$ be as in Definition 3.9. Given a morphism $i\colon J \to I$ in $\mathfrak{C}$, the projection $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},I}(n) \to \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},J}(n)$ and the map $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}_I(n) \to \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}_J(n)$ induced by the inclusion $\mathbb{H} \oplus (\mathbb{H}^J)^n \to \mathbb{H} \oplus (\mathbb{H}^I)^n$ induce equivalences of categories, which we represent by

$$\Delta_i\colon \Delta^{\mathbb{H}}_I \to \Delta^{\mathbb{H}}_J \quad \text{and} \quad \widetilde{\Delta}_i\colon \widetilde{\Delta}^{\mathbb{H}}_I \to \widetilde{\Delta}^{\mathbb{H}}_J,$$

and hence, by Proposition 4.19, homotopy equivalences

$$\|\Delta_i^*\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}_J\| \to \|\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}_J\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|\widetilde{\Delta}_i^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}^{\mathbb{H}}_J\| \to \|\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}^{\mathbb{H}}_J\|. \tag{5.5}$$

The inclusions of based spaces

$$i\colon \prod_{x\in J} \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_\varnothing \to \prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_\varnothing, \quad i_N\colon \prod_{x\in J} \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_x \to \prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_x$$

together with the pullback maps $\pi^*_{J,I}\colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_J \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_I$ induce maps (see (4.20))

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}(\mathrm{id}, i, i_N; \pi^*_{J,I})\colon \|\widetilde{\Delta}_i^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}^{\mathbb{H}}_J\| \to \|\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}^{\mathbb{H}}_I\|, \quad \mathfrak{B}(\mathrm{id}, i, i_N)\colon \|\Delta_i^*\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}_J\| \to \|\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}_I\|. \tag{5.6}$$

Remark 5.7 Although we are not going to need these facts, we observe that the assignments $I \mapsto \Delta_I$ and $i \mapsto \Delta_i$ define a functor from $\mathfrak{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$ to the category of topological categories equivalent to Δ, and the assignments $I \mapsto \|\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|$ and $(i\colon J \to I) \mapsto \|\mathfrak{B}_i^{\mathbb{H}}\|$ define a functor $\|\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}\|\colon \mathfrak{C} \to \underline{\mathrm{hTop}}$. Furthermore the maps $h_I\colon \|\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\| \to \mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}$ define a natural transformation between the functors $\|\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}\|, \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}\colon \mathfrak{C} \to \underline{\mathrm{hTop}}$ (for the functor $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}$ see Proposition 3.10).

We now show that, for an appropriate choice of universes (Definition 2.13), the spaces $\|\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I\|$ and $\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|$ are modules over the $\mathscr{L}$–algebra $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ (see Proposition 5.8 below). Given universes $\mathbb{H}_0$ and $\mathbb{H}_1$, we have canonical operad maps $i_j\colon \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_j} \to \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_0 \otimes \mathbb{H}_1}$ (with $j = 0, 1$): the map i_0 maps $f \in \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_0}(n)$ to the isometry $f \otimes \mathbf{1}\colon (\mathbb{H}_0^{\oplus n}) \otimes \mathbb{H}_1 \to \mathbb{H}_0 \otimes \mathbb{H}_1$ and similarly for i_1. Let $\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{H}_0 \otimes \mathbb{H}_1$. The maps i_0 and i_1 induce equivalences of categories $F_{i_j}\colon \Delta_I^{\mathbb{H}_j} \to \Delta_I^{\mathbb{H}}$ (with $j = 0, 1$), and, by Proposition 4.19, homotopy equivalences

$$\operatorname*{hcolim}_{(\Delta_I^{\mathbb{H}_j})^{\mathrm{op}}} F_{i_j}^* \mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \operatorname*{hcolim}_{(\Delta_I^{\mathbb{H}})^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}.$$

Also observe that each i_j gives $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}$ the structure of an $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_j}$–algebra.

Proposition 5.8 *Let $\mathbb{H}_\varnothing$ and $\mathbb{H}_I$ be universes, let $\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{H}_\varnothing \otimes \mathbb{H}_I$ and let $i_I\colon \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_I} \to \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$ be the canonical map of operads. Then $\|F_{i_I}^* \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|$ and $\|F_{i_I}^* \mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|$ are left modules over the $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}$–algebra $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}$.*

Proof Given $f \in \mathscr{L}_+^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(n)$ the map $(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n \times \|F_{i_I}^* \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\| \to \|F_{i_I}^* \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|$ is defined by the natural transformation $(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n \times F_{i_I}^* \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}} \to F_{i_I}^* \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}$ given, for $m \neq -1$, by the maps

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n \times \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(m) &= ((\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n \times \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}) \times \Bigg(\prod_{x \in I} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\Bigg)^m \times \Bigg(\prod_{x \in I} \mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{H}}\Bigg) \\ &\xrightarrow{i_\varnothing(f) \times \mathrm{id} \times \mathrm{id}} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}} \times \Bigg(\prod_{x \in I} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\Bigg)^m \times \Bigg(\prod_{x \in I} \mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{H}}\Bigg) = \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(m)\end{aligned} \tag{5.9}$$

and, for $m = -1$, by the maps

$$(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n \times \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(-1) = (\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n \times \mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}} \xrightarrow{(\pi_{\varnothing,I}^*)^n \times \mathrm{id}} (\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}})^{n+1} \xrightarrow{i_\varnothing(f)} \mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}} = \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(-1).$$

The fact that this is a natural transformation follows from the commutativity of the following diagram, where $f \in \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(n+1)$, $g \in \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_I}(k+1)$ and $J = \varnothing$ or $J = I$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}(\mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}})^n\times\mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}}\times(\mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}})^k & \xrightarrow{i_\varnothing(f)\times\mathrm{id}} & \mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}}\times(\mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}})^k\\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id}\times i_I(g)} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle i_I(g)}\\ (\mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}})^n\times\mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}} & \xrightarrow{i_\varnothing(f)} & \mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}}\end{array}$$

The map $(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n\times\|F_{i_I}^*\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|\to\|F_{i_I}^*\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|$ is obtained by restricting the natural transformation defined above. □

Remark 5.10 Using equivariance, we can also think of $\|F_{i_I}^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|$ and $\|F_{i_I}^*\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|$ as right modules over $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}$ (see Section 2.2.2). These structures are induced by the maps (compare with (5.9))

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(m)\times(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n &\xrightarrow{\text{shuffle}}(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\times(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n)\times\Big(\prod_{x\in I}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\Big)^m\times\Big(\prod_{x\in I}\mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{H}}\Big)\\ &\xrightarrow{i_\varnothing(f)\times\mathrm{id}\times\mathrm{id}}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\times\Big(\prod_{x\in I}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\Big)^m\times\Big(\prod_{x\in I}\mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{H}}\Big)=\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(m)\end{aligned}$$

and also, in the case of $\|F_{i_I}^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|$, by the maps

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(-1)\times(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n=\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\times(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n\xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}\times(\pi_{\varnothing,I}^*)^n}(\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}})^{n+1}\xrightarrow{i_\varnothing(f)}\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}=\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(-1).$$

Let $I,J\subset\mathbb{C}^2$ be finite disjoint sets. Fix universes $\mathbb{H}_{IJ}$ and $\mathbb{H}_\varnothing$ and let $\mathbb{H}=\mathbb{H}_{IJ}\otimes\mathbb{H}_\varnothing$. Let $i\colon\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}}\to\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$ be the canonical operad map. From Definition 4.10, with $\mathcal{P}=\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}$ and $\mathscr{M}=\mathcal{P}_+$ (see Example 4.5), we get functors

$$\begin{aligned}&\mathfrak{B}_\bullet^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(\|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|,\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}},\|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_J^{\mathbb{H}}\|)\colon\Delta(\mathscr{L}_+^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing},\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing})\to\underline{\mathrm{Top}},\\ &\mathfrak{B}_\bullet^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(\|F_i^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|,\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}},\|F_i^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J^{\mathbb{H}}\|)\colon\Delta(\mathscr{L}_+^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing},\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing})\to\underline{\mathrm{Top}},\end{aligned}\tag{5.11}$$

where the superscript in $\mathfrak{B}_\bullet^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(\cdots)$ is added to stress that we are over the operad $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}$. From Remark 3.11, $\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}$ and $\mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}}$ are modules over the $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$–algebra $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}$. Taking $\mathcal{P}=\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$ and $\mathscr{M}=\mathcal{P}_+$, we get the functor

$$\mathfrak{B}_\bullet^{\mathbb{H}}(\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}},\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}},\mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}})\colon\Delta(\mathscr{L}_+^{\mathbb{H}},\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}})\to\underline{\mathrm{Top}}.$$

We will use the notation in (4.11) to represent the homotopy colimit of these functors.

Proposition 5.12 *With notation as above, we have a commutative diagram in* $\underline{\mathrm{hTop}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(\|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|,\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}},\|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_J^{\mathbb{H}}\|) & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}(\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}},\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}},\mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}})\\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle\simeq} & & \downarrow\\ \|\mathfrak{B}_{I\cup J}^{\mathbb{H}}\| & \xrightarrow{h_{I\cup J}} & \mathfrak{M}_{I\cup J}^{\mathbb{H}}\end{array}$$

where the left vertical map is a homotopy equivalence and the top horizontal map is induced by h_I and h_J.

The proof will be given on page 2260 in the appendix.

6 Proof of Theorem 1.3

In this section we fix a universe $\mathbb{H}$, and write $\mathfrak{M}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ instead of $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}$ and $\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}$. Fix a finite set $I \subset \mathbb{C}^2$. For each $n = -1, 0, \dots$ and $J \subset I$, the topological space $\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J(n)$ is naturally graded as a product of graded spaces, and given a morphism $f \in \widetilde{\Delta}_J(m,n)$, the induced map $\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J(n) \to \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J(m)$ preserves the grading. Denote by $\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{J,k}\colon \widetilde{\Delta}_J \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ the functor obtained by taking the degree k component of $\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J$. Let $h_J\colon \|\mathfrak{B}_J\| \to \overline{\mathfrak{M}_J}$ be the map in Definition 5.2. The objective of this section is to prove Theorem 1.3, which we now restate:

Theorem 1.3 *If, for every $J \subset I$ with cardinality $\#J \leq k$, the map h_J is a homotopy equivalence in degree k, then h_I is a homotopy equivalence in degree k.*

Let $\mathfrak{C}$ be as in Definition 3.9 and let $\mathfrak{M}\colon \mathfrak{C} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ be the functor introduced in Proposition 3.10.

Definition 6.1 Let $\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}$ be the full subcategory of $\mathfrak{C}$ whose objects are the subsets $J \subset I$ with $\#J \leq k$.

We first need the following result (by nerve of an open cover we mean the functor of Example 2.1):

Lemma 6.2 [42, Theorem 2.1] *Let $\mathfrak{M}_k\colon \mathfrak{C} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ denote the degree k component of the functor $\mathfrak{M}$ and write $\mathfrak{M}_{J,k}$ for its value on $J \in \mathfrak{C}$. Then the collection $\mathcal{U} = \{\pi_{J,I}^* \mathfrak{M}_{J,k}\}_{J \in \mathfrak{C}_{I,k}}$ is an open cover of $\mathfrak{M}_{I,k}$ and the maps $\pi_{J,I}^*$ induce homeomorphisms between the restriction of $\mathfrak{M}_k$ to $\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}$ and the nerve of $\mathcal{U}$.*

We now turn to the proof of Theorem 1.3:

Proof It is enough to show that the map $\|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\| \to \|\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{I,k}\|$ is a homotopy equivalence. For each morphism $j\colon J \to I$, it will be convenient to replace the functor $\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J$ with the

functor $\Delta_j^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J\colon \widetilde{\Delta}_I^{\mathrm{op}} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ (see (5.5)). Let $\Delta^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_k\colon \widetilde{\Delta}_I^{\mathrm{op}} \times \mathfrak{C}_{I,k} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ be the functor defined on objects by

$$\Delta^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_k(n, J) = \Delta_j^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{J,k}(n);$$

given morphisms $i\colon (J_1, j_1) \to (J_2, j_2)$ and $f \in \widetilde{\Delta}_I(m, n)$, we define $\Delta^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}(f, i)$ by the diagonal map in the following commutative diagram (for the vertical maps in the diagram see (5.6)):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta_{j_1}^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{J_1}(n) & \xrightarrow{f} & \Delta_{j_1}^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{J_1}(m) \\ {\scriptstyle i}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle i} \\ \Delta_{j_2}^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{J_2}(n) & \xrightarrow{f} & \Delta_{j_2}^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{J_2}(m) \end{array}$$

We define the functor $\Delta^*\mathfrak{B}_k\colon \Delta_I^{\mathrm{op}} \times \mathfrak{C}_{I,k} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ by restricting $\Delta^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_k$. We claim that the maps

$$\textbf{(6.3)} \qquad \operatorname*{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}}\Big(\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta_I^{\mathrm{op}}} \Delta^*\mathfrak{B}_k\Big) \to \operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta_I^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathfrak{B}_{I,k},$$

$$\textbf{(6.3)(a)} \qquad \operatorname*{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}}\Big(\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\widetilde{\Delta}_I^{\mathrm{op}}} \Delta^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_k\Big) \to \operatorname*{hcolim}_{\widetilde{\Delta}_I^{\mathrm{op}}} \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{I,k}$$

induced by the maps $\Delta_j^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{J,k} \to \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{I,k}$ are homotopical equivalences; the theorem will follow since we then have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}} \|\Delta^*\mathfrak{B}_k\| & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}} \|\Delta^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_k\| \\ \simeq\downarrow & & \downarrow\simeq \\ \|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\| & \longrightarrow & \|\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{I,k}\| \end{array}$$

and by hypothesis (and the homotopy invariance of the homotopy colimit), the top horizontal map is a homotopy equivalence. We first prove that the map in (6.3) is a homotopy equivalence. From the commutation of homotopy colimits [23, Section 6] we get

$$\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}}\Big(\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta_I^{\mathrm{op}}} \Delta^*\mathfrak{B}_k\Big) \cong \operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta_I^{\mathrm{op}}}\Big(\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}} \Delta^*\mathfrak{B}_k\Big),$$

so it is enough to show that we have a weak equivalence of Δ_I^{op}–diagrams

$$\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}} \Delta^*\mathfrak{B}_k \simeq \mathfrak{B}_{I,k},$$

which we now prove. Let $Z_k \subset \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^{(n+1)(\#I)}$ be the subset of tuples of nonnegative integers whose sum is k. We write an element $\boldsymbol{k} \in Z_k$ as $\boldsymbol{k} = (k_0, (k_{\alpha x})_{x\in I,\,\alpha=0,\dots,n})$.

Unraveling Definition 5.2 we see that, for $n \geq 0$, we have $\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}(n) = \coprod_{\boldsymbol{k}} \mathfrak{B}_{I,\boldsymbol{k}}(n)$, where

$$\mathfrak{B}_{I,\boldsymbol{k}}(n) = \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,k_0} \times \Bigg(\prod_{\substack{\alpha=1,\dots,n \\ x\in I}} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,k_{\alpha x}} \Bigg) \times \Bigg(\prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}_{x,k_{0x}} \Bigg).$$

Let $\operatorname{supp} \boldsymbol{k} \subset I$ be the set of points such that there is an α for which $k_{\alpha x} > 0$. If we let

$$\mathfrak{B}_{J,\boldsymbol{k}}(n) = \begin{cases} \mathfrak{B}_{I,\boldsymbol{k}}(n) & \text{if } \operatorname{supp} \boldsymbol{k} \subset J, \\ \varnothing & \text{if } \operatorname{supp} \boldsymbol{k} \not\subset J, \end{cases}$$

then $\mathfrak{B}_{J,k}(n) \cong \coprod_{\boldsymbol{k}} \mathfrak{B}_{J,\boldsymbol{k}}(n)$ and under this isomorphism the map $\mathfrak{B}_{J,k}(n) \to \mathfrak{B}_{I,k}(n)$ corresponds to inclusion. Let $\mathfrak{D}_{I,\boldsymbol{k}} \subset \mathfrak{C}_{I,k}$ denote the full subcategory whose objects J satisfy $\operatorname{supp} \boldsymbol{k} \subset J$. Then, using the properties of the homotopy colimit (Proposition 2.7) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \big(\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}} \Delta^* \mathfrak{B}_k\big)(n) &\cong \coprod_{\boldsymbol{k}\in Z_k} \operatorname*{hcolim}_{J\in\mathfrak{C}_{I,\boldsymbol{k}}} \mathfrak{B}_{J,\boldsymbol{k}}(n) \cong \coprod_{\boldsymbol{k}\in Z_k} \operatorname*{hcolim}_{J\in\mathfrak{D}_{I,\boldsymbol{k}}} \mathfrak{B}_{I,\boldsymbol{k}}(n) \\ &\cong \coprod_{\boldsymbol{k}\in Z_k} B\mathfrak{D}_{I,\boldsymbol{k}} \times \mathfrak{B}_{I,\boldsymbol{k}}(n) \simeq \mathfrak{B}_{I,k}(n) \end{aligned}$$

because $\mathfrak{D}_{I,\boldsymbol{k}}$ has an initial object, namely $\operatorname{supp} \boldsymbol{k}$. To complete the proof we need to show that the map in (6-3)(a) is a homotopy equivalence. We just need to show that $(\operatorname{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}} \Delta^* \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_k)(-1) \simeq \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{I,k}(-1)$, that is (see Definition 5.2),

$$\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}} \mathfrak{M}_k \simeq \mathfrak{M}_{I,k}.$$

This immediately follows from Lemma 6.2 and [43, Proposition 4.1]. □

7 The gluing maps for $k = 1, 2$

In this section we define the gluing maps $\boxplus$ used in the statement of Theorem 1.1. The definition is based on the monad description of holomorphic bundles introduced in [14; 26], which we now review.

7.1 The monad description of the moduli spaces

We first set some notation. Let $[x_1, x_2, x_3] \in \mathbb{P}^2$ be homogeneous coordinates, and let $L_\infty = \{[x_1, x_2, x_3] \in \mathbb{P}^2 : x_3 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be the line at infinity. We identify the blowup $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{0\}}$ of $\mathbb{P}^2$ at $[0, 0, 1]$ with the subvariety of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ consisting of the pairs $([x_1, x_2, x_3], [y_1, y_2])$ such that $x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 = 0$.

Let $\mathbb{V}$ be a finite-dimensional complex Hermitian vector space and let W, W_0 and W_1 be complex vector spaces of dimension k. Let $\mathcal{R}_W^{\mathbb{V}}$ be the space of 4–tuples (a_1, a_2, b, c) where $a_i \in \mathrm{End}(W)$, $b \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{V}, W)$ and $c \in \mathrm{Hom}(W, \mathbb{V})$, obeying the integrability condition

$$a_1a_2 - a_2a_1 + bc = 0, \tag{7.1}$$

and let $\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathbb{V}}_{W_0,W_1}$ be the space of 5–tuples $(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{d}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{c})$ where $\tilde{a}_i \in \mathrm{Hom}(W_1, W_0)$, $\tilde{d} \in \mathrm{Hom}(W_0, W_1)$, $\tilde{b} \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{V}, W_0)$ and $\tilde{c} \in \mathrm{Hom}(W_1, \mathbb{V})$ are such that

$$\tilde{a}_1(W_1) + \tilde{a}_2(W_1) + \tilde{b}(\mathbb{V}) = W_0, \tag{7.2}$$

obeying the integrability condition

$$\tilde{a}_1\tilde{d}\tilde{a}_2 - \tilde{a}_2\tilde{d}\tilde{a}_1 + \tilde{b}\tilde{c} = 0. \tag{7.3}$$

Notation 7.4 Except for the proof or Proposition 7.11 below, we always take $W = W_1$ and write

$$\mathcal{R}^{\mathbb{V}}_{W_1} = \mathcal{R}_k, \quad \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathbb{V}}_{W_0,W_1} = \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_k \quad (k = \dim W_0 = \dim W_1).$$

Also, we fix for each k an isomorphism $\chi_k\colon W_0 \to W_1$.

For each $r = (a_1, a_2, b, c) \in \mathcal{R}_k$ and $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{C}^3$, consider the linear maps $A_{r,x}\colon W_1 \to W_1^2 \oplus \mathbb{V}$ and $B_{r,x}\colon W_1^2 \oplus \mathbb{V} \to W_1$ given in matrix form by

$$A_{r,x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - a_1x_3 \\ x_2 - a_2x_3 \\ cx_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_{r,x} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_2 + a_2x_3 & x_1 - a_1x_3 & bx_3 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{7.5}$$

Then the vector spaces $\mathrm{Im}\, A_{r,x}$ and $\mathrm{Ker}\, B_{r,x}$ depend only on $[x_1, x_2, x_3] \in \mathbb{P}^2$. The 4–tuple r is called nondegenerate if

$$A_{r,x} \text{ and } B_{r,x} \text{ have maximal rank for every } [x] \in \mathbb{P}^2. \tag{7.6}$$

Let $\mathcal{R}_k^{\mathrm{reg}} \subset \mathcal{R}_k$ denote the subspace of nondegenerate configurations. To each $r \in \mathcal{R}_k^{\mathrm{reg}}$ we assign a framed holomorphic bundle $(\mathcal{E}_r, \phi_r)$ over $\mathbb{P}^2$ as follows: Consider the subbundles $\mathrm{Im}\, A_r$ and $\mathrm{Ker}\, B_r$ of the trivial bundle $(W_1^2 \oplus \mathbb{V}) \times \mathbb{P}^2$. The integrability condition (7.1) is equivalent to $\mathrm{Im}\, A_r \subset \mathrm{Ker}\, B_r$ and we define $\mathcal{E}_r$ as the quotient

$$\mathcal{E}_r = \mathrm{Ker}\, B_r / \mathrm{Im}\, A_r.$$

The inverse of the trivialization ϕ_r is the composition

$$\phi_r^{-1}\colon \mathbb{V}\times L_\infty \to \operatorname{Ker} B_r \to \mathcal{E}_r, \tag{7.7}$$

where the first map is induced, for each $[x]\in L_\infty$, by the inclusion $\mathbb{V}\to \operatorname{Ker} B_{r,x}$.

In a similar way, given $\tilde r=(\tilde a_1,\tilde a_2,\tilde d,\tilde b,\tilde c)\in\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_k$, $x=(x_1,x_2,x_3)\in\mathbb{C}^3$ and $y=(y_1,y_2)\in\mathbb{C}^2$, we have linear maps

$$\widetilde{A}_{\tilde r,x}\colon W_1\oplus W_0\to (W_0\oplus W_1)^2\oplus\mathbb{V}\quad\text{and}\quad \widetilde{B}_{\tilde r,x}\colon (W_0\oplus W_1)^2\oplus\mathbb{V}\to W_0\oplus W_1$$

defined by

$$\widetilde{A}_{\tilde r,x}=\begin{pmatrix}\tilde a_1x_3 & -y_2\\ x_1-\tilde d\tilde a_1x_3 & 0\\ \tilde a_2x_3 & y_1\\ x_2-\tilde d\tilde a_2x_3 & 0\\ \tilde c x_3 & 0\end{pmatrix},\quad \widetilde{B}_{\tilde r,x}=\begin{pmatrix}x_2 & \tilde a_2x_3 & -x_1 & -\tilde a_1x_3 & \tilde b x_3\\ \tilde d y_1 & y_1 & \tilde d y_2 & y_2 & 0\end{pmatrix}.$$

The subspace $\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_k^{\mathrm{reg}}\subset\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_k$ of nondegenerate 5–tuples is the space of elements $\tilde r\in\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_k^{\mathrm{reg}}$ such that

$$\widetilde{A}_{\tilde r,x}\text{ and }\widetilde{B}_{\tilde r,x}\text{ have maximal rank for every }([x],[y])\in\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{0\}}. \tag{7.8}$$

The integrability condition (7.3) is equivalent to $\operatorname{Im}\widetilde{A}_{\tilde r}\subset\operatorname{Ker}\widetilde{B}_{\tilde r}$ (if $x_1y_1+x_2y_2=0$) and we define a holomorphic bundle over $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{0\}}$ by $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\tilde r}=\operatorname{Ker}\widetilde{B}_{\tilde r}/\operatorname{Im}\widetilde{A}_{\tilde r}$; as before (see (7.7)), the inverse of the trivialization $\widetilde{\phi}_{\tilde r}$ is induced by the inclusion $\mathbb{V}\to\operatorname{Ker}\widetilde{B}_{\tilde r}$.

The groups $\mathrm{GL}(W_1)$ and $\mathrm{GL}(W_0)\times\mathrm{GL}(W_1)$ act on $\mathcal{R}_k$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_k$, respectively, by

$$\begin{aligned} g\cdot(a_1,a_2,b,c)&=(ga_1g^{-1},ga_2g^{-1},gb,cg^{-1}),\\ (g_0,g_1)\cdot(\tilde a_1,\tilde a_2,\tilde d,\tilde b,\tilde c)&=(g_0\tilde a_1g_1^{-1},g_0\tilde a_2g_1^{-1},g_1\tilde d g_0^{-1},g_0\tilde b,\tilde c g_1^{-1}).\end{aligned} \tag{7.9}$$

The group actions preserve the nondegeneracy conditions and we denote the quotients by

$$M^{\mathbb{V}}_{\varnothing,k}=\mathcal{R}_k^{\mathrm{reg}}/\mathrm{GL}(W_1)\quad\text{and}\quad M^{\mathbb{V}}_{\{0\},k}=\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_k^{\mathrm{reg}}/(\mathrm{GL}(W_0)\times\mathrm{GL}(W_1)).$$

Theorem (Donaldson, King) *The actions of* $\mathrm{GL}(W_1)$ *on* $\mathcal{R}_k^{\mathrm{reg}}$ *and* $\mathrm{GL}(W_0)\times\mathrm{GL}(W_1)$ *on* $\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_k^{\mathrm{reg}}$ *are free and the assignments* $r\mapsto(\mathcal{E}_r,\phi_r)$ *and* $\tilde r\mapsto(\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\tilde r},\widetilde{\phi}_{\tilde r})$ *descend to the quotient defining isomorphisms*

$$\psi_\varnothing\colon M^{\mathbb{V}}_{\varnothing,k}\xrightarrow{\cong}\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{\varnothing,k},\quad \psi_{\{0\}}\colon M^{\mathbb{V}}_{\{0\},k}\xrightarrow{\cong}\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{\{0\},k}. \tag{7.10}$$

Proof The statement for $\mathbb{P}^2$ is proven in [14, Proposition 1]. The statement for $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{0\}}$ is proven in [26, Theorem 3.4.1]. □

Proposition 7.11 *Let $\mathbb{V}_1$ and $\mathbb{V}_2$ be finite-dimensional complex Hermitian vector spaces and let $J \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ be either $\varnothing$ or $\{0\}$.*

(1) *Given a linear isometry $\alpha\colon \mathbb{V}_1 \to \mathbb{V}_2$, with dual $\alpha^*\colon \mathbb{V}_2 \to \mathbb{V}_1$, the isomorphisms in* (7.10) *take the induced maps $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}_1}_{J,k} \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}_2}_{J,k}$ to the maps $\alpha\colon M^{\mathbb{V}_1}_{J,k} \to M^{\mathbb{V}_2}_{J,k}$ given by*

$$[a_1, a_2, b, c] \mapsto [a_1, a_2, b \circ \alpha^*, \alpha \circ c] \qquad (J = \varnothing),$$
$$[\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{d}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{c}] \mapsto [\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{d}, \tilde{b} \circ \alpha^*, \alpha \circ \tilde{c}] \quad (J = \{0\}).$$

(2) *The isomorphisms in* (7.10) *take Whitney sums $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}_1}_{J,k_1} \times \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}_2}_{J,k_2} \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}_1 \oplus \mathbb{V}_2}_{J,k_1+k_2}$ to the maps $\omega\colon M^{\mathbb{V}_1}_{J,k_1} \times M^{\mathbb{V}_2}_{J,k_2} \to M^{\mathbb{V}_1 \oplus \mathbb{V}_2}_{J,k_1+k_2}$ induced by direct sum*:

$$([a_1, a_2, b, c], [a_1', a_2', b', c']) \mapsto [a_1 \oplus a_1', a_2 \oplus a_2', b \oplus b', c \oplus c'] \qquad (J = \varnothing),$$
$$([\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{d}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{c}], [\tilde{a}_1', \tilde{a}_2', \tilde{d}', \tilde{b}', \tilde{c}']) \mapsto [\tilde{a}_1 \oplus \tilde{a}_1', \tilde{a}_2 \oplus \tilde{a}_2', \tilde{d} \oplus \tilde{d}', \tilde{b} \oplus \tilde{b}', \tilde{c} \oplus \tilde{c}'] \qquad (J = \{0\}).$$

(3) *For each $z = (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2$, let $\tau_z\colon \mathbb{P}^2 \to \mathbb{P}^2$ be the translation map defined by*

(7.12) $$\tau_z([x_1, x_2, x_3]) = [x_1 + z_1 x_3, x_2 + z_2 x_3, x_3].$$

Then the isomorphisms in (7.10) *take the pullback map $\tau_z^*\colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{\varnothing,k} \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{\varnothing,k}$ to the map $\tau_z^*\colon M^{\mathbb{V}}_{\varnothing,k} \to M^{\mathbb{V}}_{\varnothing,k}$ given by*

$$\tau_z^*([a_1, a_2, b, c]) = [a_1 - z_1, a_2 - z_2, b, c].$$

(4) *Let $\pi\colon \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{0\}} \to \mathbb{P}^2$ be the blowup map. The pullback map $\pi^*\colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{\varnothing,k} \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{\{0\},k}$ is taken by the isomorphisms in* (7.10) *to the map $\pi^*\colon M^{\mathbb{V}}_{\varnothing,k} \to M^{\mathbb{V}}_{\{0\},k}$ given as follows: fix a vector space isomorphism $\chi_k\colon W_0 \to W_1$; then*

$$\pi^*([a_1, a_2, b, c]) = [\chi_k^{-1} a_1, \chi_k^{-1} a_2, \chi_k, \chi_k^{-1} b, c].$$

Proof We prove (1) and (2) only for $J = \varnothing$ since the proof for $J = \{0\}$ is completely analogous. We'll use the notation $\mathcal{R}^{\mathbb{V}}_W$ instead of $\mathcal{R}_k$ (see Notation 7.4).

(1) We assume first that $\dim \mathbb{V}_1 = \dim \mathbb{V}_2$. Given $r = (a_1, a_2, b, c) \in \mathcal{R}^{\mathbb{V}_1}_W$ let $\alpha(r) = (a_1, a_2, b \circ \alpha^*, \alpha \circ c) \in \mathcal{R}^{\mathbb{V}_2}_W$. We want to show that $[\mathcal{E}_{\alpha(r)}, \phi_{\alpha(r)}] = [\mathcal{E}_r, (\alpha \times \mathrm{id}) \circ \phi_r]$

(see Definition 3.4(2)). We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} W_1 & \xrightarrow{A_{r,x}} & W_1^2 \oplus \mathbb{V}_1 & \xrightarrow{B_{r,x}} & W_1 \\ \| & & \cong \downarrow \mathbf{1}\times\alpha & & \| \\ W_1 & \xrightarrow{A_{\alpha(r),x}} & W_1^2 \oplus \mathbb{V}_2 & \xrightarrow{B_{\alpha(r),x}} & W_1 \end{array}$$

which induces an isomorphism $\psi_\alpha\colon \mathcal{E}_r \to \mathcal{E}_{\alpha(r)}$ and, restricting to L_∞, we have $(\alpha\times\mathrm{id})\circ\phi_r = \phi_{\alpha(r)}\circ\psi_\alpha$ (see (7.7)), so

$$[\mathcal{E}_r, (\alpha\times\mathrm{id})\circ\phi_r] = [\mathcal{E}_r, \phi_{\alpha(r)}\circ\psi_\alpha] = [\mathcal{E}_{\alpha(r)}, \phi_{\alpha(r)}].$$

Now consider the general case. Any isometry $\alpha\colon \mathbb{V}_1 \to \mathbb{V}_2$ is the composition of an isomorphism $\mathbb{V}_1 \to \alpha(\mathbb{V}_1)$ and an inclusion $\alpha(\mathbb{V}_1) \to \alpha(\mathbb{V}_1)\oplus\alpha(\mathbb{V}_1)^\perp = \mathbb{V}_2$ whose induced map $M_{J,k}^{\alpha(\mathbb{V}_1)} \to \mathfrak{M}_{J,k}^{\mathbb{V}_2}$ is given by direct sum with a trivial bundle, so the result follows from (2).

(2) Given $r\in\mathcal{R}_W^{\mathbb{V}}$ and $r'\in\mathcal{R}_{W'}^{\mathbb{V}'}$ let $r\oplus r'\in\mathcal{R}_{W\oplus W'}^{\mathbb{V}\oplus\mathbb{V}'}$ be the 4–tuple obtained by direct sum in each coordinate. Then from the definition of the linear maps A and B, (7.5), it is straightforward to see that the complex

$$W\oplus W' \xrightarrow{A_{r\oplus r',x}} (W\oplus W')^2 \oplus (\mathbb{V}\oplus\mathbb{V}') \xrightarrow{B_{r\oplus r'}} W\oplus W'$$

gives rise to an isomorphism $\mathcal{E}_{r\oplus r'} \cong \mathcal{E}_r \oplus \mathcal{E}_{r'}$.

(3) For each $x\in\mathbb{P}^2$ let $\tau_z x$ be as in (7.12). The map $\tau_z^*\colon \mathcal{R}_k \to \mathcal{R}_k$ defined by $\tau_z^*(a_1,a_2,b,c) = (a_1 - z_1, a_2 - z_2, b, c)$ preserves the nondegeneracy conditions and the framing and from (7.5) we immediately get $A_{r,\tau_z x} = A_{\tau_z^* r,x}$ and $B_{r,\tau_z x} = B_{\tau_z^* r,x}$. It follows that $\tau_z^*\mathcal{E}_r = \mathcal{E}_{\tau_z^* r}$.

(4) In [9, Lemma 4.1] it was shown that, if we take $W = W_0$ (see Notation 7.4) then pullback is given by the map $j(a_1,a_2,b,c) = (a_1\chi_k^{-1}, a_2\chi_k^{-1}, \chi_k, b, c\chi_k^{-1})$. In this paper we take $W = W_1$. If we let $f\colon M_{\varnothing,k}^{\mathbb{V}} = \mathcal{R}_{W_1}^{\mathbb{V}}/\mathrm{GL}(W_1) \to \mathcal{R}_{W_0}^{\mathbb{V}}/\mathrm{GL}(W_0)$ be the isomorphism defined by

$$f(a_1,a_2,b,c) = (\chi_k^{-1}a_1\chi_k, \chi_k^{-1}a_2\chi_k, \chi_k^{-1}b, c\chi_k),$$

then $j\circ f(a_1,a_2,b,c) = (\chi_k^{-1}a_1, \chi_k^{-1}a_2, \chi_k, \chi_k^{-1}b, c)$, which finishes the proof. □

7.2 Completion of the moduli space

From now on (except in Proposition 7.46) we work with a fixed finite-dimensional complex Hermitian vector space $\mathbb{V}$, which we will omit from the notation.

We now drop the nondegeneracy conditions (7.6) and (7.8), and consider the geometric invariant theory quotients, formed by identifying orbits whose closures intersect [27, Remark 8.14]:

$$\overline{M}_{\varnothing,k} = \mathcal{R}_k /\!\!/ \mathrm{GL}(W_1), \quad \overline{M}_{\{0\},k} = \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_k /\!\!/ (\mathrm{GL}(W_0) \times \mathrm{GL}(W_1)).$$

Theorem (King) *The spaces $\overline{M}_{\varnothing,k}$ and $\overline{M}_{\{0\},k}$ are isomorphic to the Donaldson–Uhlenbeck completions $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\varnothing,k}$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\{0\},k}$.*

Proof The statement for $\mathbb{P}^2$ is proven in [26, Theorem 5.2.7]. The statement for $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{0\}}$ is proven in [26, Theorem 5.3.7]. □

We briefly sketch how the isomorphisms $\psi_\varnothing$ and $\psi_{\{0\}}$ in (7.10) extend to the completion. For more details see [26, Section 5]. The Donaldson–Uhlenbeck completion $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\varnothing,k}$ consists of pairs $([\mathcal{E},\phi],\ell)$ where $[\mathcal{E},\phi] \in \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,j}$ for some $j \le k$ and $\ell\colon \mathbb{C}^2 \to \mathbb{Z}$ is a nonnegative function which vanishes except at a finite number of points $p_1,\dots,p_r$ and is such that $\sum_i \ell(p_i) = k-j$. Such a function ℓ determines an unordered $(k-j)$–tuple in $\mathbb{C}^2$, with each point p_i appearing with multiplicity $\ell(p_i)$, which in turn correspond to a point in the symmetric product $S^{k-j}\mathbb{C}^2$. So the Donaldson–Uhlenbeck completion has a natural stratification

$$\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\varnothing,k} = \bigcup_{j=0}^{k} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,j} \times S^{k-j}\mathbb{C}^2. \tag{7.13}$$

Any 4–tuple $r \in \mathcal{R}_k$ is equivalent to a direct sum $r^{\mathrm{reg}} \oplus r^{\Delta}$ where $r^{\mathrm{reg}} \in \mathcal{R}_j^{\mathrm{reg}}$ for some $0 \le j \le k$, determining a point in $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,j}$, and $r^{\Delta} = (a_1^{\Delta}, a_2^{\Delta}, 0, 0)$, where a_1^{Δ} and a_2^{Δ} are $(k-j)\times(k-j)$ diagonal matrices. For each simultaneous eigenvector, the eigenvalues of a_1, a_2 determine a point $p \in \mathbb{C}^2$. The $k-j$ points thus obtained define an unordered $(k-j)$–tuple in $S^{k-j}\mathbb{C}^2$.

Remark 7.14 If $r = r^{\mathrm{reg}} \oplus r^{\Delta}$ is a degenerate configuration then $\mathcal{E}_r = \operatorname{Ker} B_r / \operatorname{Im} A_r$ is a coherent sheaf which is locally free except at a finite number of points. The holomorphic bundle $\mathcal{E}_{r^{\mathrm{reg}}}$ is the double dual of the sheaf $\mathcal{E}_r$ and ℓ is the cycle associated to the zero-dimensional sheaf $\mathcal{E}_{r^{\mathrm{reg}}}/\mathcal{E}_r$: at each point p_i where $\mathcal{E}_r$ is not locally free, $\ell(p_i) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{E}_{r^{\mathrm{reg}}}/\mathcal{E}_r)_{p_i}$.

The completion $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\{0\},k}$ can be described in an analogous way to $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\varnothing,k}$: it is the space of pairs $([\mathcal{E},\phi],(p_1,\dots,p_{k-j}))$ with $[\mathcal{E},\phi] \in \mathfrak{M}_{\{0\},j}$ and $(p_1,\dots,p_{k-j})$ an

unordered $(k-j)$–tuple in the blowup $\widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2$ of $\mathbb{C}^2$ at the origin, which we identify with the pairs of points $((\lambda_1,\lambda_2),[\mu_1,\mu_2])\in\mathbb{C}^2\times\mathbb{P}^1$ satisfying $\mu_1\lambda_1+\mu_2\lambda_2=0$. Any 5–tuple $\tilde{r}\in\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_k$ is equivalent to a direct sum $\tilde{r}^{\mathrm{reg}}\oplus\tilde{r}^{\Delta}$ with $\tilde{r}^{\mathrm{reg}}\in\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_j^{\mathrm{reg}}$ for some j, determining a point in $\mathfrak{M}_{\{0\},j}$, and $\tilde{r}^{\Delta}=(\tilde{a}_1^{\Delta},\tilde{a}_2^{\Delta},\tilde{d}^{\Delta},0,0)$, where $\tilde{a}_1^{\Delta}$, $\tilde{a}_2^{\Delta}$ and $\tilde{d}^{\Delta}$ are $(k-j)\times(k-j)$ diagonal matrices. For each simultaneous eigenvector v of $\tilde{d}^{\Delta}\tilde{a}_1^{\Delta}$ and $\tilde{d}^{\Delta}\tilde{a}_2^{\Delta}$, there is a unique $[\mu_1,\mu_2]\in\mathbb{P}^1$ such that $\mu_1\tilde{a}_1^{\Delta}v+\mu_2\tilde{a}_2^{\Delta}v=0$ (this follows from condition (7.2)) and the eigenvalues λ_i of $\tilde{d}^{\Delta}\tilde{a}_i^{\Delta}$ satisfy $\mu_1\lambda_1+\mu_2\lambda_2=0$, determining a point $((\lambda_1,\lambda_2),[\mu_1,\mu_2])\in\widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2$. The $k-j$ points thus obtained define an unordered $(k-j)$–tuple in $S^{k-j}\widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2$.

7.3 Blowup

Let $\pi\colon\widetilde{X}\to X$ be the blowup of a complex surface X at a point $z\in X$ and let $L=\pi^{-1}(z)$ be the exceptional divisor. A holomorphic bundle on $\widetilde{X}$ determines a holomorphic bundle on X:

Proposition 7.15 *Given a holomorphic bundle $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}$ over $\widetilde{X}$ there is a unique (up to isomorphism) holomorphic bundle $\mathcal{E}$ over X such that $(\pi^*\mathcal{E})|_{X\setminus L}\cong\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}|_{\widetilde{X}\setminus L}$.*

Proof Uniqueness follows from Hartogs' theorem: any bundle isomorphism over $X\setminus\{z\}$ can be extended to an isomorphism over X. To show existence we take $\mathcal{E}$ to be the double dual of the direct image sheaf, $\mathcal{E}=(\pi_*\widetilde{\mathcal{E}})^{\vee\vee}$. This sheaf is locally free [19, Chapter 2, Proposition 25] and hence it is a holomorphic bundle. Moreover, we have $(\pi_*\widetilde{\mathcal{E}})^{\vee\vee}|_{X\setminus\{z\}}\cong\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}|_{\widetilde{X}\setminus L}$, as required. □

We represent the double dual of the direct image sheaf by

$$\pi_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}=(\pi_*\widetilde{\mathcal{E}})^{\vee\vee}.$$

Proposition 7.16 *For any holomorphic bundle $\mathcal{E}$ over X, we have $\mathcal{E}\cong\pi_*\pi^*\mathcal{E}\cong\pi_*^{\vee\vee}\pi^*\mathcal{E}$.*

Proof From [11, Lemma 2.2(a)] it follows that $\pi_*\pi^*\mathcal{E}$ is locally free, so $\pi_*\pi^*\mathcal{E}\cong\pi_*^{\vee\vee}\pi^*\mathcal{E}$. Since $\pi|_{\widetilde{X}\setminus L}$ is an isomorphism, we have $\mathcal{E}|_{X\setminus\{z\}}\cong\pi_*\pi^*\mathcal{E}|_{X\setminus\{z\}}$ and hence, by uniqueness (Proposition 7.15), we get $\mathcal{E}\cong\pi_*\pi^*\mathcal{E}$. □

Now fix a finite set $J\subset\mathbb{C}^2$ and a point $x\notin J$, let $I=J\cup\{x\}$ and let $\pi\colon\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}_I^2\to\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}_J^2$ be the blowup at x. We define a map $\pi_\bullet\colon\mathfrak{M}_{I,k}\to\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{J,k}$ as follows: let $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}$ be a holomorphic

bundle over $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$; since $\pi|_{L_\infty}$ is an isomorphism, a trivialization $\widetilde{\phi}$ of $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}|_{L_\infty}$ induces a trivialization of $(\pi_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}})|_{L_\infty}$, which we represent by $\pi_*(\widetilde{\phi})$; we define

$$\pi_\bullet[\widetilde{\mathcal{E}},\widetilde{\phi}] = \big([\pi_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}, \pi_*(\widetilde{\phi})], \ell\big), \tag{7.17}$$

where $\ell(p)=0$ for $p\neq x$ and $\ell(x)=c_2(\widetilde{\mathcal{E}})-c_2(\pi_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}})\geq 0$ (see [11, equation (2.10)]). From Proposition 7.16, it immediately follows that

$$\pi_\bullet\pi^*[\mathcal{E},\phi] = [\mathcal{E},\phi]. \tag{7.18}$$

Remark 7.19 The map $\pi_\bullet$ sends a holomorphic bundle $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}$ to the point in the Donaldson–Uhlenbeck compactification determined by the direct image sheaf $\pi_*\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}$; see Remark 7.14.

Proposition 7.20 *Let $[\widetilde{\mathcal{E}},\widetilde{\phi}]\in\mathfrak{M}_{I,k}$. The following are equivalent*:

(1) *$\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}|_L$ is the trivial bundle.*

(2) $\pi_\bullet([\widetilde{\mathcal{E}},\widetilde{\phi}])\in\mathfrak{M}_{J,k}$.

(3) $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}} = \pi^*(\pi_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}})$.

Proof Statement (2) is equivalent to $c_2(\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}) = c_2(\pi_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}})$ so it is clear that (3)$\Longrightarrow$(2) and from [11, equation (2.10)] it follows that (2)$\Longrightarrow$(1). Finally, from [11, Lemma 2.2(a)(c)], it follows that (1)$\Longrightarrow$(3). □

Corollary 7.21 *Let $I=\{x,y\}\subset\mathbb{C}^2$ and let $\mathcal{E}$ be a holomorphic bundle over $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{y\}}$. Then, with notation as in Definition 3.4*(4)*, we have*

$$(\pi_{x,I})_*^{\vee\vee}\circ\pi_{y,I}^*\mathcal{E}\cong\pi_{\varnothing,x}^*\circ(\pi_{\varnothing,y})_*^{\vee\vee}\mathcal{E}.$$

Proof From Proposition 7.15 it follows that, given any holomorphic bundle $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}$ over $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$, we have

$$(\pi_{\varnothing,y})_*^{\vee\vee}\circ(\pi_{y,I})_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}\cong(\pi_{\varnothing,I})_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}\cong(\pi_{\varnothing,x})_*^{\vee\vee}\circ(\pi_{x,I})_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}.$$

Since the bundle $(\pi_{x,I})_*^{\vee\vee}\circ\pi_{y,I}^*\mathcal{E}$ is trivial on the exceptional divisor, we get

$$\begin{aligned}(\pi_{x,I})_*^{\vee\vee}\circ\pi_{y,I}^*\mathcal{E} &\cong \pi_{\varnothing,x}^*\circ(\pi_{\varnothing,x})_*^{\vee\vee}\circ(\pi_{x,I})_*^{\vee\vee}\circ\pi_{y,I}^*\mathcal{E} && \text{(Proposition 7.20)}\\ &\cong \pi_{\varnothing,x}^*\circ(\pi_{\varnothing,y})_*^{\vee\vee}\circ(\pi_{y,I})_*^{\vee\vee}\circ\pi_{y,I}^*\mathcal{E}\\ &\cong \pi_{\varnothing,x}^*\circ(\pi_{\varnothing,y})_*^{\vee\vee}\mathcal{E} && \text{(Proposition 7.16).}\end{aligned}$$ □

Proposition 7.22 *Let $\pi_\bullet\colon M_{\{0\},k} \to \overline{M}_{\varnothing,k}$ be the map induced by the map in* (7.17) *and by the isomorphisms in* (7.10)*. Then we have*

$$\pi_\bullet[a_1, a_2, d, b, c] = [da_1, da_2, db, c].$$

Proof For any $\tilde{r} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_k^{\mathrm{reg}}$, $\pi_\bullet \tilde{r}$ is nondegenerate away from the blowup point and $\pi^*\mathcal{E}_{\pi_\bullet \tilde{r}}$ restricted to $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{0\}} \backslash L$ is isomorphic to $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\tilde{r}}$ restricted to $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{0\}} \backslash L$ (see [26, Proposition 6.1.1] and subsequent discussion). By Proposition 7.15, this implies that $\mathcal{E}_{\pi_\bullet \tilde{r}}$ is isomorphic to $\pi_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}$, which finishes the proof. □

Definition 7.23 Let $S_0 M_{\{0\},1} = \{[\tilde{r}] \in M_{\{0\},1} : \pi_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\tilde{r}} \text{ is the trivial bundle}\}$.

Proposition 7.24 *Let $\tilde{r} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_1^{\mathrm{reg}}$. The following are equivalent*:

(1) $[\tilde{r}] \in S_0 M_{\{0\},1}$.

(2) $\pi_\bullet[\tilde{r}] = 0 \in \mathbb{C}^2 = \overline{M}_{\varnothing,1} \setminus M_{\varnothing,1}$.

(3) $[\tilde{r}] \notin \pi^* M_{\varnothing,1}$.

(4) $\tilde{r} = (a_1, a_2, 0, b, c)$.

Proof The equivalence of (1) and (2) follows immediately from the definition of $S_0 M_{\{0\},1}$ and the definition of $\pi_\bullet$. To show that (1) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (3) note that $[\tilde{r}] \notin S_0 M_{\{0\},1}$ is equivalent to $\pi_\bullet \widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\tilde{r}} = \pi_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\tilde{r}} \in \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}$. From Proposition 7.16 it follows that if $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}} \in \pi^*\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}$ then $\pi_*^{\vee\vee}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}} \in \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}$, so (1) $\Longrightarrow$ (3); from Proposition 7.20 it follows that if $\pi_\bullet \widetilde{\mathcal{E}} \in \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}$ then $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}} \in \pi^*\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}$, so (3) $\Longrightarrow$ (1). Now let $\tilde{r} = (a_1, a_2, d, b, c)$. Then $[\tilde{r}] \in \pi^* M_{\varnothing,1}$ is equivalent to d being an isomorphism (see the beginning of Section 3.6 in [26]), which shows that (3) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (4). □

7.4 Blowups at points $z \neq 0$

We identify the blowup $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{z\}}$ of $\mathbb{P}^2$ at a point $z = (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ with the subvariety of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ consisting of the pairs $([x_1, x_2, x_3], [y_1, y_2])$ such that $(x_1 - z_1)y_1 + (x_2 - z_2)y_2 = 0$. Translation in $\mathbb{C}^2$ induces an action $\tau\colon \mathbb{C}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \to \mathbb{P}^2$ and an isomorphism $\tau_z\colon \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{0\}} \to \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_{\{z\}}$ given respectively by

$$\tau_z([x_1, x_2, x_3]) = [x_1 + z_1 x_3, x_2 + z_2 x_3, x_3],$$

$$\tau_z([x_1, x_2, x_3], [y_1, y_2]) = ([x_1 + z_1 x_3, x_2 + z_2 x_3, x_3], [y_1, y_2]).$$

Let $\psi_{\{0\}}\colon M_{\{0\},k} \to \mathfrak{M}_{\{0\},k}$ be as in (7.10). The translation map τ_z allows us to identify, for any $z \in \mathbb{C}^2$, the moduli space $\mathfrak{M}_{\{z\},k}$ with $M_{\{0\},k}$, through the isomorphism

$$\psi_{\{z\}} = (\tau_z^{-1})^* \circ \psi_{\{0\}}\colon M_{\{0\},k} \to \mathfrak{M}_{\{z\},k}. \tag{7.25}$$

Let $\pi_z\colon \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_z \to \mathbb{P}^2$ be the blowup at $z \in \mathbb{C}^2$ and let $\pi = \pi_0$ be the blowup at 0. Then

$$\pi_z^* \circ \tau_{-z}^* = (\tau_z^{-1})^* \circ \pi^* \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_{z*}^{\vee\vee} \circ (\tau_z^{-1})^* = \tau_{-z}^* \circ \pi_*^{\vee\vee}.$$

7.5 The monad description of the gluing maps

For $k = 1$ we have $\dim W_0 = \dim W_1 = 1$, so there is a canonical isomorphism $\mathrm{End}(W_1) \cong \mathbb{C}$. Consider the maps $f\colon \overline{M}_{\varnothing,1} \to \mathbb{C}$ and $\tilde{f}\colon \overline{M}_{\{0\},1} \to \mathbb{C}$ defined by

$$f([a_1,a_2,b,c]) = a_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}([a_1,a_2,d,b,c]) = da_1. \tag{7.26}$$

It follows from Proposition 7.11(4) that $\tilde{f} \circ \pi^* = f$.

Definition 7.27 Let $D = \{(m,m') \in \overline{M}_{\varnothing,1} \times \overline{M}_{\varnothing,1} : f(m) \neq f(m')\}$. We define $\boxplus\colon D \to \overline{M}_{\varnothing,2}$ by

$$[a_1,a_2,b,c] \boxplus [a_1',a_2',b',c'] = \left[\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_1' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & \frac{bc'}{a_1'-a_1} \\ \frac{b'c}{a_1-a_1'} & a_2' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b \\ b' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c & c' \end{pmatrix} \right]. \tag{7.28}$$

Let

$$\overline{M}^{\neq 0}_{\varnothing,1} = \{[a_1,a_2,b,c] \in \overline{M}_{\varnothing,1} : [a_1,a_2,b,c] \in M_{\varnothing,1} \text{ or } (a_1,a_2) \neq (0,0)\},$$
$$\widetilde{D} = \{(\tilde{m},m) \in \overline{M}_{\{0\},1} \times \overline{M}^{\neq 0}_{\varnothing,1} : \tilde{f}(\tilde{m}) \neq f(m)\}.$$

Let $\widetilde{\boxplus}\colon \widetilde{D} \to \overline{M}_{\{0\},2}$ be defined as follows (where χ_1 is as in Notation 7.4):

$$\begin{aligned}[\tilde{a}_1,\tilde{a}_2,\tilde{d},\tilde{b},\tilde{c}] \,\widetilde{\boxplus}\, [a_1,a_2,b,c] \\ = \left[\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \chi_1^{-1}a_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_2 & \frac{\tilde{b}c}{a_1-\tilde{d}\tilde{a}_1} \\ \frac{\chi_1^{-1}b\tilde{c}}{\tilde{d}\tilde{a}_1-a_1} & \chi_1^{-1}a_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{d} & 0 \\ 0 & \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{b} \\ \chi_1^{-1}b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c} & c \end{pmatrix} \right].\end{aligned} \tag{7.29}$$

Proposition 7.30 *The maps $\boxplus$ and $\widetilde{\boxplus}$ are well defined and we have*:

(1) *The map $\boxplus$ is commutative.*

(2) *Let $\widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2$ be the blowup of $\mathbb{C}^2$ at the origin. If we write $\overline{M}_{\varnothing,1} = M_{\varnothing,1} \cup \mathbb{C}^2$, $\overline{M}^{\neq 0}_{\varnothing,1} = M_{\varnothing,1} \cup (\mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0\})$ and $\overline{M}_{\{0\},1} = M_{\{0\},1} \cup \widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2$ (see the stratification*

in (7.13)) *then the restriction of* $\boxplus$ *and* $\widetilde{\boxplus}$ *to the strata indicated below is given by the canonical maps*

$$\boxplus\colon (M_{\varnothing,1}\times\mathbb{C}^2)\cap D \to M_{\varnothing,1}\times\mathbb{C}^2 \subset \overline{M}_{\varnothing,2},$$
$$\boxplus\colon (\mathbb{C}^2\times\mathbb{C}^2)\cap D \to S^2\mathbb{C}^2 \subset \overline{M}_{\varnothing,2},$$
$$\widetilde{\boxplus}\colon (M_{\{0\},1}\times\mathbb{C}^2\setminus\{0\})\cap \widetilde{D} \to M_{\{0\},1}\times\widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2 \subset \overline{M}_{\{0\},2},$$
$$\widetilde{\boxplus}\colon (\widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2\times M_{\varnothing,1})\cap \widetilde{D} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}\times\pi^*} \widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2\times M_{\{0\},1} \subset \overline{M}_{\{0\},2},$$
$$\widetilde{\boxplus}\colon (\widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2\times\mathbb{C}^2\setminus\{0\})\cap \widetilde{D} \to \widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2\times\widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2 \to S^2\widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^2 \subset \overline{M}_{\{0\},2}.$$

(3) *Given* $(m,m')\in D$ *we have* $\tau_z^*(m\boxplus m') = (\tau_z^* m)\boxplus(\tau_z^* m')$.

(4) *Given* $(m,m')\in D$ *we have* $\pi^*(m\boxplus m') = (\pi^* m)\,\widetilde{\boxplus}\, m'$.

(5) *Given* $(\tilde{m},m)\in \widetilde{D}$ *we have* $\pi_\bullet(\tilde{m}\,\widetilde{\boxplus}\, m) = (\pi_\bullet\tilde{m})\boxplus m$.

Proof First we check that $\widetilde{\boxplus}$ is well defined. Let $\tilde{r}\in\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_1$ and $r\in\mathcal{R}_1$ be such that $([\tilde{r}],[r])\in\widetilde{D}$, let $g,g_1\in \mathrm{GL}(W_1)$ and let $g_0\in\mathrm{GL}(W_0)$. Then, by (7.9) and (7.29), we get

$$\textbf{(7.31)}\qquad ((g_0,g_1)\cdot\tilde{r})\,\widetilde{\boxplus}\,(g\cdot r) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} g_0 & 0\\ 0 & \chi_1^{-1}g\chi_1\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix} g_1 & 0\\ 0 & g\end{pmatrix}\right)\cdot(\tilde{r}\,\widetilde{\boxplus}\, r),$$

which shows $\widetilde{\boxplus}$ is well defined in the quotient. We also need to check that $[\tilde{r}]\,\widetilde{\boxplus}\,[r]$ satisfies conditions (7.2) and (7.3). The integrability condition is straightforward. Condition (7.2) is trivially satisfied if $\tilde{a}_1 a_1\neq 0$, so assume $\tilde{a}_1 a_1 = 0$. Since $\tilde{f}(\tilde{m})\neq f(m)$, we cannot have $\tilde{a}_1 = a_1 = 0$. If $\tilde{a}_1 = 0$ then $a_1\neq 0$ and, since $[\tilde{r}]$ satisfies (7.2), either $\tilde{a}_2\neq 0$ or $\tilde{b}\neq 0$. In either case, $[\tilde{r}]\,\widetilde{\boxplus}\,[r]$ satisfies (7.2). If $a_1 = 0$ then $\tilde{a}_1\neq 0$ and, since $[r]\in\overline{M}^{\neq 0}_{\varnothing,1}$, either $a_2\neq 0$ or $b\neq 0$. In either case, condition (7.2) is satisfied. This shows that $\widetilde{\boxplus}$ is well defined. The proof that $\boxplus$ is well defined is completely analogous. Statements (3), (4) and (5) follow easily from Propositions 7.11(3)–(4) and Proposition 7.22 if $m,m'\in M_{\varnothing,1}$ and $\tilde{m}\in M_{\{0\},1}$, and the general case follows by continuity since $M_{\varnothing,1}\subset\overline{M}_{\varnothing,1}$ and $M_{\{0\},1}\subset\overline{M}_{\{0\},1}$ are dense. We prove (1) and (2):

(1) Let $r,r'\in\mathcal{R}_1$ be such that $[r],[r']\in D$ and let $g = \left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)\in\mathrm{GL}(W_1)$. Then $g^{-1}(r\boxplus r')g = r'\boxplus r$, so, in the quotient, $[r]\boxplus[r'] = [r']\boxplus[r]$.

(2) We only prove the statement for $\boxplus$ since the proof for $\widetilde{\boxplus}$ is entirely analogous. Suppose $r' = (a_1',a_2',,b',c')\notin\mathcal{R}_1^{\mathrm{reg}}$. Then we must have either $b' = 0$ or $c' = 0$. Assume $c' = 0$ (the proof for the case $b' = 0$ is completely analogous). Let

$r = (a_1, a_2, b, c)$ and for each $\varepsilon > 0$ let $g = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon \end{smallmatrix}\right) \in \mathrm{GL}(W_1)$. Then

$$g \cdot (r \mathbin{\widetilde{\boxplus}} r') = \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_1' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & 0 \\ \varepsilon \frac{b'c}{a_1 - a_1'} & a_2' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b \\ \varepsilon b' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

Taking the limit when $\varepsilon \to 0$, we get $r \boxplus r' \sim (a_1, a_2, b, c) \oplus (a_1', a_2', 0, 0)$, which corresponds to $([r], (a_1', a_2')) \in \overline{M}_{\varnothing,2}$ if $r \in \mathcal{R}_1^{\mathrm{reg}}$, or $((a_1, a_2), (a_1', a_2')) \in S^2\mathbb{C}^2$ if $r \notin \mathcal{R}_1^{\mathrm{reg}}$ (see Section 7.2). □

7.6 The spaces $\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{V},U}$

In order to extend the maps $\boxplus$ and $\widetilde{\boxplus}$ in Definition 7.27 to the moduli spaces $\mathfrak{M}_{I,1}$ we will replace these moduli spaces by homeomorphic subspaces. Let $\pi_{J,I}^*$ be as in Definition 3.4(4). Identify the spaces $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ and $M_\varnothing$ through the isomorphism $\psi_\varnothing$ (see (7.10)). The maps f and $\tilde{f}$ in (7.26) extend to maps $\mathfrak{M}_{I,1} \to \mathbb{C}$ in the following sense:

Proposition 7.32 *There is, for each finite set $I \subset \mathbb{C}^2$, a unique continuous map $f_I \colon \mathfrak{M}_{I,1} \to \mathbb{C}$ with the property that $f_\varnothing = f$ and $f_J = f_I \circ \pi_{J,I}^*$ for any $J \subset I$.*

Proof Uniqueness follows because $\pi_{\varnothing,I}^* \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}$ is dense in $\mathfrak{M}_{I,1}$. Let $z = (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ and let $\psi_{\{z\}}$ be as in (7.25). We define $f_z = (\tilde{f} \circ \psi_{\{z\}}^{-1}) + z_1$. Then $f_z \circ \pi_{\varnothing,z}^* = f_\varnothing$. The open sets $\{\pi_{z,I}^* \mathfrak{M}_{z,1}\}_{z \in I}$ form an open cover of $\mathfrak{M}_{I,1}$ and the collection of maps $\{f_z\}_{z \in I}$ is compatible in the intersections (see Lemma 6.2), so $\{f_z\}_{z \in I}$ defines the required map f_I. □

Definition 7.33 We say an open set $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ is a Jordan open set if U is the bounded region inside a Jordan curve.

Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a Jordan open set and let $I \subset U \times \mathbb{C}$ be a finite set. Let $\mathbb{V}$ be a finite-dimensional complex Hermitian vector space. Then we define

$$\textbf{(7.34)} \qquad \mathfrak{M}_{I,1}^{\mathbb{V},U} = f_I^{-1}(U), \qquad \mathfrak{M}_{I,k}^{\mathbb{V},U} = \mathfrak{M}_{I,k}^{\mathbb{V}} \quad \text{for } k \neq 1.$$

Except for Proposition 7.46, we omit the vector space $\mathbb{V}$ from the notation.

Proposition 7.35 *Let U and I be as in Definition 7.33. Then there is a homeomorphism $\mathfrak{M}_I^U \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathfrak{M}_I$ which is homotopic to the inclusion map.*

Proof The statement is a tautology in degrees $k \neq 1$, so let $k = 1$. Let $p\colon \mathbb{C}^2 \to \mathbb{C}$ be projection onto the first factor. First we show that there is a neighbourhood U' of $p(I)$ in U and a homotopy $H\colon U \times [0,1] \to \mathbb{C}$ between the inclusion $U \to \mathbb{C}$ and a homeomorphism $U \cong \mathbb{C}$ such that $H(z,t) = z$ for all $z \in U'$. By the Schoenflies theorem there is a homeomorphism $h\colon \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ such that $h(U) = D$ is the open unit disk. We let $H = h^{-1} \circ H_D \circ (h \times \mathrm{id})$, where $H_D\colon D \times [0,1] \to \mathbb{C}$ is a homotopy between the inclusion and a homeomorphism $D \cong \mathbb{C}$ which is the identity on a smaller disk $D' \subset D$ containing $h(p(I))$. Then H has the required properties, with $U' = h^{-1}(D')$.

Identifying $M_{\varnothing,1}$ with $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}$, we define the homotopy $H_\varnothing\colon \mathfrak{M}^U_{\varnothing,1} \times [0,1] \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}$ by $H_\varnothing([a_1,a_2,b,c],t) = [H(a_1,t),a_2,b,c]$. Then

$$m \in \mathfrak{M}^{U'}_{\varnothing,1} \implies H_\varnothing(m,t) = m. \tag{7.36}$$

For each $z \in I$ let $\pi_z^*\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1} \to \mathfrak{M}_{z,1}$ and $\pi_{z\bullet}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{z,1} \to \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\varnothing,1}$ be the maps induced by the projection. From Proposition 7.24(4), if $[\tilde{r}] \in S_0 M_{\{0\},1}$ then $f_{\{0\}}([\tilde{r}]) = 0$ so $S_0 M_{\{0\},1} \subset M^{U'}_{\{0\},1}$. Let $S_0\mathfrak{M}_{z,1} \subset \mathfrak{M}_{z,1}$ be the image of $S_0 M_{\{0\},1}$ under the isomorphism $\psi_{\{z\}}\colon M_{\{0\},1} \to \mathfrak{M}_{z,1}$. Then $S_0\mathfrak{M}_{z,1} \subset \mathfrak{M}^{U'}_{z,1}$ and from Proposition 7.24(3) we have $\pi_z^*\mathfrak{M}^U_{\varnothing,1} \cup S_0\mathfrak{M}_{z,1} = \mathfrak{M}^U_{z,1}$, so

$$\pi_z^*\mathfrak{M}^U_{\varnothing,1} \cup \mathfrak{M}^{U'}_{z,1} = \mathfrak{M}^U_{z,1}.$$

Define $\widetilde{H}_z\colon \mathfrak{M}^U_{z,1} \times [0,1] \to \mathfrak{M}_{z,1}$ by

$$\widetilde{H}_z(\widetilde{m},t) = \begin{cases} \pi_z^* \circ H_\varnothing(\pi_{z\bullet}\widetilde{m},t) & \text{if } \widetilde{m} \in \pi_z^*\mathfrak{M}^U_{\varnothing,1}, \\ \widetilde{m} & \text{if } \widetilde{m} \in \mathfrak{M}^{U'}_{z,1}. \end{cases}$$

We need to check that $\widetilde{H}_z$ is well defined and continuous. From (7.18) it follows that, for any $m \in \mathfrak{M}^U_{\varnothing,1}$, we have

$$\widetilde{H}_z(\pi_z^* m,t) = \pi_z^* H_\varnothing(m,t). \tag{7.37}$$

If $\widetilde{m} = \pi_z^* m \in \pi_z^*\mathfrak{M}^U_{\varnothing,1} \cap \mathfrak{M}^{U'}_{z,1}$ then $m \in \mathfrak{M}^{U'}_{\varnothing,1}$, so, by (7.36) and (7.37),

$$\widetilde{H}_z(\pi_z^* m,t) = \pi_z^* H_\varnothing(m,t) = \pi_z^* m$$

and $\widetilde{H}_z$ is well defined. By Lemma 6.2, the set $\pi_z^*\mathfrak{M}^U_{\varnothing,1}$ is open, and $\mathfrak{M}^{U'}_{\{0\},1}$ is clearly open so $\widetilde{H}_z$ is continuous. From (7.37) it follows that the homotopies $\{H_z\}_{z\in I}$ patch together to define the homotopy $H_I\colon \mathfrak{M}^U_{I,1} \times [0,1] \to \mathfrak{M}_{I,1}$. □

Proposition 7.38 *Let $U_1, U_2 \subset \mathbb{C}$ be disjoint open sets. Then*:

(1) *The map* $\boxplus\colon \overline{M}^{U_1}_{\varnothing,1} \times \overline{M}^{U_2}_{\varnothing,1} \to \overline{M}_{\varnothing,2}$ *is a homeomorphism onto the subspace*

$$N_0 = \{[a_1, a_2, b, c] \in \overline{M}_{\varnothing,2} : \text{exactly one eigenvalue of } a_1 \text{ is in each } U_i\}.$$

(2) *If* $0 \in U_1$ *then the map* $\widetilde{\boxplus}\colon \overline{M}^{U_1}_{\{0\},1} \times \overline{M}^{U_2}_{\varnothing,1} \to \overline{M}_{\{0\},2}$ *is a homeomorphism onto the subspace*

$$N_1 = \{(a_1, a_2, d, b, c) \in \overline{M}_{\{0\},2} : \text{exactly one eigenvalue of } da_1 \text{ is in each } U_i\}.$$

Proof This is proven in [42, Proposition 4.5(1)] in the nondegenerate case and when U_1 and U_2 are disjoint balls but the exact same proof works in our case. We sketch how the inverse of the map $\widetilde{\boxplus}$ is constructed. Let $\tilde{m} = [\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{d}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{c}] \in N_1$. Then the eigenvalues of $\tilde{d}\tilde{a}_1$ are distinct. Fix an eigenvector basis for $\tilde{d}\tilde{a}_1$. Then each eigenvector v determines, up to rescaling, an eigenvector of $\tilde{a}_1\tilde{d}$ with the same eigenvalue: if $\tilde{a}_1 v \neq 0$, then we can take $w = \tilde{a}_1 v$; if $\tilde{a}_1 v = 0$, then we choose w generating the kernel of $\tilde{a}_1\tilde{d}$. With this choice of basis, $\tilde{m}$ is of the form

$$\textbf{(7.39)}\quad \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}'_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \chi_1^{-1}a'_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}'_2 & \frac{\tilde{b}'c'}{a'_1 - \tilde{d}'\tilde{a}'_1} \\ \frac{\chi_1^{-1}b'\tilde{c}'}{\tilde{d}'\tilde{a}'_1 - a'_1} & \chi_1^{-1}a'_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{d}' & 0 \\ 0 & \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{b}' \\ \chi_1^{-1}b' \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}' & c' \end{pmatrix}$$

(compare with (7.29)) and the action of $\mathrm{GL}(W_0) \times \mathrm{GL}(W_1)$ reduces to the action of pairs of the form $\left(\left(\begin{smallmatrix} g_0 & 0 \\ 0 & \chi_1^{-1} g \chi_1 \end{smallmatrix}\right), \left(\begin{smallmatrix} g_1 & 0 \\ 0 & g \end{smallmatrix}\right)\right)$ (compare with (7.31)). From the matrices in (7.39) we can recover $[\tilde{a}'_1, \tilde{a}'_2, \tilde{d}', \tilde{b}', \tilde{c}'] \in \overline{M}_{\{0\},1}$ and $[a'_1, a'_2, b', c'] \in \overline{M}_{\varnothing,1}$. □

7.7 The product maps

Given disjoint finite sets I_1 and I_2 and disjoint open sets U_1 and U_2 containing them, we wish to define maps $\boxplus_{I_1,I_2}\colon \mathfrak{M}^{U_1}_{I_1,1} \times \mathfrak{M}^{U_2}_{I_2,1} \to \mathfrak{M}_{I_1 \cup I_2,2}$. Since the space $\mathfrak{M}_{I,1}$ has an open cover $\{\pi^*_{x,I}\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}\}_{x \in I}$, we only need to define the map in the cases when I_1 and I_2 have one element or fewer and check the compatibility on the intersections. Let $\psi_{\{z\}}$ be as in (7.25). Identifying $M_\varnothing$ with $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$, we define

$$\textbf{(7.40)}\qquad \boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing} = \boxplus, \quad \boxplus_{z,\varnothing} = \psi_{\{z\}} \circ \widetilde{\boxplus} \circ (\psi^{-1}_{\{z\}} \times \tau^*_z), \quad \boxplus_{\varnothing,z} = \boxplus_{z,\varnothing} \circ \sigma,$$

where σ is the permutation $\sigma(m_\varnothing, m_z) = (m_z, m_\varnothing)$. Then it follows from Proposition 7.30(3)(4) that $(\pi^*_{\varnothing,z}m) \boxplus_{z,\varnothing} m' = \pi^*_{\varnothing,z}(m \boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing} m')$. Next we consider the case where I_1 and I_2 are both singletons:

Proposition 7.41 *Let $U_1, U_2 \subset \mathbb{C}$ be disjoint open sets, let $x \in U_1 \times \mathbb{C}$ and $y \in U_2 \times \mathbb{C}$, and let $I = \{x, y\}$. There is an open embedding $\boxplus_{x,y} \colon \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{U_1} \times \mathfrak{M}_{y,1}^{U_2} \to \mathfrak{M}_{I,2}$ such that the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{U_1} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_2} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}\times\pi_{\varnothing,y}^*} & \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{U_1} \times \mathfrak{M}_{y,1}^{U_2} & \xleftarrow{\pi_{\varnothing,x}^*\times\mathrm{id}} & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_1} \times \mathfrak{M}_{y,1}^{U_2} \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \boxplus_{x,\varnothing}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \boxplus_{x,y}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \boxplus_{\varnothing,y}} \\
\mathfrak{M}_{x,2} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{x,I}^*} & \mathfrak{M}_{I,2} & \xleftarrow{\pi_{y,I}^*} & \mathfrak{M}_{y,2}
\end{array}$$

Furthermore, the image of $\boxplus_{x,y}$ is given by

$$\operatorname{Im} \boxplus_{x,y} = (\pi_{x,I}^* N_x \cup \pi_{y,I}^* N_y \cup C) \cap \mathfrak{M}_{I,2},$$

where N_x and N_y are the images of $\boxplus_{x,\varnothing}$ and $\boxplus_{\varnothing,y}$, respectively, and C is the complement of $\pi_{x,I}^* \mathfrak{M}_{x,2} \cup \pi_{y,I}^* \mathfrak{M}_{y,2}$ in $\mathfrak{M}_{I,2}$.

Proof The proof follows the same lines as the proof of Proposition 4.9 in [42]. Given $\widetilde{m}_x \in \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{U_1}$ and $\widetilde{m}_y \in \mathfrak{M}_{y,1}^{U_2}$, we define $m = \widetilde{m}_x \boxplus_{x,y} \widetilde{m}_y$ as the unique solution of the system of equations

$$(\pi_{x,I})_\bullet m = \widetilde{m}_x \boxplus_{x,\varnothing} (\pi_{\varnothing,y})_\bullet \widetilde{m}_y, \tag{7.42}$$

$$(\pi_{y,I})_\bullet m = (\pi_{\varnothing,x})_\bullet \widetilde{m}_x \boxplus_{\varnothing,y} \widetilde{m}_y. \tag{7.43}$$

We need to prove existence and uniqueness of solution. We have two cases (see Proposition 7.24(3)):

(1) Suppose that $\widetilde{m}_x = \pi_{\varnothing,x}^* m_x$ for some $m_x \in \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}$. Then, by Proposition 7.16, equation (7.43) becomes $(\pi_{y,I})_\bullet m = m_x \boxplus_{\varnothing,y} \widetilde{m}_y \in \mathfrak{M}_{y,2}$, which, by Proposition 7.20, is equivalent to

$$m = \pi_{y,I}^* (\pi_{y,I})_\bullet m = \pi_{y,I}^* (m_x \boxplus_{\varnothing,y} \widetilde{m}_y). \tag{7.44}$$

This shows uniqueness of the solution. To show existence we must check that the solution of (7.43) given in (7.44) satisfies also (7.42). Applying Corollary 7.21 and Proposition 7.30(4)(5), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(\pi_{x,I})_\bullet (\pi_{y,I})^* (m_x \boxplus_{\varnothing,y} \widetilde{m}_y) &= (\pi_{\varnothing,x})^* (\pi_{\varnothing,y})_\bullet (m_x \boxplus_{\varnothing,y} \widetilde{m}_y) \\
&= (\pi_{\varnothing,x})^* (m_x \boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing} (\pi_{\varnothing,y})_\bullet \widetilde{m}_y) \\
&= (\pi_{\varnothing,x}^* m_x) \boxplus_{x,\varnothing} (\pi_{\varnothing,y})_\bullet \widetilde{m}_y.
\end{aligned}$$

The case where $\widetilde{m}_y = \pi_{\varnothing,y}^* m_y$ for some $m_y \in \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}$ is completely analogous.

(2) Suppose $\tilde{m}_x \in S_0\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}$ and $\tilde{m}_y \in S_0\mathfrak{M}_{y,1}$ (see Definition 7.23). Then, by Proposition 7.24(2), we have $\pi_{\varnothing,x\bullet}\tilde{m}_x = x$ and $\pi_{\varnothing,y\bullet}\tilde{m}_y = y$ so, by Proposition 7.30(2),

$$(\pi_{x,I})_\bullet m = \tilde{m}_x \boxplus_{x,\varnothing} (\pi_{\varnothing,y\bullet}\tilde{m}_y) = (\tilde{m}_x, y) \in \mathfrak{M}_{x,1} \times \mathbb{C}^2 \subset \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{x,2},$$
$$(\pi_{y,I})_\bullet m = (\pi_{\varnothing,x\bullet}\tilde{m}_x) \boxplus_{\varnothing,y} \tilde{m}_y = (\tilde{m}_y, x) \in \mathfrak{M}_{y,1} \times \mathbb{C}^2 \subset \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{y,2},$$

and these equations are equivalent to

$$(\pi_{x,I})_*^{\vee\vee} m = \tilde{m}_x, \quad (\pi_{y,I})_*^{\vee\vee} m = \tilde{m}_y.$$

But the map $(\pi_{x,I})_*^{\vee\vee} \times (\pi_{y,I})_*^{\vee\vee}$ is a homeomorphism by [42, Proposition 4.3], so this system of equations has a unique solution, namely

$$m = ((\pi_{x,I})_*^{\vee\vee} \times (\pi_{y,I})_*^{\vee\vee})^{-1}(\tilde{m}_x, \tilde{m}_y).$$

The statement about the image of $\boxplus_{x,y}$ easily follows from (1) and (2) above. Now we must show continuity. Consider the Gieseker compactification $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{I,2}{}^{\mathrm{Gie}}$, defined as the closure of $\mathfrak{M}_{I,2}$ inside the moduli space of framed sheaves [41, Section 2.3; 25, Theorem 1.21]. Pick sequences $\tilde{m}_k \in \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}$ and $\tilde{m}'_k \in \mathfrak{M}_{y,1}$ converging respectively to $\tilde{m}$ and $\tilde{m}'$. If $\tilde{m}_k \boxplus_{x,y} \tilde{m}'_k$ doesn't converge to $\tilde{m} \boxplus_{x,y} \tilde{m}'$, then, by compactness, there is a subsequence $\tilde{m}_{k_n} \boxplus_{x,y} \tilde{m}'_{k_n}$ converging to a framed sheaf $(\mathcal{E}, \phi)$ over $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}^2_I$, with $(\mathcal{E}, \phi) \neq \tilde{m} \boxplus_{x,y} \tilde{m}'$. By the continuity of the direct image maps (see [41, Appendix D]) and pullback maps, equations (7.42) and (7.43) imply that

$$(\pi_{x,I})_\bullet \mathcal{E} = \tilde{m} \boxplus_{x,\varnothing} (\pi_{\varnothing,y})_\bullet \tilde{m}', \quad (\pi_{y,I})_\bullet \mathcal{E} = (\pi_{\varnothing,x})_\bullet \tilde{m} \boxplus_{\varnothing,y} \tilde{m}'.$$

The first equation implies that the sheaf $\mathcal{E}$ is locally free away from y and from the second equation it follows that $\mathcal{E}$ is locally free away from x, so $\mathcal{E}$ is locally free, and hence a holomorphic vector bundle. Uniqueness of the solution implies that $\mathcal{E} = \tilde{m} \boxplus_{x,y} \tilde{m}'$, which finishes the proof of continuity.

It remains to be shown that the inverse is also continuous. Consider sequences $\tilde{m}_k \in \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}$ and $\tilde{m}'_k \in \mathfrak{M}_{y,1}$ such that $\tilde{m}_k \boxplus_{x,y} \tilde{m}'_k \to \tilde{m} \boxplus_{x,y} \tilde{m}'$. Then (7.42) and (7.43) imply that

$$\lim_{k\to+\infty} (\tilde{m}_k \boxplus_{x,\varnothing} (\pi_{\varnothing,y})_\bullet \tilde{m}'_k) = \tilde{m} \boxplus_{x,\varnothing} (\pi_{\varnothing,y})_\bullet \tilde{m}',$$
$$\lim_{k\to+\infty} ((\pi_{\varnothing,x})_\bullet \tilde{m}_k \boxplus_{\varnothing,y} \tilde{m}'_k) = (\pi_{\varnothing,x})_\bullet \tilde{m} \boxplus_{\varnothing,y} \tilde{m}'.$$

By Proposition 7.38, the maps $\boxplus_{x,\varnothing}$ and $\boxplus_{\varnothing,y}$ are embeddings, so $\tilde{m}_k \to \tilde{m}$ and $\tilde{m}'_k \to \tilde{m}'$, which finishes the proof. □

Corollary 7.45 *The collection* $\{\pi_{x,I}^*\mathfrak{M}_{x,2}, \pi_{y,I}^*\mathfrak{M}_{y,2}, \operatorname{Im}\boxplus_{x,y}\}$ *is an open cover of* $\mathfrak{M}_{I,2}$.

Proof This is [42, Theorem 4.1] if we take U_1 and U_2 to be open disks around x and y, respectively (see [42, Definition 4.1]): with the notation in [42] we have $A_L = \pi_{x,I}^*\mathfrak{M}_{x,2}$, $A_R = \pi_{y,I}^*\mathfrak{M}_{y,2}$ and $N_2 = \operatorname{Im}\boxplus_{x,y}$. For general U_1 and U_2 the only thing that needs to be checked is that $\operatorname{Im}\boxplus_{x,y}$ is open. This is [42, Proposition 4.8], whose proof only uses the fact that $x \in U_1 \times \mathbb{C}$ and $y \in U_2 \times \mathbb{C}$. □

Proposition 7.46 *Let* $k_1, \dots, k_n$ *be nonnegative integers such that* $k = \sum k_i \le 2$ *and let* $U_1, \dots, U_n \subset \mathbb{C}$ *be pairwise disjoint open sets all contained in an open set* $U \subset \mathbb{C}$. *For each* n*–tuple of pairwise disjoint finite sets* $\boldsymbol{I} = (I_1, \dots, I_n)$ *such that* $I_i \subset U_i \times \mathbb{C}$, *there is a map* $\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{I_1,k_1}^{\mathbb{V},U_1} \times \cdots \times \mathfrak{M}_{I_n,k_n}^{\mathbb{V},U_n} \to \mathfrak{M}_{I,k}^{\mathbb{V},U}$ $\big($*with* $I = \bigcup_i I_i\big)$ *such that*:

(1) *Given any* $\boldsymbol{J} = (J_1, \dots, J_n)$ *with* $J_i \subset I_i$ *for any* i, *we have*

$$\pi_{J,I}^* \circ \boxplus_{\boldsymbol{J}} = \boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}} \circ (\pi_{J_1,I_1}^* \times \cdots \times \pi_{J_n,I_n}^*), \quad \text{where } J = \bigcup_i J_i.$$

(2) *Given a linear isometry* $\alpha\colon \mathbb{V} \to \mathbb{V}'$, *the following diagram is commutative*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \prod \mathfrak{M}_{I_i,k_i}^{\mathbb{V},U_i} & \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}}} & \mathfrak{M}_{I,k}^{\mathbb{V},U} \\ {\scriptstyle \alpha\times\cdots\times\alpha}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \alpha} \\ \prod \mathfrak{M}_{I_i,k_i}^{\mathbb{V}',U_i} & \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}}} & \mathfrak{M}_{I,k}^{\mathbb{V}',U} \end{array}$$

(3) *Let* $\imath_i\colon \mathbb{V} \to \mathbb{V}^m$ *be the inclusion onto the* i^{th} *factor and let* ω *be the map induced by pullback and Whitney sum. Then we have a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \prod \mathfrak{M}_{I_i,k_i}^{\mathbb{V},U_i} & \xrightarrow{\omega} & \mathfrak{M}_{I,k}^{\mathbb{V}^m,U} \\ {\scriptstyle \prod \imath_i}\downarrow & \nearrow_{\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}}} & \\ \prod \mathfrak{M}_{I_i,k_i}^{\mathbb{V}^m,U_i} & & \end{array}$$

(4) *Given a permutation* $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$, *let* $\sigma\boldsymbol{I} = (I_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, I_{\sigma(n)})$. *Then the following diagram is commutative*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \prod \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V},U_i}_{I_i,k_i} & \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}}} & \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V},U}_{I,k} \\ \sigma \downarrow & \nearrow_{\boxplus_{\sigma \boldsymbol{I}}} & \\ \prod \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V},U_{\sigma(i)}}_{I_{\sigma(i)},k_{\sigma(i)}} & & \end{array}$$

(5) *The maps $\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}}$ are associative, that is, if $m < n$ then*

$$\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}} = \boxplus_{I_1 \cup \cdots \cup I_m, I_{m+1}, \ldots, I_n} \circ (\boxplus_{I_1,\ldots,I_m} \times \mathrm{id}).$$

Proof If $k_i = k$ and $k_j = 0$ for $j \neq i$, then $\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}}$ is defined by pullback:

$$\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}} = \pi^*_{I_i,I} \colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V},U_i}_{I_i,k} \to \mathfrak{M}^{U}_{I,k}.$$

The only other case is the one where $k_i = k_j = 1$ for some $i \neq j$ and $k = 2$. The map $\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}}$ will be defined as the composition of a certain map $\boxplus_{I_i,I_j} \colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V},U_i}_{I_i,1} \times \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V},U_j}_{I_j,1} \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V},U}_{I_i \cup I_j,2}$ with pullback $\pi^*_{I_i \cup I_j, I} \colon \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V},U}_{I_i \cup I_j,2} \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V},U}_{I,2}$. It remains to define the maps $\boxplus_{I_i,I_j}$. Using the open cover from Lemma 6.2 we can reduce to the case where I_i and I_j are either empty or have only one element. These cases were taken care of in (7.40) and Proposition 7.41. Property (1) is clear and property (5) follows easily from (1). It remains to prove properties (2), (3) and (4). First we consider the case when $I = \varnothing$.

(2) Follows immediately from Proposition 7.11(1) and the definition of $\boxplus$, (7.28).

(3) Let $m = [a_1, a_2, b, c] \in M^{\mathbb{V},U_i}_{\varnothing,1}$ and $m' = [a'_1, a'_2, b', c'] \in M^{\mathbb{V},U_j}_{\varnothing,1}$. By Proposition 7.11(1) we have $\iota_i(m) = [a_1, a_2, b\iota_i^*, \iota_i c]$ and $\iota_j(m') = [a'_1, a'_2, b'\iota_j^*, \iota_j c']$. But now $b\iota_i^*\iota_j c' = 0$ and $b'\iota_j^*\iota_i c = 0$, from which it follows that the matrices in (7.28) are block diagonal and hence $\iota_i(m) \boxplus \iota_j(m') = \iota_i(m) \oplus \iota_j(m')$, which, by Proposition 7.11(2), corresponds to Whitney sum.

(4) This was proven in Proposition 7.30(1).

The results extend to the general case by continuity, since $\pi^*_{\varnothing,I_i}\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V},U_i}_{\varnothing,1}$ is dense in $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V},U_i}_{I_i,1}$. □

8 The bar constructions in finite rank

The objective of this section is to prove Theorem 1.1. Up until Section 8.7 we work with a fixed finite-dimensional complex Hermitian vector space $\mathbb{V}$ which we omit from the notation. First we define, for each finite set $L \subset \mathbb{C}^2$, the degree 1 and 2

components of the bar construction (see Section 2.1.3)

$$B_L(\bullet) = \mathrm{B}_\bullet\left(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x\right)$$

and, given disjoint finite sets J and K, the degree 1 and 2 components of the bar constructions and the maps appearing in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{B}(|B_J|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, |B_K|) & \longrightarrow & |B_I| \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_J, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_K) & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_I \end{array} \tag{8.1}$$

For each Jordan open set U (see Definition 7.33) and each finite set $I \subset U \times \mathbb{C}$, let $\mathfrak{M}_I^U$ be as in (7.34). The face maps will be defined using the gluing maps $\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}}$ from Proposition 7.46. In degree $k = 1$ all nontrivial gluing maps are pullback maps. In degree $k = 2$ we will need:

- The pullback maps $\pi_{J,I}^*\colon \mathfrak{M}_J^{U_1} \to \mathfrak{M}_I^{U_2}$, with $J \subset I$ and $U_1 \subset U_2$, obtained by restriction of the pullback maps in Definition 3.4(4).
- The gluing maps $\boxplus_{I_1,I_2}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{I_1,1}^{U_1} \times \mathfrak{M}_{I_2,1}^{U_2} \to \mathfrak{M}_{I_1\cup I_2,2}^{U}$, with $U_1, U_2 \subset U$ and $U_1 \cap U_2 = \varnothing$.
- The inclusion maps $i\colon \mathfrak{M}_I^{U_1} \to \mathfrak{M}_I^{U_2}$, with $U_1 \subset U_2$.

The maps $\boxplus_{I_1,I_2}$ require a choice of pairs of disjoint Jordan open sets U_1 and U_2, and for the inclusion maps and pullback maps to be well defined we also need larger open sets containing certain families of open sets. We will now make these observations precise. Fix disjoint finite sets $J, K \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ and let $I = J \cup K$. Let $p\colon \mathbb{C}^2 \to \mathbb{C}$ be projection onto the first factor. Given $z \in \mathbb{C}$ let $\Re z$ and $\Im z$ be respectively the real and imaginary parts of z. Since a biholomorphic map $f\colon \mathbb{C}^2 \to \mathbb{C}^2$ induces isomorphisms $\mathfrak{M}_I \cong \mathfrak{M}_{f(I)}$, we may assume without loss of generality that:

(8.2) The assignment $x \mapsto \Re p(x)$ (with $x \in I$) is one to one.

In degree $k = 2$, our constructions depend on a choice of Jordan open sets

$$C, D_x, U_L, C_L \subset \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{for each } x \in I \text{ and each } L \subset I,\ L \neq \varnothing)$$

satisfying the following properties, for all $L', L \subset I$ and all $x, y \in I$ with $x \neq y$:

$$\begin{gathered} C_L \subset U_L \cap C, \quad p(x) \in D_x \subset U_x, \quad L' \subset L \implies U_{L'} \subset U_L, \\ D_x \cap C = \varnothing, \quad U_x \cap U_y = \varnothing, \quad U_J \cap U_K = \varnothing. \end{gathered} \tag{8.3}$$

Remark 8.4 Theorem 1.1, proved below, shows that the homotopy type of the spaces $|B_L|$ is independent of the choice of open sets.

Proposition 8.5 *Given disjoint finite sets J and K such that $I = J \cup K$ satisfies condition* (8.2)*, there are Jordan open sets satisfying conditions* (8.3).

Proof Fix $\delta < \frac{1}{2}\min\{|\Re p(x) - \Re p(y)| : x, y \in I,\ x \neq y\}$ and fix r so that $|p(w)| < r - 3\delta$ for any $w \in I$. Consider the rectangle

$$R = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : -\delta < \Re z < \delta,\ -r + 2\delta < \Im z < r + \delta\}.$$

For each $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ let $U^* = \{\overline{z} : z \in U\}$ be reflection on the real axis. Consider the following open sets, where $x \in J$, $y \in K$ and $w \in I$:

$$\begin{aligned}
C_J &= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : -r - \delta < \Re z < r + \delta,\ r - \delta < \Im z < r + \delta\}, \quad C_K = C_J^*,\\
C &= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : r - \delta < \Re z < r + \delta,\ -r - \delta < \Im z < r + \delta\} \cup C_J \cup C_K,\\
U_x &= R + \Re p(x), \quad U_y = R^* + \Re p(y),\\
D_w &= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - p(w)| < \delta\},\\
U_J &= C_J \cup \Big(\bigcup_{x \in J} U_x\Big), \quad U_K = C_K \cup \Big(\bigcup_{y \in K} U_y\Big), \quad U_I = C \cup \Big(\bigcup_{w \in I} U_w\Big).
\end{aligned}$$

We define U_L for $\#L > 1$ as follows: if $L \subset J$, we take $U_L = U_J$; if $L \subset K$, we take $U_L = U_K$; otherwise, $U_L = U_I$. Finally, we take $C_L = U_L \cap C$. □

8.1 Structures in degrees up to k

Although we are only able to define gluing maps up to degree 2, we can still form a bar construction in degrees up to 2 by formally truncating the moduli spaces as follows:

Definition 8.6 Given a graded space $A = \coprod_{n \geq 0} A_n$ with $A_0 = \{*\}$, let $A_{\leq k} = \{*\} \amalg A_1 \amalg \cdots \amalg A_k \amalg \{*\} \amalg \cdots$ be the graded space obtained by collapsing to a point each summand A_n where $n > k$.

Give the cartesian product $A_{\leq k} \times A_{\leq k}$ the natural grading. A monoid structure on A in degrees up to k is a monoid structure on the truncated graded space $A_{\leq k}$. For $k = 2$ this is equivalent to a map

$$q\colon A_1 \times A_1 \to A_2.$$

A left action of A on a graded space $N = \{*\} \amalg N_1 \amalg N_2 \amalg \cdots$ in degrees up to k is a left action of $A_{\leq k}$ on $N_{\leq k}$. For $k = 1$ this is just a map $Q_1^\ell \colon A_1 \to N_1$. For $k = 2$, giving such an action is equivalent to giving maps

$$Q_{11}^\ell \colon A_1 \times N_1 \to N_2, \quad Q_1^\ell \colon A_1 \to N_1 \quad \text{and} \quad Q_2^\ell \colon A_2 \to N_2$$

satisfying the relation

$$Q_2^\ell(q(r_1, r_2)) = Q_{11}^\ell(r_1, Q_1^\ell(r_2)). \tag{8.7}$$

We similarly define a right action of A on a graded space M in degrees up to k as a right action of $A_{\leq k}$ on $M_{\leq k}$. For $k = 2$ this action is given by maps

$$Q_{11}^r \colon M_1 \times A_1 \to M_2, \quad Q_1^r \colon A_1 \to M_1 \quad \text{and} \quad Q_2^r \colon A_2 \to M_2$$

satisfying $Q_2^r \circ q = Q_{11}^r \circ (Q_1^r \times \mathrm{id})$. We represent the bar construction induced by the actions of A on M and N by

$$\mathrm{B}(M, A, N)_{\leq k} = \mathrm{B}(M_{\leq k}, A_{\leq k}, N_{\leq k})_{\leq k}.$$

A map from $\mathrm{B}(M, A, N)$ to a graded space Y can be defined by a map $\mathrm{B}_0(M, A, N) \to Y$ coequalizing the face maps $\mathrm{B}_1(M, A, N) \rightrightarrows \mathrm{B}_0(M, A, N)$. In degree 1 such a map is defined by maps $W_M \colon M_1 \to Y_1$ and $W_N \colon N_1 \to Y_1$ satisfying the relation

$$W_N \circ Q_1^\ell = W_M \circ Q_1^r. \tag{8.8}$$

In degree 2 a map $\mathrm{B}(M, A, N) \to Y$ is defined by maps

$$W_M \colon M_2 \to Y_2, \quad W_N \colon N_2 \to Y_2, \quad W_{11} \colon M_1 \times N_1 \to Y_2,$$

satisfying the relations

$$\begin{aligned} W_M \circ Q_{11}^r &= W_{11} \circ (\mathrm{id} \times Q_1^\ell), \\ W_N \circ Q_{11}^\ell &= W_{11} \circ (Q_1^r \times \mathrm{id}), \\ W_M \circ Q_2^r &= W_N \circ Q_2^\ell. \end{aligned} \tag{8.9}$$

8.2 Bar constructions in degree 1

In degree $k = 1$, a choice of Jordan open sets is not necessary. However, we still need to be careful in how we define the degree 1 bar constructions because they will be used in degree 2 to define the upper row in diagram (8.1).

Let $J, K \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ be disjoint finite sets and let $I = J \cup K$. Given $L \subset I$ and $x \in L$ pick open sets D_x and U_L such that $p(x) \in D_x$ and $D_x \subset U_L$ whenever $x \in L$ (compare

with conditions (8.3): in degree $k=1$ we don't need to require that $D_x \cap D_y = \varnothing$ for $x \neq y$). Given a finite set $L \subset I$ the maps

$$Q_1^{\ell}\colon \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}\Big)_1 \xrightarrow{\prod \pi_{\varnothing,x}^*} \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{x}^{D_x}\Big)_1,$$
$$Q_1^{r}\colon \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}\Big)_1 = \coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x} \xrightarrow{i} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_L}$$

(where $\big(\prod \mathfrak{M}\big)_1$ denotes the degree 1 component) define, in degree 1, a left and a right action of $\prod \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}$ on $\prod \mathfrak{M}_{x}^{D_x}$ and $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_L}$, respectively, giving rise to a bar construction in degree 1 which we represent by

$$B_{L,1}(\bullet) = \mathrm{B}_\bullet\Big(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_L}, \prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}, \prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{x}^{D_x}\Big)_1. \tag{8.10}$$

Notation 8.11 In the proof of Proposition 8.42 it will be important to distinguish between the following two homeomorphic summands in $B_{L,1}(2)$:

$$\Big(\Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}\Big)_1 \times *\Big) \amalg \Big(*\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}\Big)_1\Big) = \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x} \times \prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}\Big)_1 \subset B_{L,1}(2).$$

We will write

$$\Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}\Big)_1^{\ell} = \coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x,\ell} = \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}\Big)_1 \times *,$$
$$\Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}\Big)_1^{r} = \coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x,r} = * \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}\Big)_1.$$

The maps

$$W_M\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_L} \xrightarrow{\pi_{\varnothing,L}^*} \mathfrak{M}_{L,1}^{U_L} \quad \text{and} \quad W_N\colon \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{x}^{D_x}\Big)_1 = \coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x} \xrightarrow{\pi_{x,L}^*} \mathfrak{M}_{L,1}^{U_L}$$

satisfy relation (8.8), so they define a map

$$h_{\boxplus}\colon |B_{L,1}| \to \mathfrak{M}_{L,1}^{U_L}. \tag{8.12}$$

Remark 8.13 Let $\widehat{B}_{L,1}$ be the simplicial space obtained by taking $D_x = U_L = \mathbb{C}$. Then, for any other choice of open sets D_x and U_L satisfying $p(x) \in D_x \subset U_L$, the maps of monoids and modules determined by the inclusions $D_x, U_L \subset \mathbb{C}$ induce a weak equivalence $B_{L,1} \to \widehat{B}_{L,1}$ (see Proposition 7.35).

Now let $L_1, L_2 \subset I$ be disjoint finite sets and let $L = L_1 \cup L_2$. Let U_1, U_2 and C_L be Jordan open sets such that

(8.14) $\quad L_i \subset U_i \times \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{with } i = 1, 2), \quad C_L \subset U_1 \cap U_2 \quad \text{and} \quad U_1 \cup U_2 \subset U_L.$

The maps

$$Q_1^{\ell}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_L} \xrightarrow{\pi^*_{\varnothing,L_2}} \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1}^{U_2} \quad \text{and} \quad Q_1^{r}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_L} \xrightarrow{\pi^*_{\varnothing,L_1}} \mathfrak{M}_{L_1,1}^{U_1}$$

define, in degree 1, left and right actions of $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{C_L}$ on $\mathfrak{M}_{L_2}^{U_2}$ and $\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}^{U_1}$, respectively, giving rise to a bar construction $\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}^{U_1}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{C_L}, \mathfrak{M}_{L_2}^{U_2})$. The maps

$$W_M\colon \mathfrak{M}_{L_1,1}^{U_1} \xrightarrow{\pi^*_{L_1,L}} \mathfrak{M}_{L,1}^{U_L} \quad \text{and} \quad W_N\colon \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1}^{U_2} \xrightarrow{\pi^*_{L_2,L}} \mathfrak{M}_{L,1}^{U_L}$$

define a map

(8.15) $$f\colon \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}^{U_1}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{C_L}, \mathfrak{M}_{L_2}^{U_2})_1 \to \mathfrak{M}_{L,1}^{U_L}.$$

Consider now the case when $L_1 = L_2 = \varnothing$.

Proposition 8.16 *Let C_L, U_1, U_2 and U_L be Jordan open sets satisfying* (8.14). *Then the map*

$$f\colon \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_1}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_L}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_2}) \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_L}$$

from (8.15) *is a homotopy equivalence.*

Proof The maps of monoids and modules determined by the inclusions $C_L, U_1, U_2 \subset U_L$ induce a weak equivalence

$$\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_1}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_L}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_2}) \simeq \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_L}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_L}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_L})_1$$

and f is the composition

$$\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_1}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_L}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_2}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_L}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_L}, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_L})_1 \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_L},$$

which is a homotopy equivalence (Proposition 2.4). □

8.3 The spaces $|B_{L,2}|$

Fix open sets satisfying conditions (8.3), and for each open set U in the chosen collection, fix a homeomorphism $\psi_U\colon \mathfrak{M}_L^U \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathfrak{M}_L$ homotopic to the inclusion $\mathfrak{M}_L^U \to \mathfrak{M}_L$ (see Proposition 7.35). Choose some order for the elements of I. For each finite

set $L \subset I$ we define a monoid structure on $\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ in degrees up to 2 by

$$\begin{aligned}
\textbf{(8.17)}\quad q\colon \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing\Big)_1 \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing\Big)_1 &\xrightarrow{\psi_{C_x}^{-1}\times\psi_{D_x}^{-1}} \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_x}\Big)_1 \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1 \\
&= \coprod_{x\in L}(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_x}\times\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x}) \amalg \coprod_{\substack{x,y\in L\\ x\neq y}}(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_y}\times\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x}) \\
&\xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}\amalg i} \Big(\coprod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}^{U_x}\Big) \amalg \coprod_{\substack{x,y\in L\\ y<x}}(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_y}\times\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_x}) \\
&= \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{U_x}\Big)_2 \xrightarrow{\psi_{U_x}} \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing\Big)_2.
\end{aligned}$$

We define a left action of $\prod\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ on $\prod\mathfrak{M}_x$ in degrees up to 2 by conjugating the following maps with the homeomorphisms $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,k}^U \cong \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,k}$ and $\mathfrak{M}_{x,k}^U \cong \mathfrak{M}_{x,k}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{11}^\ell\colon \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_x}\Big)_1 \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1 &\xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,x}\amalg i} \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x^{U_x}\Big)_2, \\
\textbf{(8.18)}\qquad Q_1^\ell\colon \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1 &\xrightarrow{\prod\pi_{\varnothing,x}^*} \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1, \\
Q_2^\ell\colon \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{U_x}\Big)_2 &\xrightarrow{\prod\pi_{\varnothing,x}^*} \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x^{U_x}\Big)_2,
\end{aligned}$$

where Q_{11}^ℓ is defined in an analogous way to the map q in (8.17). Relation (8.7) follows from Proposition 7.46(1).

Notation 8.19 We'll abuse notation and denote by Q_1^ℓ, Q_2^ℓ and Q_{11}^ℓ both the maps in (8.18) and the maps obtained by conjugating them with the homeomorphisms ψ_U.

Remark 8.20 The monoid structure on $\prod\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ and its left action on $\prod\mathfrak{M}_x$ are obtained by conjugating the maps (in degree 2)

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{x\in L}\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}\colon \prod_{x\in L}(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_x}\times\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}) &\to \prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{U_x}, \\
\prod_{x\in L}\boxplus_{\varnothing,x}\colon \prod_{x\in L}(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_x}\times\mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}) &\to \prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x^{U_x}
\end{aligned}$$

with the homeomorphisms ψ_U.

We define a right action of $\big(\prod\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing\big)_{\leq 2}$ on $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,\leq 2}$ using the following maps:

$$\begin{aligned}
&Q_{11}^r\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^C \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x}\Big)_1 \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,\dots,\varnothing}} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2},\\
&Q_1^r\colon \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{C_x}\Big)_1 \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,\dots,\varnothing}} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^C, \quad Q_2^r\colon \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_x}\Big)_2 \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,\dots,\varnothing}} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}.
\end{aligned} \tag{8.21}$$

Note that, from Proposition 7.30(1), the map Q_2^r doesn't depend on the order of the factors in the product $\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_x}$. Relation (8.7) follows from this observation and the naturality of the maps $\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}$ with respect to inclusions. From the monoid structure and the actions just defined we get a bar construction $\mathrm{B}_\bullet\big(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod\mathfrak{M}_x\big)$ in degree 2.

Remark 8.22 We are not interested in the degree $k=1$ summand of this bar construction, which is not the same as the one in (8.10).

Write $L=\{x_1,\dots,x_j\}$ and let $\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{L}} = \boxplus_{x_1,\dots,x_j}$. The maps

$$\begin{aligned}
&W_{\boldsymbol{M}}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} \xrightarrow{\pi^*_{\varnothing,L}} \mathfrak{M}_{L,2}, \quad W_N\colon \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x\Big)_2 \cong \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x^{U_x}\Big)_2 \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{L}}} \mathfrak{M}_{L,2},\\
&W_{11}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x\Big)_1 \cong \coprod_{x\in L}(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^C \times \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}) \xrightarrow{\pi^*_{x,I}\circ\boxplus_{\varnothing,x}} \mathfrak{M}_{L,2}
\end{aligned} \tag{8.23}$$

satisfy relations (8.9), so they define a map

$$h_{\boxplus}\colon \mathrm{B}\Big(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod\mathfrak{M}_x\Big)_2 \to \mathfrak{M}_{L,2}. \tag{8.24}$$

The bar construction $\mathrm{B}_\bullet\big(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod\mathfrak{M}_x\big)_2$ is independent of the choice of homeomorphisms ψ_U. To make this independence explicit we will introduce a simplicial space $B_{L,2}(\bullet)$ homeomorphic to $\mathrm{B}_\bullet\big(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod\mathfrak{M}_x\big)_2$. For each n let

$$\begin{aligned}
B_{L,2}(n) = \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} \amalg \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x^{U_x}\Big)_2 \amalg \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^C \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1 \\
\amalg \coprod_{i=1}^{n}\Bigg(\Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{U_x}\Big)_2 \amalg \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^C \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1 \\
\amalg \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_x}\Big)_1 \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1\Bigg) \\
\amalg \coprod_{\substack{i,j=1\\ i<j}}^{n}\Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_x}\Big)_1 \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1.
\end{aligned} \tag{8.25}$$

The maps ψ_U induce a homeomorphism $B_{L,2}(n) \cong \mathrm{B}_n\big(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \prod\mathfrak{M}_x\big)_2$ for

each n. These homeomorphisms induce a simplicial space structure on $B_{L,2}$. Note that on morphisms $B_{L,2}$ is defined using only the inclusions i, pullbacks and the gluing maps $\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}$ and $\boxplus_{\varnothing,x}$.

In the proof of Proposition 8.42 we will need another simplicial space $B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}$ homotopically equivalent to $B_{L,2}$, which we now define. For each $x \in L$ let

$$B_x = C \cup \Big(\bigcup_{\substack{y \in I \\ y \neq x}} U_y \Big).$$

We define, for each n, a space $B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}(n)$ homeomorphic to $B_{L,2}(n)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\textbf{(8.26)}\quad B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}(n) = {} & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} \sqcup \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_x^{U_x} \Big)_2 \sqcup \Big(\coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{B_x} \times \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x} \Big) \\
& \sqcup \coprod_{i=1}^{n} \Big(\Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_x} \Big)_2 \sqcup \Big(\coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{B_x} \times \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x} \Big) \\
& \qquad \sqcup \Big(\coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_x} \times \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x} \Big) \sqcup \Big(\coprod_{\substack{x,y\in L \\ y\neq x}} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_y} \times \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x} \Big) \Big) \\
& \sqcup \coprod_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i\neq j}}^{n} \Big(\Big(\coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_x} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x} \Big) \sqcup \Big(\coprod_{y\neq x} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_y} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x} \Big) \Big).
\end{aligned}$$

For each n we have a homotopy equivalence $B_{L,2}(n) \to B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}(n)$, defined as the identity on the $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}$, $\big(\prod \mathfrak{M}_x^{U_x}\big)_2$ and $\big(\prod \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{U_x}\big)_2$ summands (see (8.25)) and defined on the remaining summands by the inclusion maps

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C} \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x} \Big)_1 &= \coprod_{x\in L} (\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C} \times \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}) \to \coprod_{x\in L} (\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{B_x} \times \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}), \\
\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C} \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x} \Big)_1 &= \coprod_{x\in L} (\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x}) \to \coprod_{x\in L} (\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{B_x} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x}), \\
\Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{C_x} \Big)_1 \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x} \Big)_1 &= \Big(\coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_x} \times \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x} \Big) \sqcup \Big(\coprod_{x\neq y} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_y} \times \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x} \Big) \\
&\to \Big(\coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_x} \times \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x} \Big) \sqcup \Big(\coprod_{x\neq y} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_y} \times \mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x} \Big), \qquad \textbf{(8.27)} \\
\Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{C_x} \Big)_1 \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}^{D_x} \Big)_1 &= \Big(\coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_x} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x} \Big) \sqcup \Big(\coprod_{x\neq y} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_y} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x} \Big) \\
&\to \Big(\coprod_{x\in L} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_x} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x} \Big) \sqcup \Big(\coprod_{x\neq y} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_y} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x} \Big).
\end{aligned}$$

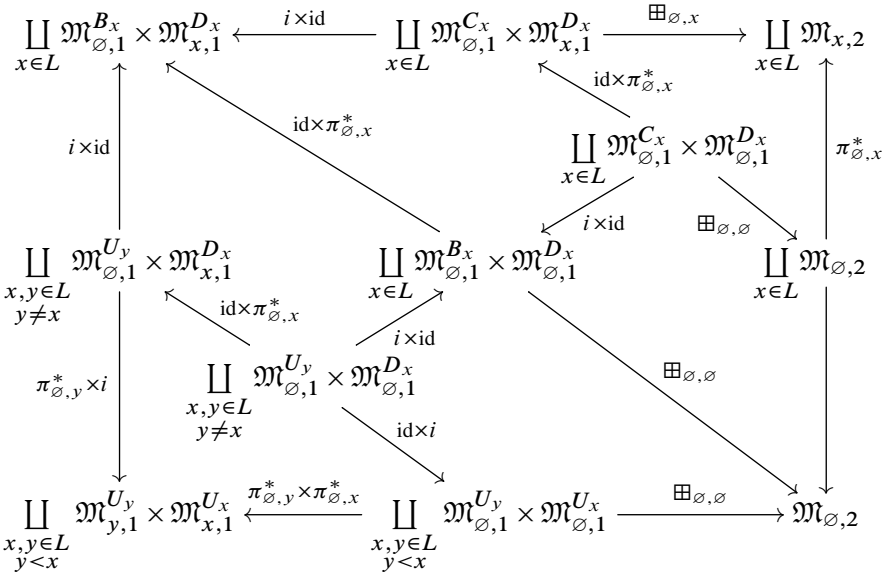
The face and degeneracy maps on $B_{L,2}$ are defined using inclusions, pullbacks and the gluing maps. All these maps can be naturally extended to define a simplicial structure on $B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}$: if we write

$$\Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}^{U_x}_x\Big)_2=\Big(\coprod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}^{U_x}_{x,2}\Big)\sqcup\Big(\coprod_{\substack{x,y\in L\\ y<x}}\mathfrak{M}^{U_y}_{y,1}\times\mathfrak{M}^{U_x}_{x,1}\Big),$$

$$\Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}^{U_x}_\varnothing\Big)_2=\Big(\coprod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}^{U_x}_{\varnothing,2}\Big)\sqcup\Big(\coprod_{\substack{x,y\in L\\ y<x}}\mathfrak{M}^{U_y}_{\varnothing,1}\times\mathfrak{M}^{U_x}_{\varnothing,1}\Big),$$

all the face maps in $B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}$ between nondegenerate summands are represented in the diagram below:

(8.28)



The inclusion maps in (8.27) induce a weak equivalence $B_{L,2}\to B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}$.

The map W_{11} in (8.23) extends to a map $\coprod\mathfrak{M}^{B_x}_{\varnothing,1}\times\mathfrak{M}^{D_x}_{x,1}\to\mathfrak{M}_{I,2}$, so the map $h_\boxplus$ in (8.24) extends to a map

$$h_\boxplus\colon|B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}|\to\mathfrak{M}_{L,2}. \tag{8.29}$$

8.4 The space $\mathbf{B}(\mathfrak{M}_J,\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing,\mathfrak{M}_K)$ in degree 2

In this section and the next, we fix finite sets $L_1,L_2\subset I$ such that $U_{L_1}\cap U_{L_2}=\varnothing$ (we are interested in two cases: the case where $\#L_1=\#L_2=1$ and the case where

$L_1 = J$ and $L_2 = K$). We give $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ the structure of a monoid in degrees up to 2 by the map

$$q\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1} \cong \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}} \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}. \tag{8.30}$$

We define a left action of $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ on $\mathfrak{M}_{L_2}$ using the maps

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{11}^{\ell}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1} \times \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1} &\cong \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1}^{U_{L_2}} \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,L_2}} \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,2}, \\ Q_1^{\ell}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1} &\cong \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}} \xrightarrow{\pi^*_{\varnothing,L_2}} \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1}^{U_{L_2}} \cong \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1}, \\ Q_2^{\ell}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} &\xrightarrow{\pi^*_{\varnothing,L_2}} \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,2}, \end{aligned} \tag{8.31}$$

and we define in an analogous way a right action of $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ on $\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}$ by

$$\mathfrak{M}_{L_1,1}^{U_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}} \to \mathfrak{M}_{L_1,2}, \quad \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \to \mathfrak{M}_{L_1,1}^{U_{L_1}}, \quad \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} \to \mathfrak{M}_{L_1,2}. \tag{8.32}$$

These actions give rise to a bar construction $\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_{L_2})$. Let $L = L_1 \cup L_2$. The maps

$$\mathfrak{M}_{L_1,2} \xrightarrow{\pi^*_{L_1,L}} \mathfrak{M}_{L,2}, \quad \mathfrak{M}_{L_1,1}^{U_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1}^{U_{L_2}} \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{L_1,L_2}} \mathfrak{M}_{L,2}, \quad \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,2} \xrightarrow{\pi^*_{L_2,L}} \mathfrak{M}_{L,2}$$

induce a map in degree 2,

$$f\colon \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_{L_2}) \to \mathfrak{M}_L. \tag{8.33}$$

Remark 8.34 The monoid structure and the actions defined in this section are well defined if we take $C_{L_1} = U_{L_1}$ and $C_{L_2} = U_{L_2}$. We represent the bar construction thus obtained by $\widehat{\mathrm{B}}(\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_{L_2})$. By Proposition 7.35, the maps of monoids and modules determined by the inclusions $C_{L_1} \subset U_{L_1}$ and $C_{L_2} \subset U_{L_2}$ induce a homotopy equivalence

$$\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_{L_2}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \widehat{\mathrm{B}}(\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_{L_2}).$$

In the proof of Proposition 8.42 we will also need to consider the bar construction induced by the left and right actions of $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ on itself defined using the maps $Q_2^{\ell} = Q_2^{r} = \mathrm{id}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{11}^{\ell}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_2}} &\xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}, \quad Q_1^{\ell}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}} \xrightarrow{i} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_2}}, \\ Q_{11}^{r}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}} &\xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}, \quad Q_1^{r}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \xrightarrow{i} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_1}} \end{aligned}$$

(compare with (8.31) and (8.32)). We represent the bar construction thus obtained by

$$B_{\varnothing,2} = \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing)_2. \tag{8.35}$$

The maps $W_M = W_N = \mathrm{id}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}$ and

$$W_{11}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_2}} \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}$$

induce a map $f\colon B_{\varnothing,2} \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}$.

Proposition 8.36 *The map $f\colon B_{\varnothing,2} \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}$ is a homotopy equivalence.*

Proof If we let $\widehat{B}_{\varnothing,2}$ denote the bar construction obtained by taking $C_{L_1} = U_{L_1}$ and $C_{L_2} = U_{L_2}$ (see Remark 8.34), the inclusion map $B_{\varnothing,2} \to \widehat{B}_{\varnothing,2}$ is a homotopy equivalence and the map f is the composition $B_{\varnothing,2} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \widehat{B}_{\varnothing,2} \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}$, which is a homotopy equivalence (Proposition 2.4). □

8.5 The space $\mathbf{B}(|B_J|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, |B_K|)$ in degree 2

Consider the monoid structure on $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,\le 2}$ defined in (8.30). We define a left action in degrees up to 2 of the monoid $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,\le 2}$, seen as a constant simplicial space, on the graded simplicial space $B_{L_2} = \star \amalg B_{L_2,1} \amalg B_{L_2,2} \amalg \star \amalg \cdots$ (see (8.25) and (8.10)) by the natural transformations

$$\textbf{(8.37)} \qquad Q_1^\ell\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}} \xrightarrow{i} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_2}} \subset B_{L_2,1}(n) \quad \text{and} \quad Q_2^\ell\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} \xrightarrow{\subset} B_{L_2,2}(n),$$

and by the natural transformation $Q_{11}^\ell\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times B_{L_2,1} \to B_{L_2,2}$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\textbf{(8.38)}\quad & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times B_{L_2,1}(n) \\ &= \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_2}} \amalg \coprod_{i=1}^{n} \Big(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L_2} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x} \Big)_1 \Big) \amalg \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L_2} \mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x} \Big)_1 \\ &\xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing} \amalg i \amalg \mathrm{Ui}} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} \amalg \coprod_{i=1}^{n} \Big(\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C} \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L_2} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x} \Big)_1 \Big) \amalg \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C} \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L_2} \mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x} \Big)_1 \\ &\subset B_{L_2,2}(n).\end{aligned}$$

To check that these maps define a natural transformation it is enough to observe that the following diagram is commutative:

$$\textbf{(8.39)}\quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_2}} & \xleftarrow{\mathrm{id}\times\boxplus} & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \big(\prod_{x\in L_2} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\big)_1 & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}\times\prod \pi_i^*} & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \big(\prod_{x\in L_2} \mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\big)_1 \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \boxplus} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle i\times\mathrm{id}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle i\times\mathrm{id}} \\ \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} & \xleftarrow{\boxplus} & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C} \times \big(\prod_{x\in L_2} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\big)_1 & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}\times\prod \pi_i^*} & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C} \times \big(\prod_{x\in L_2} \mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\big)_1 \end{array}$$

Relation (8.7) follows from the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}\times i} & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_2}} & \xrightarrow{\subset} & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times B_{L_2,1}(n) \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle q} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle Q_{11}^{\ell}} \\
\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} & \xrightarrow{=} & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} & \xrightarrow{Q_2^{\ell}} & B_{L_2,2}(n)
\end{array}$$

where the map in the top row equals $\mathrm{id} \times Q_1^{\ell}$.

To define a right action of $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}$ on $|B_{L_1}|$ in degrees up to 2 we proceed as follows: By taking the opposite monoid structure on $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}$, defined using the map

$$\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2},$$

we get, in a standard way, a right action of $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}$ on B_{L_2}. If we then switch every occurrence of the finite sets L_1 and L_2 in the definitions above, we recover the original monoid structure on $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}$, (8.30), together with a right action on B_{L_1}. Explicitly, we have $Q_2^r = Q_2^{\ell}$, the map Q_1^r is induced by the inclusion $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \subset \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_1}}$ and the map Q_{11}^r is induced by the inclusion $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}} \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C}$ and by the map

$$\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}} \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}$$

(compare with (8.37) and (8.38)). These actions give rise to a bar construction $\mathrm{B}(|B_{L_1}|, \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}, |B_{L_2}|)$.

Consider the map $h_{\boxplus}\colon |B_{L_j}| \to \mathfrak{M}_{L_j}$ (with $j = 1, 2$) defined in degree 1 by composing the map in (8.12) with the homeomorphism $\mathfrak{M}_{L_j}^{U_{L_j}} \cong \mathfrak{M}_{L_j}$ and defined in degree 2 in (8.24).

Proposition 8.40 *The map $h_{\boxplus}$ is equivariant with respect to both the left actions of the monoid $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}$ on $|B_{L_2}|$ and $\mathfrak{M}_{L_2}^{U_{L_2}}$, (8.31), and the right actions of $\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing}$ on $|B_{L_1}|$ and $\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}^{U_{L_1}}$, (8.32).*

Proof Consider first the left actions. We need to show that the following diagrams are commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}} & \xrightarrow{Q_1^{\ell}} & |B_{L_2,1}| \\
& {\scriptstyle \pi^*_{\varnothing,L_2}} \searrow & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h_{\boxplus}} \\
& & \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1}^{U_{L_2}}
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} & \xrightarrow{Q_2^{\ell}} & |B_{L_2,2}| \\
& {\scriptstyle \pi^*_{\varnothing,L_2}} \searrow & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h_{\boxplus}} \\
& & \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,2}
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times |B_{L_2,1}| & \xrightarrow{Q_{11}^{\ell}} & |B_{L_2,2}| \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id}\times h_{\boxplus}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h_{\boxplus}} \\
\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1}^{U_{L_2}} & \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,L_2}} & \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,2}
\end{array}$$

That is clearly the case for the first two diagrams. The commutativity of the third diagram amounts to the commutativity of the following diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_{L_2}} & \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,\varnothing}} & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \pi^*_{\varnothing,L_2}} \\ \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1}^{U_{L_2}} & \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,L_2}} & \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,2} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L_2} \mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1 & \xrightarrow{i\times\mathrm{id}} & \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C} \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L_2} \mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1 \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id}\times\boxplus_{L_2}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \boxplus_{\varnothing,L_2}} \\ \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1}^{U_{L_2}} & \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\varnothing,L_2}} & \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,2} \end{array}$$

The proof for the right actions is completely analogous. □

By Proposition 8.40, the map $h_{\boxplus}$ induces a map in degree 2,

$$\mathrm{B}\big(|B_{L_1}|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, |B_{L_2}|\big) \to \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_{L_2}). \tag{8.41}$$

8.6 The diagram (8.1)

In the previous sections we defined, for $k = 2$, the bar constructions and all maps except the top one appearing in diagram (8.1) (see (8.24), (8.33) and (8.41)).

We now consider the case $k = 1$. We take all Jordan open sets to be $\mathbb{C}$ (see Remark 8.13). The maps $h_{\boxplus}$ and f are defined in (8.12) and (8.15) respectively. A left action of $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ on the simplicial space B_{L_2} in degree 1 is defined by the natural transformation $Q_1^\ell\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1} \xrightarrow{\subset} B_{L_2,1}(n)$ and a left action of $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ on the space $\mathfrak{M}_{L_2}$ in degree 1 is defined by the map $Q_1^\ell = \pi^*_{\varnothing,L_2}\colon \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1} \to \mathfrak{M}_{L_2,1}$. The corresponding right actions are defined similarly. The map $h_{\boxplus}$ is easily seen to be equivariant with respect to these actions so it induces a map in degree 1,

$$\mathrm{B}(|B_{L_1}|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, |B_{L_2}|) \to \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_{L_2}).$$

Proposition 8.42 *Let $L_1, L_2 \subset I$ be disjoint finite sets such that $U_{L_1} \cap U_{L_2} = \varnothing$ and let $L = L_1 \cup L_2$. Then there is a map $\mathrm{B}(|B_{L_1}|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, |B_{L_2}|) \to |B_L|$ in degrees 1 and 2 which is a homotopy equivalence and such that the following diagram commutes up to homotopy*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{B}(|B_{L_1}|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, |B_{L_2}|) & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & |B_L| \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h_{\boxplus}} \\ \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{L_1}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_{L_2}) & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{M}_L \end{array} \tag{8.43}$$

The method of proof of this proposition will be generalized when we prove Proposition 5.12 on page 2260.

Proof Consider first the degree $k = 2$ case. We begin by defining a trisimplicial space $F_0\colon (\Delta \times \Delta \times \Delta)^{\mathrm{op}} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ homeomorphic to $\mathrm{B}_\bullet(B_{L_1}(\bullet), \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, B_{L_2}(\bullet))$. For each nonnegative integer n let

$$A_2(n) = \Bigg(\coprod_{i=1}^{n} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}\Bigg) \amalg \Bigg(\coprod_{\substack{i,j=1\\ i<j}}^{n} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_1}} \times \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_2}}\Bigg),$$

$$A_{L_j,1}(n) = \coprod_{i=1}^{n} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_{L_j}} \quad (j = 1, 2).$$

Note that $A_2(n)$ and $A_{L_j,1}(n)$ are homeomorphic respectively to the degree 1 and 2 summands of $(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing)^n$. Then let

$$F_0(n_1, n, n_2) = B_{L_1,2}(n_1) \amalg A_2(n) \amalg B_{L_2,2}(n_2) \amalg B_{L_1,1}(n_1) \times A_{L_2,1}(n) \amalg B_{L_1,1}(n_1) \times B_{L_2,1}(n_2) \amalg A_{L_1,1}(n) \times B_{L_2,1}(n_2).$$

The homeomorphisms ψ_U induce homeomorphisms

$$F_0(n_1, n, n_2) \cong \mathrm{B}_n(B_{L_1}(n_1), \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, B_{L_2}(n_2))$$

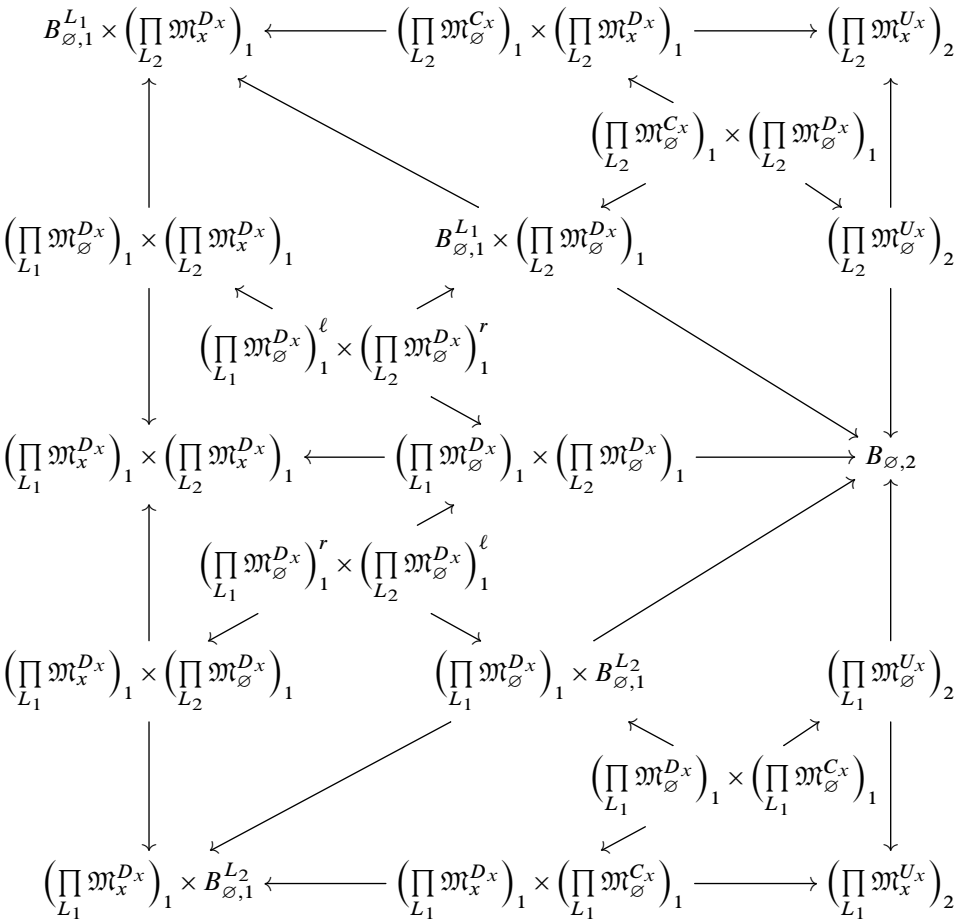
which give F_0 the structure of a trisimplicial space. Realizing F_0 with respect to n_1 and n_2 we obtain the simplicial space $\mathrm{B}_\bullet(|B_{L_1}|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, |B_{L_2}|)$.

Let F_1 be the bisimplicial space obtained by realizing F_0 with respect to n. We write $|F_1|$ for its geometric realization, which may be described in three homeomorphic ways (see [39, Lemma, page 94]): realizing with respect to one of the n_i and then with respect to the other, or realizing the diagonal simplicial space (if we let $d\colon \Delta \to \Delta \times \Delta$ be the diagonal functor, then $|d^* F_1| \cong |F_1|$). Let

$$B_{\varnothing,1}^{L_1} = \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{U_{L_1}}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_{L_1}}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C})_1, \quad B_{\varnothing,1}^{L_2} = \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_{L_2}}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{U_{L_2}})_1$$

(see Proposition 8.16) and let $B_{\varnothing,2}$ be as in (8.35). Also recall Notation 8.11. All the face maps in $d^* F_1$ between nondegenerate summands are represented in the diagram below (in the lower half of the diagram the order of the factors in some of the products

was switched to make the maps clearer):



We now describe a weak equivalence $d^*F_1 \to B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}$ (see diagram (8.28)). We only need to define it on $d^*F_1(n)$ for $n \leq 2$ since all summands in $d^*F_1(n)$ are degenerate for $n > 2$. The map $d^*F_1(0) \to B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}(0)$ is defined by the homotopy equivalence $B_{\varnothing,2} \to \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,2}$ of Proposition 8.36, by the map

$$\textbf{(8.44)}\quad \Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{m}_x^{U_x}\Big)_2 \amalg \Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{m}_x^{U_x}\Big)_2 \amalg \Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{m}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1 \times \Big(\prod_{y\in L_2}\mathfrak{m}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1$$
$$\xrightarrow{D_x\subset U_x} \Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{m}_x^{U_x}\Big)_2 \amalg \Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{m}_x^{U_x}\Big)_2 \amalg \Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{m}_x^{U_x}\Big)_1 \times \Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{m}_x^{U_x}\Big)_1$$
$$= \Big(\prod_{x\in L} m_x^{U_x}\Big)_2$$

and by the map

$$\textbf{(8.45)}\quad \Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1\times B_{\varnothing,1}^{L_2}\sqcup B_{\varnothing,1}^{L_1}\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1 \cong\Big(\coprod_{x\in L_1}B_{\varnothing,1}^{L_2}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}\Big)\sqcup\Big(\coprod_{x\in L_2}B_{\varnothing,1}^{L_1}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}\Big)\xrightarrow{f\times\mathrm{id}}\coprod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{B_x}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x},$$

where f is the homotopy equivalence from Proposition 8.16, which is well defined since $U_{L_2}\subset B_x$ for $x\in L_1$ and $U_{L_1}\subset B_x$ for $x\in L_2$.

The map $d^*F_1(1)\to B_{L,2}^{\mathrm{big}}(1)$ is defined on nondegenerate summands by the map

$$\Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{U_x}\Big)_2\sqcup\Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{U_x}\Big)_2\sqcup\Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1\times\Big(\prod_{y\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1\to\Big(\prod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{U_x}\Big)_2$$

(compare with (8.44)), the map

$$\Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1\times B_{\varnothing,1}^{L_2}\sqcup B_{\varnothing,1}^{L_1}\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1\to\coprod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{B_x}\times\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_x}$$

(compare with (8.45)), the map

$$\begin{aligned}&\Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_x}\Big)_1\sqcup\Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_x}\Big)_1\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1\\&\quad\cong\coprod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_x}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}\sqcup\coprod_{\substack{x,y\in L_1\\x\neq y}}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_y}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}\sqcup\coprod_{\substack{x,y\in L_2\\x\neq y}}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_y}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}\\&\qquad\xrightarrow{C_y\subset U_y}\coprod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{C_x}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}\sqcup\coprod_{\substack{x,y\in L_1\\x\neq y}}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_y}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}\sqcup\coprod_{\substack{x,y\in L_2\\x\neq y}}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_y}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}\end{aligned}$$

and the map

$$\begin{aligned}&\Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1\sqcup\Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_x^{D_x}\Big)_1\\&\quad\cong\coprod_{\substack{x\in L_1\\y\in L_2}}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_y}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}\sqcup\coprod_{\substack{y\in L_1\\x\in L_2}}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{D_y}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}\\&\qquad\xrightarrow{D_y\subset U_y}\coprod_{\substack{x\in L_1\\y\in L_2}}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_y}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}\sqcup\coprod_{\substack{y\in L_1\\x\in L_2}}\mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,1}^{U_y}\times\mathfrak{M}_{x,1}^{D_x}.\end{aligned}$$

The map $d^*F_1(2) \to B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}(2)$ is defined on nondegenerate summands by the map

$$\Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_x}\Big)_1 \amalg \Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{C_x}\Big)_1\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)_1$$
$$\xrightarrow{C_y\subset U_y} \coprod_{x\in L}\mathfrak{M}^{C_x}_{\varnothing,1}\times\mathfrak{M}^{D_x}_{\varnothing,1} \amalg \coprod_{\substack{x,y\in L_1\\ x\neq y}}\mathfrak{M}^{U_y}_{\varnothing,1}\times\mathfrak{M}^{D_x}_{\varnothing,1} \amalg \coprod_{\substack{x,y\in L_2\\ x\neq y}}\mathfrak{M}^{U_y}_{\varnothing,1}\times\mathfrak{M}^{D_x}_{\varnothing,1}$$

and the map

$$\Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)^r_1\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)^\ell_1 \amalg \Big(\prod_{x\in L_1}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)^\ell_1\times\Big(\prod_{x\in L_2}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{D_x}\Big)^r_1$$
$$\cong \coprod_{\substack{x\in L_1\\ y\in L_2}}\mathfrak{M}^{D_y,\ell}_{\varnothing,1}\times\mathfrak{M}^{D_x,r}_{\varnothing,1} \amalg \coprod_{\substack{y\in L_1\\ x\in L_2}}\mathfrak{M}^{D_y,\ell}_{\varnothing,1}\times\mathfrak{M}^{D_x,r}_{\varnothing,1}$$
$$\xrightarrow{D_y\subset U_y} \coprod_{\substack{x\in L_1\\ y\in L_2}}\mathfrak{M}^{U_y}_{\varnothing,1}\times\mathfrak{M}^{D_x}_{\varnothing,1} \amalg \coprod_{\substack{y\in L_1\\ x\in L_2}}\mathfrak{M}^{U_y}_{\varnothing,1}\times\mathfrak{M}^{D_x}_{\varnothing,1}.$$

In this way we get a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{B}(|B_{L_1}|,\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing,|B_{L_2}|)_2\cong|d^*F_1| & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & |B^{\mathrm{big}}_{L,2}| \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_{L_1},\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing,\mathfrak{M}_{L_2})_2 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_{L,2} \end{array}$$

which commutes by the commutativity and associativity of the gluing maps (Proposition 7.46). This finishes the proof for $k=2$. The proof for $k=1$ uses analogous but much simpler arguments. □

8.7 Proof of Theorem 1.1

We can now prove Theorem 1.1, which we restate here. Let $\mathbb{V}$ be a finite-dimensional complex Hermitian vector space and denote the dependence of the bar construction on $\mathbb{V}$ by $B^{\mathbb{V}}_L$.

Theorem 1.1 *Let $I=\{x_1,\dots,x_q\}\subset\mathbb{C}^2$. Then:*

(1) *The map $h_\boxplus\colon |B^{\mathbb{V}}_I|\to\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_I$ from* (8.12) *and* (8.24) *is a homotopy equivalence in the $k=1,2$ components.*

(2) *If $I=J\cup K$, with $J\cap K=\varnothing$, then the map $\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_J,\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_\varnothing,\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_K)\to\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_I$ from* (8.15) *and* (8.33) *is a homotopy equivalence in the $k=1,2$ components.*

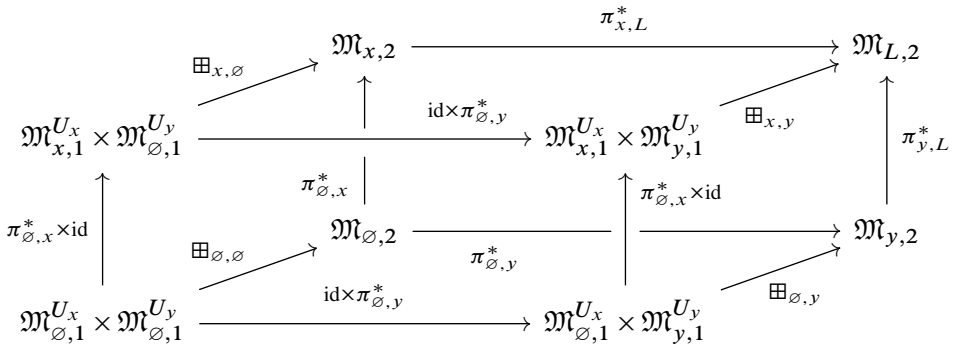
Proof From Proposition 8.42 with $L_1 = J$ and $L_2 = K$, it follows that part (2) of the theorem is a consequence of part (1), which we now prove. Let $\mathfrak{C}$ be as in Definition 3.9 and let $\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}$ be as in Definition 6.1. Let $\mathfrak{M}_k^{\mathbb{V}}\colon \mathfrak{C} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ be the functor defined on objects by $\mathfrak{M}_k^{\mathbb{V}}(I) = \mathfrak{M}_{I,k}^{\mathbb{V}}$ and defined on morphisms by pullback. Also, let $B_k^{\mathbb{V}}\colon \mathfrak{C} \times \Delta^{\mathrm{op}} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ be the functor defined on objects by $B_k^{\mathbb{V}}(n, J) = B_{J,k}^{\mathbb{V}}(n)$. Analogous but simpler arguments to those in the proof of Theorem 1.3 (on page 2202) show that we have a commutative diagram

$$\textbf{(8.46)} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}} B_k^{\mathbb{V}} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{hcolim}_{\mathfrak{C}_{I,k}} \mathfrak{M}_k^{\mathbb{V}} \\ \simeq \downarrow & & \downarrow \simeq \\ |B_{I,k}^{\mathbb{V}}| & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_{I,k}^{\mathbb{V}} \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are homotopy equivalences, so the proof will be complete if we show that the top horizontal map is a homotopy equivalence. Thus, for $k = 1$ we only need to consider the trivial case when $\#I = 1$, and, for $k = 2$, we only need to consider the case where $I = \{x, y\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ which we now analyze. Now consider Proposition 8.42 in the case where $L_1 = \{x\}$, $L_2 = \{y\}$ and $L = \{x, y\}$. The maps $|B_x^{\mathbb{V}}| \to \mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{V}}$ in diagram (8.43) are trivially homotopy equivalences, hence the left vertical map is a homotopy equivalence. Thus we only have to show that the bottom horizontal map in diagram (8.43) is a homotopy equivalence. Consider the bar construction in Remark 8.34. We have maps

$$\mathrm{B}(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{V}}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{V}}, \mathfrak{M}_y^{\mathbb{V}}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \widehat{\mathrm{B}}(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{V}}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{V}}, \mathfrak{M}_y^{\mathbb{V}}) \to \mathfrak{M}_L^{\mathbb{V}}.$$

The face maps between the nondegenerate degree 2 summands in $\widehat{\mathrm{B}}_\bullet(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{V}}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{V}}, \mathfrak{M}_y^{\mathbb{V}})$ as well as the map $\widehat{\mathrm{B}}_0(\mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{V}}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{V}}, \mathfrak{M}_y^{\mathbb{V}}) \to \mathfrak{M}_L^{\mathbb{V}}$ are represented in the following cube diagram (where we omit $\mathbb{V}$ from the notation):



The diagram obtained from the cube by removing the vertex $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{L,2}$ is homeomorphic to the nerve N of the open cover of $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_{L,2}$ in Corollary 7.45 (see Example 2.1 for the definition of nerve), and the barycentric subdivision of $\widehat{\mathrm{B}}_\bullet(\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_x, \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_y)$ (see [38, Section 8.3.A, page 60]) is homeomorphic to $B_\bullet(*, N, *)$. It follows from [43, Proposition 4.1] that the map $\widehat{\mathrm{B}}(\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_x, \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_y) \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{V}}_L$ is a homotopy equivalence, which concludes the proof of the theorem. □

Taking the limit when $\dim \mathbb{V} \to \infty$ we can now prove:

Theorem 8.47 *Let $\mathbb{H}$ be a countably infinite-dimensional complex Hermitian vector space. Then the map $h_I\colon \|\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}_I\| \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_I$ in Definition 5.2 is a homotopy equivalence in degrees 1 and 2.*

Proof The maps in Proposition 7.46 pass to the colimit to define maps

$$\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{I}}\colon \prod_i \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H},U_i}_{I_i} \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H},U}_I.$$

We need to see how these maps are related with the action of the linear isometries operad $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$. Let $\imath_\alpha\colon \mathbb{H} \to \mathbb{H}^n$ be inclusion onto the α^{th} factor. Let $\mathcal{P}$ be the suboperad of the endomorphism operad of $\mathbb{H}$ consisting of complex linear maps $f\colon \mathbb{H}^n \to \mathbb{H}$ such that $f \circ \imath_\alpha$ is an isometry for all $\alpha = 1, \dots, n$. Then $\mathcal{P}(n) \cong \mathscr{L}(1)^n$, so $\mathcal{P}(n)$ is contractible. Also note that $\mathcal{P}$ contains the linear isometries operad $\mathscr{L}$. We fix basepoints $* \in \mathcal{P}(n)$ given in matrix notation by

$$* = [\mathbf{1} \ \cdots \ \mathbf{1}]\colon \mathbb{H}^n \to \mathbb{H}.$$

For any $f \in \mathcal{P}(n)$ and each $\alpha = 1, \dots, n$, let $f_\alpha = f \circ \imath_\alpha$. Given finite disjoint sets $J_1, \dots, J_n$, we define a map $\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{J},f}$ as the composition

$$\textbf{(8.48)} \qquad \boxplus_{\boldsymbol{J},f}\colon \prod_{\alpha=1}^n \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H},U_\alpha}_{J_\alpha,k_\alpha} \xrightarrow{\prod f_\alpha} \prod_{\alpha=1}^n \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H},U_\alpha}_{J_\alpha,k_\alpha} \xrightarrow{\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{J}}} \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H},U}_{J,k} \quad \Big(k = \sum k_\alpha \le 2\Big).$$

Note that, for $f = *$, we have $\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{J},f} = \boxplus_{\boldsymbol{J}}$. The maps $\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{J},f}$ are compatible with the operad data in the following sense: Let $j_1, \dots, j_n$ be nonnegative integers and let $j = \sum j_i$; let $f \in \mathcal{P}(n)$ and $g_i \in \mathcal{P}(j_i)$; consider finite disjoint sets J_α, with $\alpha = 1, \dots, j$ and for each $i = 1, \dots, n$, let $s_i = j_1 + \cdots + j_i$ and let

$$\boldsymbol{J}_i = (J_{s_{i-1}+1}, \dots, J_{s_i}), \quad K_i = \bigcup_{\alpha=s_{i-1}+1}^{s_i} J_\alpha \quad (i = 1, \dots, n);$$

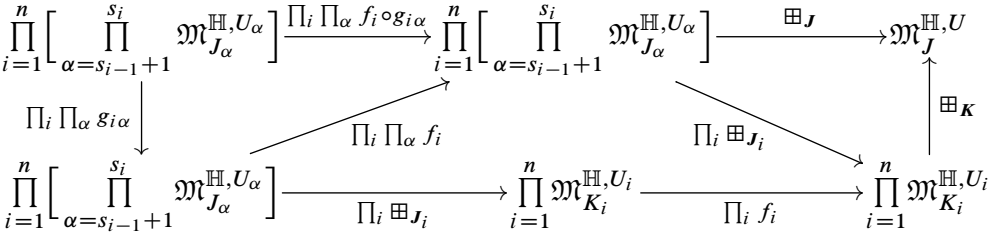
also, let

$$\boldsymbol{J} = (J_1, \dots, J_j), \quad \boldsymbol{K} = (K_1, \dots, K_n), \quad J = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} K_i = \bigcup_{\alpha=1}^{j} J_\alpha.$$

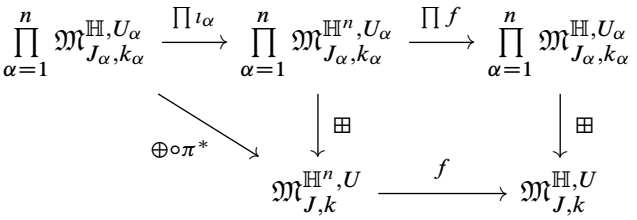
Then we have

$$\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{J}, f\circ\prod g_i} = \boxplus_{\boldsymbol{K}, f} \circ \prod_{i=1}^{n} \boxplus_{\boldsymbol{J}_i, g_i}. \tag{8.49}$$

To prove this last statement, let $\iota_\alpha\colon \mathbb{H} \to \mathbb{H}^{j_i}$ (with $\alpha = 1, \dots, j$) be inclusion into the $(\alpha - s_{i-1})^{\text{th}}$ factor and let $f_i = f \circ \iota_i$ and $g_{i\alpha} = g_i \circ \iota_\alpha$. Equation (8.49) then follows from the commutativity of the following diagram (the lower triangle is commutative by Proposition 7.46(2) and the upper right triangle is commutative by Proposition 7.46(5)):



Let $q = \#I$, let $\mathcal{P}_I(n) = \mathcal{P}(1+nq)$ and $\mathcal{P}^I(n) = \prod_I \mathcal{P}(n)$ (compare with Definition 5.1). Consider the category $\Delta(\mathcal{P}_I, \mathcal{P}^I)$ (see Definition 4.8). Then we can define a functor $\mathcal{F}_I\colon \Delta(\mathcal{P}_I, \mathcal{P}^I)^{\text{op}} \to \underline{\text{Top}}$ by letting $\mathcal{F}_I(n) = B^{\mathbb{H}}_I(n)$ (see (8.25)) and defining the morphisms using the maps $\boxplus_{\boldsymbol{J},f}$ in (8.48). The inclusion of operads $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}} \subset \mathcal{P}$ induces an equivalence of categories $\iota\colon \Delta_I \to \Delta(\mathcal{P}_I, \mathcal{P}^I)$. For $f \in \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}(n) \subset \mathcal{P}(n)$ we have the commutative diagram (see Proposition 7.46)



so the inclusions $\mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H},U}_J \to \mathfrak{M}^{\mathbb{H}}_J$ induce a weak equivalence from the restriction of $\mathcal{F}_I$ to Δ_I to $\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}_I$. To finish the proof we observe that the inclusion of the basepoint in $\mathcal{P}(n)$ induces an equivalence of categories $\Delta \to \Delta(\mathcal{P}_I, \mathcal{P}^I)$ and the restriction of $\mathcal{F}_I$ to Δ equals the simplicial space $B^{\mathbb{H}}_I$. The functor $\mathcal{F}_I$ extends to a functor

$\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_I\colon \widetilde{\Delta}(\mathcal{P}_I, \mathcal{P}^I) \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ (see Definition 4.13) and $B_I^{\mathbb{H}}$ extends to a functor $\widetilde{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\colon \widetilde{\Delta} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ by letting $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_I(\overline{-1}) = B_I^{\mathbb{H}}(-1) = \mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}$ and defining the functors on morphisms in the obvious way, and we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}} & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & \mathcal{F}_I & \xleftarrow{\simeq} & B_I^{\mathbb{H}} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow\simeq \\
\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}} & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & \widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_I & \xleftarrow{\simeq} & \widetilde{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}
\end{array}$$

which completes the proof. □

9 The limit when $k \to \infty$

We now consider the limit when $k \to \infty$. We will work with the moduli space of instantons, which we now describe. For each finite set $J \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ let $\#_J\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ be the smooth 4–manifold obtained by collapsing $L_\infty \subset \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}_J^2$ to a point $y_\infty \in \#_J\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ and let $\bar{\pi}\colon \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}_J^2 \to \#_J\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ be the collapsing map. Let g be a smooth metric on $\#_J\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ such that $\bar{\pi}^* g$ is compatible with the complex structure on $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}}_J^2$. Let $\mathbb{V}$ be a finite-dimensional complex Hermitian vector space, let $E \to \#_J\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ be an $\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})$ vector bundle with second Chern class $c_2(E) = k$, let $\mathcal{A}(E)$ denote the space of smooth connections on E and let P_∞ denote the space of isomorphisms $\phi\colon E_{y_\infty} \to \mathbb{V}$ equivariant with respect to the $\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})$ action. The gauge group $\mathcal{G}$ of smooth automorphisms of E acts freely on $P_\infty \times \mathcal{A}(E)$ and we represent the quotient by $\mathscr{C}_{J,k}^{\mathbb{V}}$. The *moduli space of instantons* is the subspace $\mathfrak{MI}_{J,k}^{\mathbb{V}} \subset \mathscr{C}_{J,k}^{\mathbb{V}}$ of equivalence classes of connections whose curvature is self-dual with respect to the Hodge * operator. This space is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{M}_{J,k}^{\mathbb{V}}$ (see [10, Theorem 0.1; 32, Corollary 2.14]). Let $\mathfrak{MI}_J^{\mathbb{V}} = \coprod_k \mathfrak{MI}_{J,k}^{\mathbb{V}}$ and $\mathscr{C}_J^{\mathbb{V}} = \coprod_k \mathscr{C}_{J,k}^{\mathbb{V}}$. The same arguments as the ones in Section 3 show that $\mathfrak{MI}_J^{\mathbb{V}}$ and $\mathscr{C}_J^{\mathbb{V}}$ are $\mathscr{I}_*$–functors and we have:

Proposition 9.1 *The inclusion $\mathfrak{MI}_J^{\mathbb{V}} \to \mathscr{C}_J^{\mathbb{V}}$ and the isomorphism $\psi_{\mathbb{V}}\colon \mathfrak{MI}_J^{\mathbb{V}} \to \mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{V}}$ are maps of $\mathscr{I}_*$–functors.*

Proof The result is clear for the inclusion and it follows easily for the map $\psi_{\mathbb{V}}$ from its description: given a self-dual connection ξ on E, the $(0,1)$–part of the pullback $(\bar{\pi}^*\xi)^{(0,1)}$ is a holomorphic structure on the pullback bundle $\bar{\pi}^*E \to \widetilde{\mathbb{P}}_J^2$ and an isomorphism $\phi \in P_\infty$ induces a holomorphic trivialization $\phi \times \mathrm{id}\colon \bar{\pi}^*E|_{L_\infty} = E_{y_\infty} \times L_\infty \to \mathbb{V} \times L_\infty$; then $\psi_{\mathbb{V}}([\phi, \xi]) = [(\bar{\pi}^*\xi)^{(0,1)}, \phi \times \mathrm{id}] \in \mathfrak{M}_{J,k}^{\mathbb{V}}$ (recall Definition 3.2). □

Taking the direct limit when $k \to \infty$ (see the discussion preceding Theorem 1.5) the inclusion $\mathfrak{MI}_J^{\mathbb{V}} \subset \mathscr{C}_J^{\mathbb{V}}$ induces a weak homotopy equivalence $\mathfrak{MI}_{J,\infty}^{\mathbb{V}} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathscr{C}_{J,\infty}^{\mathbb{V}}$ [48, Theorem 2*] and $\mathscr{C}_J^{\mathbb{V}}$ is homotopically equivalent to the space of based maps $\mathrm{Map}_*\big(\#_J\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, B\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})\big)$, where $B\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})$ is the classifying space of $\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})$ (see [13, Theorem 1.3]).

We now prove Theorem 1.5. Since $\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ has a CW-complex structure given by attaching a 4–dimensional cell D^4 to S^2 via the Hopf map $h\colon S^3 \to S^2$, we can view maps from $\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ as maps from D^4 whose restriction to the boundary factor through h. In an analogous way, the space of maps from $\#_n\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ to $B\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})$ is homotopy equivalent to the space of maps from D^4 to $B\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})$ which factor through the map $S^3 \to \bigvee_n S^3 \xrightarrow{\vee h} \bigvee_n S^2$. For the remainder of this section I denotes the unit interval, $I = [0,1] \subset \mathbb{R}$. Note that $S^3 \cong I^3/\partial I^3$ and $\bigvee_n S^3$ is the quotient of I^3 by the subspace of triples $\boldsymbol{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ with either $\boldsymbol{x} \in \partial I^3$ or $x_1 = i/n$ with $i = 0, \dots, n$.

Definition 9.2 Given a based topological space $(X, *)$ let $\mathcal{M}_*X$ represent the space of compactly supported maps $f\colon (-\infty, 0] \times I^3 \to X$ such that $f(t, \boldsymbol{x}) = *$ whenever $\boldsymbol{x} \in \partial(I^3)$.

(1) We identify, up to homotopy, $\Omega^4 X$ with the subspace of maps $f \in \mathcal{M}_*X$ such that $f(0, \boldsymbol{x}) = *$ for any $\boldsymbol{x} \in I^3$.

(2) Let $H\colon I^3 \to S^2$ be the composition of the projection $I^3 \to I^3/\partial I^3$ with the Hopf map. We identify, up to homotopy, $\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X)$ with the subspace of maps $f \in \mathcal{M}_*X$ whose restriction to $0 \times I^3$ factors through H. Restriction to $0 \times I^3$ induces a map $\rho\colon \mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X) \to \Omega^2 X$.

(3) Let $\boldsymbol{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in I^3$. We identify, up to homotopy, $\mathrm{Map}_*\big(\#_n\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X\big)$ with the subspace of maps $f \in \mathcal{M}_*X$ such that

   (a) $f(0, i/n, x_2, x_3) = *$ for $i = 0, \dots, n$ and any $x_2, x_3 \in I$;

   (b) for each $i = 1, \dots, n$, the restriction of f to $0 \times [(i-1)/n, i/n] \times I^2 \cong I^3$ factors through $H\colon I^3 \to S^2$.

   We have a map $\boldsymbol{\rho} = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n)\colon \mathrm{Map}_*\big(\#_n\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X\big) \to (\Omega^2 X)^n$ whose components ρ_i are induced by restriction to $0 \times [(i-1)/n, i/n] \times I^2$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

We now give $(\Omega^4 X)^n$ the structure of an associative monoid and define actions of $(\Omega^4 X)^n$ on $(\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X))^n$ and $\Omega^4 X$.

(4) First we define a left action of $\Omega^4 X$ on $\mathcal{M}_* X$. Given a function $f \in \mathcal{M}_* X$ we let s_f be the supremum of the set of $t \in (-\infty, 0]$ such that $f(s, \boldsymbol{x}) = *$ for any $s \leq t$ and any $\boldsymbol{x} \in I^3$. Then, given $g \in \Omega^4 X$, we define $g \cdot f \in \mathcal{M}_* X$ by

$$g \cdot f(t, \boldsymbol{x}) = \begin{cases} f(t, \boldsymbol{x}) & \text{if } t \geq s_f, \\ g(t - s_f, \boldsymbol{x}) & \text{if } t < s_f. \end{cases}$$

This action preserves the subspaces $\Omega^4 X$, $\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X)$ and $\mathrm{Map}_*\big(\#_n \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X\big)$ and clearly $(g_1 \cdot g_2) \cdot f = g_1 \cdot (g_2 \cdot f)$. Since $(\mathcal{M}_* X)^n \cong \mathcal{M}_*(X^n)$, we get an associative product on $(\Omega^4 X)^n$ and a left action of $(\Omega^4 X)^n$ on $(\mathcal{M}_* X)^n$.

(5) We now define a map $\omega\colon (\mathcal{M}_* X)^n \to \mathcal{M}_* X$ by concatenation in the second variable. Given $\boldsymbol{f} = (f_1, \ldots, f_n) \in (\mathcal{M}_* X)^n$, for each $i = 1, \ldots, n$ and $x_1 \in [(i-1)/n, i/n]$, we let $\omega(\boldsymbol{f})(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) = f_i(t, n x_1 - i + 1, x_2, x_3)$. Then, given $\boldsymbol{f} \in (\mathcal{M}_* X)^n$ and $\boldsymbol{g} \in (\Omega^4 X)^n$, we have $\omega(\boldsymbol{g} \cdot \boldsymbol{f}) = \omega(\boldsymbol{g}) \cdot \omega(\boldsymbol{f})$. The map ω restricts to define maps $(\Omega^4 X)^n \to \Omega^4 X$ and $(\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X))^n \to \mathrm{Map}_*\big(\#_n \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X\big)$. We define a right action of $(\Omega^4 X)^n$ on $\Omega^4 X$ by $f \cdot \boldsymbol{g} = f \cdot \omega(\boldsymbol{g})$.

We represent by

$$\mathbf{(9.3)} \qquad \mathrm{B}\big(\Omega^4 X, (\Omega^4 X)^n, (\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X))^n\big)$$

the bar construction induced by the actions in (4) and (5) (see Section 2.1.3).

Theorem 1.5 is a special case of the following theorem, when $X = B\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})$:

Theorem 1.5* *The maps $\Omega^4 X \times ((\Omega^4 X)^n)^k \times (\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X))^n \to \mathrm{Map}_*\big(\#_n \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X\big)$ sending $(g, \boldsymbol{f}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{f}_k, \boldsymbol{f})$ to $g \cdot \omega(\boldsymbol{f}_1 \cdot \cdots \cdot \boldsymbol{f}_k \cdot \boldsymbol{f})$ induce a map*

$$h\colon \mathrm{B}\big(\Omega^4 X, (\Omega^4 X)^n, (\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X))^n\big) \to \mathrm{Map}_*\big(\#_n \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X\big),$$

which is a homotopy equivalence.

Proof We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{B}(\Omega^4 X, (\Omega^4 X)^n, (\Omega^4 X)^n) & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{h} & \Omega^4 X \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle i} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle i} \\
\mathrm{B}\big(\Omega^4 X, (\Omega^4 X)^n, (\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X))^n\big) & \xrightarrow{h} & \mathrm{Map}_*\big(\#_n \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X\big) \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \rho \circ h} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \rho} \\
(\Omega^2 X)^n & = & (\Omega^2 X)^n
\end{array}$$

The maps i are inclusions and the map $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ is the one defined above in Definition 9.2(3). The right vertical maps are induced by the cofibre sequence $\bigvee_n S^2 \to \#_n \overline{\mathbb{P}^2} \to S^4$, and hence they form a fibration sequence. Since the top row is a homotopy equivalence (see Proposition 2.4), to finish the proof we only have to show that the left vertical maps form a fibration sequence. The map $\boldsymbol{\rho} \circ h$ is induced by the composition

$$\Omega^4 X \times (\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X))^n \xrightarrow{p_2} (\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X))^n \xrightarrow{\prod \rho} (\Omega^2 X)^n,$$

where p_2 is projection onto the second factor and $\rho\colon \mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X) \to \Omega^2 X$ is the map defined above in 9.2(2). The homotopy fibre $F_{\boldsymbol{\rho}\circ h}$ of the map $\boldsymbol{\rho} \circ h$ is the fibre product

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_{\boldsymbol{\rho}\circ h} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{B}\big(\Omega^4 X, (\Omega^4 X)^n, (\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X))^n\big) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle (\boldsymbol{\rho}\circ h)\times\star} \\ ((\Omega^2 X)^n)^I & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ev}_0\times\mathrm{ev}_1} & (\Omega^2 X)^n \times (\Omega^2 X)^n \end{array}$$

where, given a path γ in $(\Omega^2 X)^n$, $\mathrm{ev}_0(\gamma) = \gamma(0)$ and $\mathrm{ev}_1(\gamma) = \gamma(1)$, so, from [33, Corollary 11.6] we see that $F_{\boldsymbol{\rho}\circ h} = \mathrm{B}(\Omega^4 X, (\Omega^4 X)^n, F_\rho^n)$, where F_ρ is the homotopy fibre of the map ρ. Since the inclusion $\Omega^4 X \to F_\rho$ is a homotopy equivalence and the simplicial spaces involved are good, it follows from [44, Proposition A.1] that the map

$$\mathrm{B}(\Omega^4 X, (\Omega^4 X)^n, (\Omega^4 X)^n) \to \mathrm{B}(\Omega^4 X, (\Omega^4 X)^n, F_\rho^n)$$

is a homotopy equivalence. This concludes the proof. □

We now study the rank-stable limit. Consider the $\mathscr{I}$–functors (see [34, page 16])

$$X^{\mathbb{V}} = \frac{\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V}\oplus\mathbb{V})}{\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})\times\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})}, \quad P^{\mathbb{V}} = \frac{\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V}\oplus\mathbb{V})}{\mathbf{1}\times\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})}, \quad E^{\mathbb{V}} = P^{\mathbb{V}} \times_{\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})} \mathbb{V}.$$

For each $\mathbb{V}$ the natural map $E^{\mathbb{V}} \to X^{\mathbb{V}}$ is an $\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})$ vector bundle and there is a canonical isomorphism of the fibre $E^{\mathbb{V}}_*$ over the basepoint with $\mathbb{V}$. For $\dim \mathbb{V} < \infty$ let $\xi^{\mathbb{V}}$ be the canonical universal connection on $E^{\mathbb{V}}$ [37, Section 2]. Then pullback induces a map of $\mathscr{I}_*$–functors $\psi_{\mathbb{V}}\colon \mathrm{Map}\big(\#_J \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X^{\mathbb{V}}\big) \to \mathscr{C}_J^{\mathbb{V}}$ which extends uniquely to a morphism of $\mathscr{I}$–functors by passage to limits.

If $\mathbb{H}$ is a universe (Definition 2.13), then we can identify the classifying space $B\mathrm{SU}$ and the universal bundle $E\mathrm{SU}$ with $X^{\mathbb{H}}$ and $P^{\mathbb{H}}$, respectively. The maps $\psi_{\mathbb{V}}$ induce a map of $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$–algebras $\mathrm{Map}\big(\#_J \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, X^{\mathbb{H}}\big) \to \mathscr{C}^{\mathbb{H}}_{J,k}$ which is a homotopy equivalence (see [2, page 101, second paragraph]). Let $n = \#J$ and consider the homotopy

coherent bar construction $\mathfrak{B}\big(\Omega^4 BSU, (\Omega^4 BSU)^n, (\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, BSU))^n\big)$ constructed as in Definition 5.2. We will now see how this bar construction is related to the one in (9.3).

Proposition 9.4 *There is a homotopy commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{B}\big(\Omega^4 BSU, (\Omega^4 BSU)^n, (\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, BSU))^n\big) & \xrightarrow{h} & \mathrm{Map}_*\big(\#_n\, \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, BSU\big) \\ \downarrow & \nearrow_{h_J} & \\ \mathfrak{B}\big(\Omega^4 BSU, (\Omega^4 BSU)^n, (\mathrm{Map}_*(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, BSU))^n\big) & & \end{array}$$

where all the maps are homotopy equivalences.

Proof The idea of the proof is the same as in the proof of Theorem 8.47. Let $D_nX \subset (\mathcal{M}_*X)^n$ be the subspace of n–tuples $(f_1, \dots, f_n)$ such that, for all $x \in (-\infty, 0] \times I^3$, we have $f_i(x) \neq *$ for at most one i. We then have a map $\mu\colon D_nX \to \mathcal{M}_*X$ with $\mu(f_1, \dots, f_n)(x) = f_i(x)$ if $f_i(x) \neq *$ for some i, and $\mu(f_1, \dots, f_n)(x) = *$ otherwise. An isometry $\alpha\colon \mathbb{V} \to \mathbb{V}'$ induces a map $X^{\mathbb{V}} \to X^{\mathbb{V}'}$ and hence a map $\mathcal{M}_*X^{\mathbb{V}} \to \mathcal{M}_*X^{\mathbb{V}'}$. Let $\iota_i\colon \mathbb{V} \to \mathbb{V}^n$ be inclusion into the i^{th} factor. Then the following diagrams are commutative (compare with Proposition 7.46):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_nX^{\mathbb{V}} & \xrightarrow{\prod \iota_i} & D_nX^{\mathbb{V}^n} \\ & \searrow^{\oplus} & \downarrow \mu \\ & & \mathcal{M}_*X^{\mathbb{V}^n} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} D_nX^{\mathbb{V}} & \xrightarrow{\prod \alpha} & D_nX^{\mathbb{V}'} \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ \mathcal{M}_*X^{\mathbb{V}} & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \mathcal{M}_*X^{\mathbb{V}'} \end{array}$$

where $\prod \iota_i$ and $\prod \alpha$ denote the maps obtained by restricting the domain and the codomain of the product maps. The analogues of the maps in (8.48) are defined as follows: let $\mathcal{P}$ be as in the proof of Theorem 8.47, let $\iota_i\colon \mathbb{H} \to \mathbb{H}^n$ be inclusion into the i^{th} factor and for each $f \in \mathcal{P}(n)$ define a map μ_f as the composition

$$\mu_f\colon D_nX^{\mathbb{H}} \xrightarrow{\prod(f \circ \iota_i)} D_nX^{\mathbb{H}} \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathcal{M}_*X^{\mathbb{H}}.$$

We now express the maps of Definition 9.2(4)(5) in terms of μ as follows:

(1) Let $j_i\colon \mathcal{M}_*X \to (\mathcal{M}_*X)^n$ be inclusion into the i^{th} factor and consider the composition $\omega_i = \omega \circ j_i$. For each i, the map ω_i is an embedding and the map ω is the composition

$$\omega\colon (\mathcal{M}_*X)^n \xrightarrow{\prod \omega_i} D_nX \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathcal{M}_*X.$$

(2) For each $s \le 0$ let $\tau_s\colon \Omega^4 X \to \Omega^4 X$ be defined by

$$\tau_s g(t, \boldsymbol{x}) = \begin{cases} g(t-s, \boldsymbol{x}) & \text{if } t < s, \\ * & \text{if } t \ge s. \end{cases}$$

For each $g \in \mathcal{M}_* X$ let s_g be as in Definition 9.2(4). Given spaces $X_1, \dots, X_{m+1}$ and $(g_1, \dots, g_m, g_{m+1}) \in \big(\prod_{i=1}^m \Omega^4 X_i\big) \times \mathcal{M}_* X_{m+1}$, for each i let $r_i = s_{g_{i+1}} + \cdots + s_{g_{m+1}}$ and let $\tau\colon \big(\prod \Omega^4 X_i\big) \times \mathcal{M}_* X_{m+1} \to \big(\prod \Omega^4 X_i\big) \times \mathcal{M}_* X_{m+1}$ be defined by

$$\tau(g_1, \dots, g_{m+1}) = (\tau_{r_1} g_1, \dots, \tau_{r_m} g_m, g_{m+1}).$$

If $X_1 = \cdots = X_{m+1} = X$ then $\mu \circ \tau(g_1, \dots, g_{m+1}) = g_1 \cdot \ldots \cdot g_m \cdot g_{m+1}$. Note that the map τ is an embedding with image the subspace of $(m+1)$–tuples $(g_1, \dots, g_{m+1}) \in \prod_i \mathcal{M}_* X_i$ such that $\operatorname{supp} g_i \subset (-\infty, s_{g_{i+1}}]$.

Let $\mathcal{P}^J$ and $\mathcal{P}_J$ be as in the proof of Theorem 8.47 and consider the functor

$$\mathcal{F}_J\colon \Delta(\mathcal{P}_J, \mathcal{P}^J)^{\mathrm{op}} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$$

with $\mathcal{F}_J(m)$ equal to the image of the following embedding (where $n = \#J$):

$$\begin{aligned} &\Omega^4 B\mathrm{SU} \times ((\Omega^4 B\mathrm{SU})^n)^m \times (\mathrm{Map}(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, B\mathrm{SU}))^n \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{\mathbf{1} \times (\prod \omega_i)^m \times \prod \omega_i} \Omega^4 B\mathrm{SU} \times ((\Omega^4 B\mathrm{SU})^n)^m \times (\mathrm{Map}(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, B\mathrm{SU}))^n \\ &\qquad = \Omega^4 B\mathrm{SU} \times (\Omega^4 (B\mathrm{SU}^n))^m \times \mathrm{Map}(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, B\mathrm{SU}^n) \\ &\qquad \xrightarrow{\tau} \Omega^4 B\mathrm{SU} \times (\Omega^4 (B\mathrm{SU}^n))^m \times \mathrm{Map}(\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}, B\mathrm{SU}^n) \end{aligned}$$

and defined on morphisms by using the maps μ_f. The proof now proceeds exactly as in the proof of Theorem 8.47. □

10 Homology

In this section we prove Theorem 1.6. We'll always work with a fixed countably infinite-dimensional vector space $\mathbb{H}$ which we omit from the notation. We begin by computing the homology of $\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|$. Fix a point $x \in \mathbb{C}^2$ and consider the homology rings $R = H_*(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing)$ and $M = H_*(\mathfrak{M}_x)$. It was shown in [28, Theorem 1.2; 40, Theorem 3; 8, Theorem 1.1] that $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing \simeq \coprod_{k \ge 0} BU(k)$ and $\mathfrak{M}_x \simeq \coprod_{k \ge 0} BU(k) \times BU(k)$ as E_∞–spaces; the pullback $\pi^*\colon \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing \to \mathfrak{M}_x$ is induced by the diagonal inclusions $\Delta_k\colon BU(k) \to BU(k) \times BU(k)$ (see [9, equation (2)]). Thus we have $R = \bigoplus R_k$ and

$M = \bigoplus M_k$, where $R_k \cong H_*(BU(k))$ and $M_k \cong H_*(BU(k)\times BU(k)) \cong R_k \otimes R_k$. If we write

$$R = \mathbb{Z}[r_i; i = 0, 1, 2, \dots],$$

where $r_i \in H_{2i}(BU(1))$ is dual to c_1^i (see [35, Theorem 21.4.3]), then R_k is the $\mathbb{Z}$–submodule of homogeneous polynomials of degree k. The inclusion

$$\coprod (BU(k)\times BU(k)) \to \Big(\coprod BU(k)\Big) \times \Big(\coprod BU(k)\Big)$$

induces an inclusion

$$M = \bigoplus\nolimits_k R_k \otimes R_k \subset R \otimes R = \mathbb{Z}[x_i, y_j : i, j \geq 0]$$

(where x_i and y_i have homological degree $2i$); namely, M is the subring generated by $x_i y_j$ with $i, j \geq 0$. Consider the bigrading on the $\mathbb{Z}$–modules R and M, where the bidegree (i, k) summand consists of the elements in R_k and M_k with homological degree $2i$; in particular,

$$\textbf{(10.1)} \qquad \deg r_i = (i, 1) \quad \text{and} \quad \deg x_i y_j = (i + j, 1).$$

The diagonal inclusions $\Delta_k\colon BU(k) \to BU(k)\times BU(k)$ induce a homomorphism $\Delta_*\colon R \to M$ of bigraded rings with $\Delta_*(r_k) = \sum_{i+j=k} x_i y_j$, which makes M into an R–module.

Proposition 10.2 *Let $T_k \subset \mathbb{Z}[x_i : i \geq k]$ be the $\mathbb{Z}$–submodule of homogeneous polynomials of degree k, let $N_k = T_k \otimes R_k \subset M_k$ and let $N = \bigoplus_k N_k \subset M$. Then M is a free module over R with basis N.*

Proof Let $\phi\colon R \otimes N \to M$ be the homomorphism of bigraded $\mathbb{Z}$–modules induced by Δ_*. We want to show that ϕ is an isomorphism. We begin by showing that ϕ is surjective. First we need to establish some notation. Let A and B be eventually zero sequences of nonnegative integers,

$$A = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n, \dots), \quad B = (b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n, \dots).$$

We order these sequences by lexicographic order. Let

$$x^A y^B = x_0^{a_0} x_1^{a_1} \dots x_n^{a_n} \dots y_0^{b_0} \dots y_n^{b_n} \dots \in R \otimes R,$$

and let $|A| = \sum_k a_k$ and $|B| = \sum_k b_k$. Then $x^A y^B \in M$ if and only if $|A| = |B|$, and these monomials form a $\mathbb{Z}$–basis for M. We define a total order on the set of

monomials $x^A y^B$ as follows:

$$x^{A_1}y^{B_1} > x^{A_2}y^{B_2} \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \begin{array}{l} |A_1| > |A_2|, \text{ or} \\ |A_1| = |A_2| \text{ and } A_1 > A_2, \text{ or} \\ A_1 = A_2 \text{ and } B_1 < B_2 \end{array}$$

(notice the reversed order on the B_i). We will show by induction on the ordering of the monomials that any monomial $x^A y^B \in M$ is in the image of ϕ. The statement is clearly true for $1 \in M$ and whenever $x^A y^B \in N_n$ for some n, so fix a monomial $x^{A_1}y^{B_1} \in M_n \setminus N_n$ and assume, by the induction hypothesis, that every monomial $x^{A_2}y^{B_2}$ strictly smaller than $x^{A_1}y^{B_1}$ is in the image of ϕ. Since $x^{A_1}y^{B_1} \notin N_n$, there is a $k \leq n$ and a sequence $A = (a_0, a_1, \ldots)$ with $|A| = n-1$ and $a_i = 0$ for $i < k-1$ such that $x^{A_1} = x_{k-1}x^A$. Also, since $k \leq n$, we can write $y^{B_1} = y_{n_1}y_{n_2-1}\ldots y_{n_k-k+1}y^B$ with $n_1 < n_2 < \cdots < n_k$ and $B = (b_0, b_1, \ldots)$ a sequence with $|B| = n-k$ and $b_i = 0$ for $i < n_k - k + 1$. Set $x_q = y_q = 0$ for $q < 0$ and consider the following element in $\mathbb{Z}[x_i, y_j]$:

$$d = x^A y^B \det \begin{pmatrix} y_{n_1} & \cdots & y_{n_k} \\ y_{n_1-1} & \cdots & y_{n_k-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_{n_1-k+2} & \cdots & y_{n_k-k+2} \\ r_{n_1} & \cdots & r_{n_k} \end{pmatrix}$$

(where, abusing notation, we write r_i instead of $\Delta_* r_i$). Using Laplace's formula in the last row we find that $d = \sum_{i=0}^{k} r_{n_i} p_i$ with $p_i \in M_{n-1}$. In particular, all monomials in each polynomial p_i are strictly smaller than $x^{A_1}y^{B_1}$ so, by the induction hypothesis, we have $d \in \operatorname{Im}\phi$. Now, using the identities $r_{n_i} = \sum x_\ell y_{n_i-\ell}$ in the last row, we find that

$$d = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} x_\ell x^A y^B \det \begin{pmatrix} y_{n_1} & \cdots & y_{n_k} \\ y_{n_1-1} & \cdots & y_{n_k-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_{n_1-k+2} & \cdots & y_{n_k-k+2} \\ y_{n_1-\ell} & \cdots & y_{n_k-\ell} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Notice that the terms in the sum vanish for $\ell = 0, \ldots, k-2$ and $x_\ell x^A < x_{k-1}x^A$ for $\ell \geq k$. Also, for $\ell = k-1$, the leading term of the determinant is the product of the entries in the main diagonal. Thus we can write

$$d = x_{k-1}x^A y^B y_{n_1}y_{n_2-1}\ldots y_{n_k-k+1} + p = x^{A_1}y^{B_1} + p \in \operatorname{Im}\phi,$$

where p is a finite sum of monomials strictly smaller than $x^{A_1}y^{B_1}$. Using the induction hypothesis we conclude that $x^{A_1}y^{B_1} \in \operatorname{Im}\phi$, which finishes the proof of the surjectivity of ϕ. Since $R \otimes N$ and M are free $\mathbb{Z}$–modules, finitely generated in each bidegree, in order to show that ϕ is an isomorphism we only need to check that the dimensions over $\mathbb{Z}$ match, which we will prove in Lemma 10.5 below. □

Before we continue we introduce some notation. Let $(t;q)_n = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1}(1-tq^i)$ denote the q–Pochhammer symbol and let $(q)_n = (q;q)_n$. Also consider the q–multinomial

$$\binom{k}{i_1,\dots,i_n}_q = \frac{(q)_k}{\prod_{j=1}^n (q)_{i_j}} \quad (k = i_1 + \cdots + i_n)$$

and let $\binom{k}{i}_q = \binom{k}{i,k-i}_q$ be the q–binomial. One easily checks that

$$\binom{k}{i}_q = q^i \binom{k-1}{i}_q + \binom{k-1}{i-1}_q. \tag{10.3}$$

Lemma 10.4 *For any $n, j \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $n \geq j \geq 0$ we have*

$$A_{n,j} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-j} \frac{(q)_n}{(q)_{k+j}} \binom{n-j}{k}_q q^{k^2+kj} = 1.$$

Proof The proof is by induction on $n-j$. The result is clear for $n = j$. Using the relations $\binom{n}{k}_q = \binom{n-1}{k}_q + q^{n-k}\binom{n-1}{k-1}_q$ and $(q)_n = (1-q^n)(q)_{n-1}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} A_{n,j} &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-j-1} \frac{(q)_n}{(q)_{k+j}} \binom{n-j-1}{k}_q q^{k^2+kj} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-j} \frac{(q)_n}{(q)_{k+j}} q^{n-j-k} \binom{n-j-1}{k-1}_q q^{k^2+kj} \\ &= (1-q^n)A_{n-1,j} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-j-1} \frac{(q)_n}{(q)_{k+j+1}} \binom{n-j-1}{k}_q q^{n-j-k-1} q^{(k+1)^2+(k+1)j} \\ &= (1-q^n)A_{n-1,j} + q^n A_{n,j+1}, \end{aligned}$$

hence $A_{n,j} = 1$ by the induction hypothesis. □

Consider the bigrading in the $\mathbb{Z}$–modules R, M and N, (10.1). Write the Hilbert series as $P(q,t) = \sum d_{ik} q^i t^k$, where d_{ik} is the rank of the bidegree (i,k) summand.

Lemma 10.5 *The Hilbert series of R, M and N are, respectively,*

$$P_R(q,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{(q)_n}, \quad P_M(q,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{((q)_n)^2}, \quad P_N(q,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}t^n}{((q)_n)^2},$$

and we have $P_M(q,t) = P_R(q,t)P_N(q,t)$.

Remark 10.6 Lemma 10.5 shows that the Hilbert series of $R \otimes N$ equals $P_{R\otimes N} = P_R P_N = P_M$, which concludes the proof of Proposition 10.2.

Proof Since $R_k \cong H^*(BU(k)) = \mathbb{Z}[c_1, \dots, c_k]$ with $\deg c_i = (i, 1)$, and $M_k = R_k \otimes R_k$, the Hilbert series of R_k and M_k are respectively $1/(q)_n$ and $1/(q)_n^2$, from which the formulas for P_R and P_M immediately follow. The Hilbert series of $\mathbb{Z}[x_i : i \geq k] \cong \mathbb{Z}[x_k] \otimes \mathbb{Z}[x_{k+1}] \otimes \cdots$, where x_i has bidegree $(i, 1)$, is

$$\prod_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - tq^i} = \frac{1}{(tq^k; q)_\infty} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(tq^k)^n}{(q)_n}$$

(the second equality is a special case of the q–binomial theorem; see [4, Corollary 2.3]). The Hilbert series of $T_k \subset \mathbb{Z}[x_i : i \geq k]$ is obtained by taking the coefficient of t^k and hence it is given by $q^{k^2}/(q)_k$, so the Hilbert series of $N_k = T_k \otimes R_k$ is $q^{k^2}/(q)_k^2$, from which we get the formula for $P_N(q, t)$. Writing P_M, P_R and P_N as power series in t and multiplying the series, we see that the identity $P_M = P_R P_N$ is equivalent to

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{q^{k^2}}{((q)_k)^2 (q)_{n-k}} = \frac{1}{((q)_n)^2},$$

which follows immediately from Lemma 10.4 by taking $j = 0$. □

Proposition 10.7 *Given a finite set $I \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ with cardinality $\#I = n$, we have*

$$H_*(\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|) \cong \underbrace{M \otimes_R \cdots \otimes_R M}_{n} \cong N^{\otimes n} \otimes R.$$

Proof Consider the equivalence of categories $F\colon \Delta_I \to \Delta$ and let $F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_I\colon \Delta^{\mathrm{op}} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ be Segal's homotopy pushdown construction (see [23, Section 5]). Then we have homotopy equivalences $\|\mathfrak{B}_I\| \simeq \mathrm{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_I$ [23, Proposition 5.5] and $\mathrm{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_I \simeq |\tau F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_I|$ (Proposition 2.7(1)). The homology version of Segal's spectral sequence [43, Proposition 5.1], converging to the homology of $|\tau F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_I|$, has as E^1 term the simplicial chain complex $E^1_{\bullet,q} = H_q(\tau F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_I) \cong H_q(F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_I)$. If $1\colon \Delta_I \to \Delta_I$ denotes the identity functor, then we have weak equivalences $F^*F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_I \leftarrow 1^*1_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_I \to \mathfrak{B}_I$ [23, Proposition 5.3], so the functors $F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_I$ and $\mathfrak{B}_I$ are naturally equivalent as functors $\Delta^{\mathrm{op}} \to \underline{\mathrm{hTop}}$. It follows that the chain complex $H_q(F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_I)$ is isomorphic to the bar complex $\overline{\mathrm{B}}(R, R^{\otimes n}, M^{\otimes n})$. By Proposition 10.2, $M^{\otimes n}$ is a free module over $R^{\otimes n}$ with basis $N^{\otimes n}$, so the spectral sequence collapses and we find that

$$H_*(\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|) \cong M^{\otimes n} \otimes_{R^{\otimes n}} R \cong N^{\otimes n} \otimes R \cong M \otimes_R \cdots \otimes_R M,$$

which concludes the proof. □

Proposition 10.8 *The degree $c_2 = k$ components $\|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\|$ of the space $\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|$ are simply connected.*

Proof The proof is by induction on $\#I$. For $\#I = 0, 1$ it immediately follows from Proposition 5.4. For the induction step we use Proposition 5.12. Write $I = J \cup L$ with $\#J, \#L < \#I$ and $J \cap L = \varnothing$, and let

$$\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}(\bullet) = \mathfrak{B}_\bullet(\|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_J\|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_L\|)_k,$$
$$\|\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}\| = \mathfrak{B}(\|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_J\|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_L\|)_k.$$

Then $\|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\| \simeq \|\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}\|$. By induction hypothesis, the connected components of $\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}(m)$,

$$\|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_{J,\alpha_0}\| \times \left(\prod_{j=1}^{m} \mathfrak{M}_{\varnothing,\alpha_j-\alpha_{j-1}}\right) \times \|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_{L,k-\alpha_m}\| \quad (0 \le \alpha_0 \le \cdots \le \alpha_m \le k),$$

are simply connected. Let F_{h*} be Segal's homotopy pushdown along the equivalence of categories $F\colon \Delta(\mathscr{L}_+, \mathscr{L}) \to \Delta$. The simplicial space obtained by replacing each connected component in $F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}$ by a singleton is $\mathrm{B}_\bullet(*, \mathfrak{C}_k, *)$, where $\mathfrak{C}_k$ is the category $\{0 \to 1 \to \cdots \to k\}$. A choice of basepoint in the connected component of $F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}(k)$ corresponding to the composition of arrows $0 \to 1 \to \cdots \to k \in \mathrm{B}_k(*, \mathfrak{C}_k, *)$ determines via the face and degeneracy maps, for any m, a collection $K_0(m) \subset F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}(m)$ of basepoints, one in each connected component, inducing a simplicial map $\mathrm{B}_\bullet(*, \mathfrak{C}_k, *) \to F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}$. Let $\widetilde{\pi}_1(F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}(m))$ denote the fundamental groupoid with $K_0(m)$ as the set of objects and with morphisms the equivalence classes of paths between basepoints. The diagram of spaces $F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}$ induces a diagram of groupoids $\widetilde{\pi}_1(F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k})$ and, since the connected components of $F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}$ are simply connected, we have an isomorphism of diagrams

$$\widetilde{\pi}_1(F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}) \cong \widetilde{\pi}_1(\mathrm{B}_\bullet(*, \mathfrak{C}_k, *)).$$

By [17, Theorem 1.1], we have natural equivalences of groupoids

$$\widetilde{\pi}_1\big(\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}\big) \cong \operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} \widetilde{\pi}_1(F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k})$$

and

$$\widetilde{\pi}_1\big(\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathrm{B}_\bullet(*, \mathfrak{C}_k, *)\big) \cong \operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} \widetilde{\pi}_1(\mathrm{B}_\bullet(*, \mathfrak{C}_k, *)).$$

Since $\operatorname{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathrm{B}_\bullet(*, \mathfrak{C}_k, *) \simeq \mathrm{B}(*, \mathfrak{C}_k, *)$ is contractible,

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{\pi}_1(\|\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}\|) &\cong \widetilde{\pi}_1\big(\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}\big) \cong \operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} \widetilde{\pi}_1(F_{h*}\mathfrak{B}_{J,L,k}) \\ &\cong \operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} \widetilde{\pi}_1(\mathrm{B}_\bullet(*, \mathfrak{C}_k, *)) \cong \widetilde{\pi}_1\big(\operatorname*{hcolim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathrm{B}_\bullet(*, \mathfrak{C}_k, *)\big) \cong \{1\},\end{aligned}$$

which finishes the proof. □

As in Lemma 10.5, we write the Hilbert series of $H_*(\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|)$ as $P_I(q,t) = \sum d_{ik} q^i t^k$, where d_{ik} is the rank of the bidegree (i,k) summand. Also, given power series $s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{Z}[\![q]\!]$, we write $s_1 = s_2 + \mathcal{O}(q^m)$ if $s_1 = s_2$ in $\mathbb{Z}[\![q]\!]/\langle q^m\rangle$.

Lemma 10.9 *Let $I \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ be a finite set with cardinality n. Then the Hilbert series of $H_*(\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|)$ is given by the q–series*

$$\textbf{(10.10)} \quad P_I(q,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{p_{n,k}(q)}{(q)_k^2} t^k, \quad \text{where } p_{n,k} = \sum_{i_1+\cdots+i_n=k} q^{i_2^2+\cdots+i_n^2} \binom{k}{i_1,\ldots,i_n}_q^2.$$

The polynomials $p_{n,k}$ satisfy:

(1) $p_{1,k} = 1$, $p_{2,k} = \binom{2k}{k}_q$, $p_{n,1} = 1 + (n-1)q$ *and*

$$p_{n,2} = 1 + (n-1)q + \tfrac{1}{2}(n-1)(n+2)q^2 + (n-1)^2 q^3 + \tfrac{1}{2}n(n-1)q^4.$$

(2) *For any n, k we have $(q)_\infty^{n-1} p_{n,k} = 1 + \mathcal{O}(q^{k+1})$.*

(3) *For $2 \le n \le k+1$ we have*

$$(q)_\infty^{n-1} p_{n,k} = 1 - (2^n - 2) \sum_{i=k+1}^{2k-n+2} q^i - (2^n - 3) q^{2k-n+3} + \mathcal{O}(q^{2k-n+4}).$$

Proof By Proposition 10.7, the homology of $\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|$ is isomorphic to the tensor product $M \otimes N^{\otimes(n-1)}$, so its Hilbert series is given by

$$P_I(q,t) = \Big(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{(q)_k^2}\Big)\Big(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{k^2} t^k}{(q)_k^2}\Big)^{n-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{p_{n,k}}{(q)_k^2} t^k$$

with $p_{n,k}$ as in (10.10). The cases $k = 1, 2$ and $n = 1$ are easily computed, while the case $n = 2$ is a special case of the q–Vandermonde identities [45, solution to Exercise 1.100, page 188].

We prove statement (2) by induction on n. Statement (2) holds for $n = 1, 2$ since, by (1), we have $(q)_\infty p_{2,k} = (q^{k+1})_\infty (q^{k+1})_k$. Assume (2) holds for $n-1$. The polynomials $p_{n,k}$ satisfy the recurrence relation

$$p_{n,k} = \sum_{i=0}^{k} q^{i^2} \binom{k}{i}_q^2 p_{n-1,k-i},$$

so we find that

$$(q)_\infty^{n-2} p_{n,k} = \sum_{a=0}^{k} q^{a^2} \binom{k}{a}_q^2 (q)_\infty^{n-2} p_{n-1,k-a} = \sum_{a=0}^{k} q^{a^2} \binom{k}{a}_q^2 (1 + \mathcal{O}(q^{k-a+1})).$$

Since $q^{a^2} q^{k-a+1} = \mathcal{O}(q^{k+1})$, we get

$$(q)_\infty^{n-1} p_{n,k} = (q)_\infty \sum_{a=0}^{k} q^{a^2} \binom{k}{a}_q^2 + \mathcal{O}(q^{k+1}) = (q)_\infty p_{2,k} + \mathcal{O}(q^{k+1}) = 1 + \mathcal{O}(q^{k+1}),$$

which finishes the proof of (2).

We now prove (3) by induction on n. For $n = 2$ we have $(q)_\infty p_{2,k} = (q^{k+1})_\infty (q^{k+1})_k$ and the result follows. Assume (3) holds for $n-1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}(q)_\infty^{n-2} p_{n,k} &= \sum_{a=0}^{k} q^{a^2} \binom{k}{a}_q^2 (q)_\infty^{n-2} p_{n-1,k-a} \\ &= \sum_{a=0}^{k} q^{a^2} \binom{k}{a}_q^2 \left(1 - (2^{n-1} - 2) \sum_{i=k-a+1}^{2k-2a-n+3} q^i + \mathcal{O}(q^{2k-2a-n+4})\right).\end{aligned}$$

For $a \neq 1$ we have $a^2 + 2k - 2a - n + 4 = (a-1)^2 + 2k - n + 3 \geq 2k - n + 4$, so

$$q^{a^2} \sum_{i=k-a+1}^{2k-2a-n+3} q^i = q^{a^2-a} \sum_{i=k+1}^{2k-a-n+3} q^i = q^{a^2-a} \sum_{i=k+1}^{2k-n+3} q^i + \mathcal{O}(q^{2k-n+4}),$$

while for $a = 1$ we have, by the induction hypothesis,

$$q(q)_\infty^{n-2} p_{n-1,k-1} = q - (2^{n-1} - 2) \sum_{i=k+1}^{2k-n+3} q^i + q^{2k-n+3} + \mathcal{O}(q^{2k-n+4}).$$

Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned}(q)_\infty^{n-2} p_{n,k} = \sum_{a=0}^{k} q^{a^2} \binom{k}{a}_q^2 - (2^{n-1} - 2) \sum_{i=k+1}^{2k-n+3} q^i \sum_{a=0}^{k} q^{a^2-a} \binom{k}{a}_q^2 \\ + q^{2k-n+3} + \mathcal{O}(q^{2k-n+4}).\end{aligned}$$

Now, using (10.3) and the q–Vandermonde identities, we get

$$\sum_{a=0}^{k} q^{a^2-a}\binom{k}{a}_q^2 = \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} q^{a^2}\binom{k}{a}_q\binom{k-1}{a}_q + \sum_{a=1}^{k} q^{a^2-a}\binom{k}{a}_q\binom{k-1}{a-1}_q = 2\binom{2k-1}{k}_q$$

and substituting above we get

$$(q)_\infty^{n-2} p_{n,k} = p_{2,k} - (2^n-4)\binom{2k-1}{k}_q \sum_{i=k+1}^{2k-n+3} q^i + q^{2k-n+3} + \mathcal{O}(q^{2k-n+4}).$$

Multiplying by $(q)_\infty$ and observing that $(q)_\infty\binom{2k-1}{k}_q = (q^k)_k(q^{k+1})_\infty = 1+\mathcal{O}(q^k)$, we get, since $n \geq 3$,

$$(q)_\infty^{n-1} p_{n,k} = (q)_\infty p_{2,k} - (2^n-4) \sum_{i=k+1}^{2k-n+3} q^i + q^{2k-n+3} + \mathcal{O}(q^{2k-n+4}).$$

The result now easily follows. □

Let $I \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ be a finite set with cardinality $\#I = n$ and let $\mathscr{C}_{I,k} = \mathscr{C}_{I,k}^{\mathbb{H}}$ denote the rank-stable limit of the space $\mathscr{C}_{I,k}^{\mathbb{V}}$ of equivalence classes of framed connections on an $\mathrm{SU}(\mathbb{V})$ vector bundle over $\#_n \overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ with $c_2 = k$ (see Section 9). The space $\mathscr{C}_{I,k}$ is homotopically equivalent to BU^{n+1} (see [8, Remark 1.1]). We are ready to prove Theorem 1.6, which is a consequence of the following theorem:

Theorem 1.6* *Let $\imath_k\colon \mathfrak{M}_{I,k} \cong \mathfrak{MI}_{I,k} \to \mathscr{C}_{I,k}$ be the natural inclusion map and let $h_{I,k}\colon \|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\| \to \mathfrak{M}_{I,k}$ be the $c_2 = k$ components of the map h_I in Definition 5.2:*

$$\|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\| \xrightarrow{h_{I,k}} \mathfrak{M}_{I,k} \cong \mathfrak{MI}_{I,k} \xrightarrow{\imath_k} \mathscr{C}_{I,k}.$$

Then:

(1) *The map $\imath_k$ induces surjective homomorphisms in homology and homotopy up to degree $2k+1$.*

(2) *The map $h_{I,k}$ is injective in homology.*

(3) *The map $h_{I,k}$ is an isomorphism in homology in degree i provided $i \leq 2k+1$ and the map $(\imath_k)_*\colon H_i(\mathfrak{MI}_{I,k}) \to H_i(\mathscr{C}_{I,k})$ is an isomorphism.*

(4) *The map $h_{I,k}$ is an isomorphism in homotopy in degree i provided $i \leq 2k$ and the map $(\imath_k)_*\colon \pi_i(\mathfrak{MI}_{I,k}) \to \pi_i(\mathscr{C}_{I,k})$ is an isomorphism.*

(5) *Let b_i be the Betti numbers of BU^{n+1}, let c_{2i} be the coefficients of the power series*

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{2i}q^i = \Big(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_{2i}q^i\Big)(2^n(q^{k+1}+\cdots+q^{2k-n+2})+(2^n-1)q^{2k-n+3}),$$

and set $c_i = 0$ for i odd. Then the rank of the cokernel of the map

$$(\iota_k)_*\colon H_i(\mathfrak{MI}_{I,k}) \to H_i(\mathscr{C}_{I,k})$$

is less than or equal to c_i for $i \le 4k-2n+7$ provided $2 \le n \le k+1$.

Proof By Proposition 9.1 the inclusions $\mathfrak{M}_I \to \mathscr{C}_I$ are maps of $\mathscr{L}$–algebras which induce a map of the bar constructions

$$\|\mathfrak{B}_I\| = \mathfrak{B}\Big(\prod \mathfrak{M}_x, \prod \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing\Big) \to \mathfrak{B}\Big(\prod \mathscr{C}_x, \prod \mathscr{C}_\varnothing, \mathscr{C}_\varnothing\Big)$$

and we get a commutative diagram, where the right vertical map is a homotopy equivalence (Proposition 9.4):

(10.11)
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \|\mathfrak{B}_I\| & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{B}\big(\prod \mathscr{C}_x, \prod \mathscr{C}_\varnothing, \mathscr{C}_\varnothing\big) \\ {\scriptstyle h_I}\downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{M}_I & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{C}_I \end{array}$$

To prove (2) it is enough to show that the top horizontal map is injective in homology, which we now prove. Let $\overline{R} = H_*(\mathscr{C}_\varnothing) \cong H_*(BU\times\mathbb{Z})$ and $\overline{M} = H_*(\mathscr{C}_x) \cong H_*(BU\times BU\times\mathbb{Z})$, and let r_0 be a generator of $H_0(\{1\}\times BU)$. Then $\overline{R}$ and $\overline{M}$ are respectively the localizations of R and M away from r_0: $\overline{R} = R[r_0^{-1}]$ and $\overline{M} = M[r_0^{-1}]$. Also $\overline{M}$ is free over $\overline{R}$ and

$$H_*\Big(\mathfrak{B}\Big(\prod \mathscr{C}_x, \prod \mathscr{C}_\varnothing, \mathscr{C}_\varnothing\Big)\Big) \cong \overline{M}\otimes_{\overline{R}}\cdots\otimes_{\overline{R}}\overline{M} \cong (M\otimes_R\cdots\otimes_R M)[r_0^{-1}].$$

Since $M\otimes_R\cdots\otimes_R M$ is r_0–torsion free, the map

$$M\otimes_R\cdots\otimes_R M \to (M\otimes_R\cdots\otimes_R M)[r_0^{-1}]$$

is injective, as claimed. It follows that the map h_I is injective in homology.

We will now compute the dimension of the cokernel of the map $H_*(\|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\|) \to H_*(\mathscr{C}_{I,k})$ induced by the diagonal map in diagram (10.11). The ring $H_*(\mathscr{C}_{I,k})$ is graded by half the homology degree with Hilbert series $\sum_i b_{2i}q^i = \sum_i 1/(q)_\infty^{n+1}$

and the Hilbert series of $H_*(\|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\|)$ was computed in Lemma 10.9. Subtracting the coefficients of the Hilbert series, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{(q)_\infty^{n+1}}-\frac{p_{n,k}}{(q)_k^2}=\frac{1-(q^{k+1})_\infty^2(q)_\infty^{n-1}p_{n,k}}{(q)_\infty^{n+1}}=\Big(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}b_{2i}q^i\Big)(1-(q^{k+1})_\infty^2(q)_\infty^{n-1}p_{n,k}).$$

Statement (5) follows from Lemma 10.9(3), observing that

$$(q^{k+1})_\infty^2=1-2(q^{k+1}+\cdots+q^{2k+1})+\mathcal{O}(q^{2k+2}).$$

Furthermore, by Lemma 10.9(2), the map $H_*(\|\mathfrak{B}_I\|)\to H_*(\mathscr{C}_I)$ is an isomorphism in degrees up to $2k+1$, proving (3). Since $\mathscr{C}_{I,k}\simeq BU^{n+1}$ and $\|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\|$ are simply connected (Proposition 10.8), by the Hurewicz theorem the map $\pi_*(\|\mathfrak{B}_{I,k}\|)\to\pi_*(\mathscr{C}_{I,k})$ is an isomorphism in degrees up to $2k$ and is surjective in degree $2k+1$. Statements (1) and (4) immediately follow. □

Appendix Bar construction

In this appendix we prove Propositions 4.18 and 5.12. First we need to prove some lemmas. Let $\widetilde{\Delta}$ be as in Definition 4.12. The identity $M\times A^n\times A=M\times A^{n+1}$ leads us to make the following definition:

Definition A.1 We represent by $\overline{\Delta}$ and $\widehat{\Delta}$ the categories whose objects are the same as the objects of $\widetilde{\Delta}$ (with $\varnothing=[-1]$) and such that $\overline{\Delta}(m,n)\subset\Delta(m+1,n+1)$ is the set of order-preserving maps $\overline{\mu}\colon\{0,\dots,m+1\}\to\{0,\dots,n+1\}$ with $\overline{\mu}(m+1)=n+1$, and $\widehat{\Delta}(m,n)$ is the set of order-preserving maps $\widehat{\mu}\colon\{-1,0,\dots,m+1\}\to\{-1,0,\dots,n+1\}$ with $\widehat{\mu}(m+1)=n+1$ and $\widehat{\mu}(-1)=-1$.

Remark A.2 The categories Δ and $\widetilde{\Delta}$ are subcategories of $\overline{\Delta}$ since we can extend any function $[m]\to[n]$ canonically to a morphism $[m+1]\to[n+1]$ by sending $m+1$ to $n+1$. In a similar way, $\overline{\Delta}$ is a subcategory of $\widehat{\Delta}$. Also observe that the object $[-1]$ is a final object of both $\overline{\Delta}^{\mathrm{op}}$ and $\widehat{\Delta}^{\mathrm{op}}$ and, for $m\neq-1$, restriction gives an isomorphism of sets $\overline{\Delta}(m,n)\cong\Delta(m,n+1)$.

Lemma A.3 *The inclusion functors $F\colon\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}\to\overline{\Delta}^{\mathrm{op}}$, $\widetilde{F}\colon\widetilde{\Delta}^{\mathrm{op}}\to\overline{\Delta}^{\mathrm{op}}$ and $\widehat{F}\colon\overline{\Delta}^{\mathrm{op}}\to\widehat{\Delta}^{\mathrm{op}}$ are right cofinal.*

For the definition of right cofinal see (2.8).

Proof We first show that $\widetilde{F}$ is right cofinal. It is enough to show that, for any $[n] \in \overline{\Delta}$, the overcategory $\widetilde{F} \downarrow [n]$ has a final object. This object is the pair $([n+1], \iota)$, where $[n+1] \in \widetilde{\Delta}$ and $\iota\colon F([n+1]) = [n+1] \to [n]$ corresponds to the identity map under the isomorphism $\overline{\Delta}(n+1, n) \cong \Delta(n+1, n+1) = \widetilde{\Delta}(n+1, n+1)$. The exact same proof shows that F is right cofinal since the pair $([n+1], \iota)$ is also an object in $F \downarrow [n]$.

The proof for $\widehat{F}$ is similar. Let $f \in \widehat{\Delta}(n+1, n)$ be the map $f\colon \{-1, \dots, n+2\} \to \{-1, \dots, n+1\}$ with $f(-1) = -1$ and $f(i) = i - 1$ for $i = 0, \dots, n+1$. We will show that $([n+1], f)$ is a final object of $\widehat{F} \downarrow [n]$: given a map $\widehat{\mu}\colon \{-1, \dots, m+1\} \to \{-1, \dots, n+1\}$ there is a unique map $\overline{\mu}\colon \{0, \dots, m+1\} \to \{0, \dots, n+2\}$ such that $\widehat{\mu} = f \circ \widehat{F}(\overline{\mu})$, namely $\overline{\mu}(i) = \widehat{\mu}(i) + 1$. This completes the proof. □

Let $\mathcal{P}$ be an E_∞ operad with composition data γ and let $\mathscr{M}$ be an E_∞ monoidal module over $\mathcal{P}$ with composition data Γ_R (see Definition 4.1).

Definition A.4 We denote by $\overline{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})$ the topological category equivalent to $\overline{\Delta}$ whose morphisms are defined as follows: for each $\mu \in \Delta(m+1, n+1)$ let

$$\overline{\Delta}_\mu(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P}) = \mathscr{M}(\mu_0) \times \prod_{\alpha=1}^{m+1} \mathcal{P}(\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1})$$

and define

$$\overline{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})(m, n) = \coprod_{\mu \in \overline{\Delta}(m,n)} \overline{\Delta}_\mu(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P}).$$

Given $\mu \in \overline{\Delta}(m, n)$ and $\nu \in \overline{\Delta}(n, p)$, composition $\overline{\Delta}_\mu(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P}) \times \overline{\Delta}_\nu(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P}) \to \overline{\Delta}_{\nu\circ\mu}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})$ is defined using the operad data

$$\mathscr{M}(\mu_0) \times \mathscr{M}(\nu_0) \times \prod_{\beta=1}^{\mu_0} \mathcal{P}(\nu_\beta - \nu_{\beta-1}) \xrightarrow{\Gamma_R} \mathscr{M}(\nu_{\mu_0}),$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1}) \times \prod_{\beta=\mu_{\alpha-1}+1}^{\mu_\alpha} \mathcal{P}(\nu_\beta - \nu_{\beta-1}) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \mathcal{P}(\nu_{\mu_\alpha} - \nu_{\mu_{\alpha-1}}) \quad (\alpha = 1, \dots, m+1).$$

Notice that, for $\mu_m \le n$, we have $\mathcal{P}_+(n - \mu_m) = \mathcal{P}(\mu_{m+1} - \mu_m)$, hence $\Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})$ and $\widetilde{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})$ (see Definitions 4.8 and 4.13) are canonically subcategories of $\overline{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})$.

Lemma A.5 *The functor $\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_\bullet(M, A, A; M)$ from Definition 4.13(2) can be extended to a functor $\overline{\mathfrak{B}}_\bullet(M, A)\colon \overline{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})^{\mathrm{op}} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$.*

Proof Given $\mu \in \Delta(m+1, n+1)$ with $\mu_{m+1} = n+1$, the required maps

$$\overline{\Delta}_\mu(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P}) \times M \times A^{n+1} = \overline{\Delta}_\mu(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P}) \times M \times A^{\mu_0} \times \prod_{\alpha=1}^{m+1} A^{\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1}} \to M \times A^{m+1}$$

are induced by the maps

$$\mathscr{M}(\mu_0) \times M \times A^{\mu_0} \to M, \quad \mathcal{P}(\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1}) \times A^{\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1}} \to A. \qquad \square$$

Let $\overline{\mathfrak{B}}(M, A)$ be the homotopy colimit of the functor $\overline{\mathfrak{B}}_\bullet(M, A)$ in Lemma A.5. Proposition 4.18 is now a direct consequence of the following lemma:

Lemma A.6 *We have a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{B}(M, A, A) & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathfrak{B}}(M, A) \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \uparrow{\scriptstyle [-1]} \\ \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}(M, A, A; M) & \xleftarrow{[-1]} & M \end{array}$$

where every map is a homotopy equivalence.

Proof The bottom horizontal map is a homotopy equivalence by Proposition 4.16, so it is enough to show that the inclusion functor $\Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})^{\mathrm{op}} \to \overline{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})^{\mathrm{op}}$ and the functor $\star \to \overline{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P})^{\mathrm{op}}$ which sends $\star$ to $[-1]$ are right cofinal. This follows from the pullback squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P}) & \longrightarrow & \Delta \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \overline{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P}) & \longrightarrow & \overline{\Delta} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \star & = & \star \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \overline{\Delta}(\mathscr{M}, \mathcal{P}) & \longrightarrow & \overline{\Delta} \end{array}$$

since the horizontal maps are equivalences of categories and the right vertical maps are cofinal. $\square$

We now turn to the proof of Proposition 5.12. Recall Definitions 3.1 and 5.1. Given disjoint finite sets $I, J \subset \mathbb{C}^2$, a universe $\mathbb{H}$ and integers a, b and c with $a \geq 1$ and $b, c \geq 0$, let

$$\mathscr{L}_{IJ}^{\mathbb{H}}(a, b, c) = \mathscr{I}(\mathbb{H}^a \oplus (\mathbb{H}^I)^b \oplus (\mathbb{H}^J)^c, \mathbb{H}).$$

By Proposition 3.7, $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing$ is an $\mathscr{I}$–functor, so we have maps

$$\textbf{(A.7)}\quad \mathscr{L}_{IJ}^{\mathbb{H}}(a,b,c)\times(\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^a\times\Big(\prod_I \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\Big)^b\times\Big(\prod_J \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\Big)^c \to \mathscr{L}_{IJ}^{\mathbb{H}}(a,b,c)\times\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}^a\oplus(\mathbb{H}^I)^b\oplus(\mathbb{H}^J)^c}\to\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}.$$

Note that $\mathscr{L}_{IJ}^{\mathbb{H}}(1,0,c)=\mathscr{L}_J^{\mathbb{H}}(c)$ and $\mathscr{L}_{IJ}^{\mathbb{H}}(1,b,0)=\mathscr{L}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(b)$. We also have an isomorphism $\mathscr{L}_{IJ}^{\mathbb{H}}(1,a,a)\cong\mathscr{L}_{I\cup J}^{\mathbb{H}}(a)$ induced by the permutation

$$\tau\colon \mathbb{H}\oplus(\mathbb{H}^I)^a\oplus(\mathbb{H}^J)^a\to\mathbb{H}\oplus(\mathbb{H}^{I\cup J})^a.$$

The permutation τ also induces a map

$$\tau\colon \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\times\Big(\prod_I \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\Big)^a\times\Big(\prod_J \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\Big)^a\to\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\times\Big(\prod_{I\cup J} \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\Big)^a$$

and we have a commutative diagram

$$\textbf{(A.8)}\qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathscr{L}_{IJ}^{\mathbb{H}}(1,a,a)\times\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\times\big(\prod_I\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\big)^a\times\big(\prod_J\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\big)^a & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}} \\ \big\downarrow{\scriptstyle \tau\times\tau} & & \big\| \\ \mathscr{L}_{I\cup J}^{\mathbb{H}}(a)\times\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\times\big(\prod_{I\cup J}\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\big)^a & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}} \end{array}$$

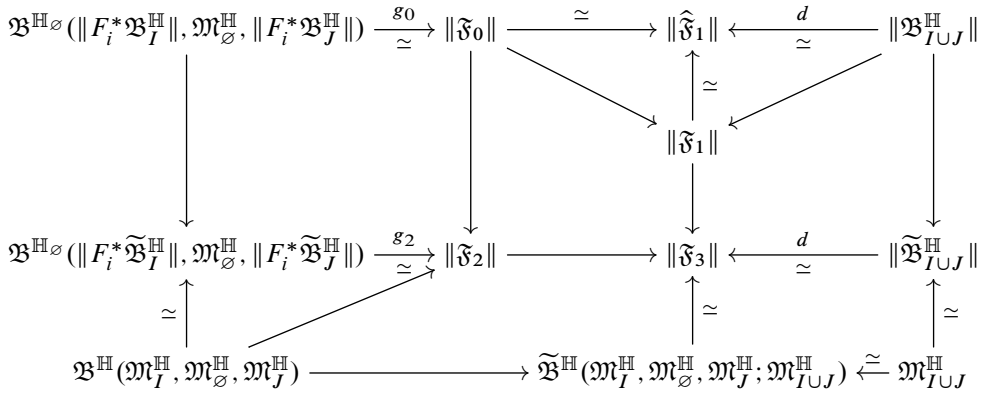
Proposition 5.12 *Let $I,J\subset\mathbb{C}^2$ be finite disjoint sets. Fix universes $\mathbb{H}_{IJ}$ and $\mathbb{H}_\varnothing$ and let $\mathbb{H}=\mathbb{H}_\varnothing\otimes\mathbb{H}_{IJ}$. Let $i\colon\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}}\to\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$ be the canonical operad map. Then, in* hTop, *we have a commutative diagram*

$$\textbf{(A.9)}\qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(\|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|,\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}},\|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_J^{\mathbb{H}}\|) & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & \|\mathfrak{B}_{I\cup J}^{\mathbb{H}}\| \\ \big\downarrow & & \big\downarrow{\scriptstyle h_{I\cup J}} \\ \mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}(\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}},\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}},\mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}}) & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_{I\cup J}^{\mathbb{H}} \end{array}$$

where the top horizontal map is a homotopy equivalence and the left vertical map is induced by h_I and h_J.

Proof As in the proof of Proposition 8.42, the strategy is to compare the bar construction with a trisimplicial version and take the diagonal. In the proof of Proposition 8.42 we only needed two functors, F_0 and F_1. Here, however, we need three more functors to define the vertical maps in diagram (A.9) (see Section 4.3). Recall the functors in (5.11). We will define diagrams of spaces (see Section 2.1.1) $\mathfrak{F}_0$, $\mathfrak{F}_1$, $\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_1$, $\mathfrak{F}_2$ and $\mathfrak{F}_3$

indexed by certain categories C_0, C_1, $\widehat{C}_1$, C_2 and C_3 in such a way that we get a commutative diagram in hTop (compare with diagram (8.43)),



The result then immediately follows.

We begin by defining a category C topologically equivalent to $\widetilde{\Delta}\times\widehat{\Delta}\times\widetilde{\Delta}$ (see Definition A.1). The categories C_0, C_1, $\widehat{C}_1$, C_2 and C_3 will be subcategories of C. The objects of C are the triples (m^I, m, m^J) of integers with $m^I, m, m^J \geq -1$. To define the morphisms recall the notation of Definition 5.1. Given morphisms $\mu^I \in \widetilde{\Delta}(m^I, n^I)$, $\mu \in \widehat{\Delta}(m, n)$ and $\mu^J \in \widetilde{\Delta}(m^J, n^J)$, with $m \neq -1$, let

$$\begin{aligned} &C(\mu^I, \mu, \mu^J) \\ &\quad= \Bigg(\prod_{\alpha=1}^{m^I+1} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},I}(\mu_\alpha^I - \mu_{\alpha-1}^I)\Bigg) \times \mathscr{L}_{IJ}^{\mathbb{H}}(1+\mu_0, \mu_0^I, 0) \times \Bigg(\prod_{\alpha=1}^{m} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}(\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1})\Bigg) \\ &\qquad\qquad \times \mathscr{L}_{IJ}^{\mathbb{H}}(1+n-\mu_m, 0, \mu_0^J) \times \Bigg(\prod_{\alpha=1}^{m^J+1} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},J}(\mu_\alpha^J - \mu_{\alpha-1}^J)\Bigg), \end{aligned}$$

(with the convention that $\mu_{m^I+1}^I = n^I + 1$ and $\mu_{m^J+1}^J = n^J + 1$). For $m = -1$ let

$$\begin{aligned} &C(\mu_I, \imath, \mu_J) \\ &= \Bigg(\prod_{\alpha=1}^{m^I+1} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},I}(\mu_\alpha^I - \mu_{\alpha-1}^I)\Bigg) \times \mathscr{L}_{IJ}(2+n, \mu_0^I, \mu_0^J) \times \Bigg(\prod_{\alpha=1}^{m^J+1} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},J}(\mu_\alpha^J - \mu_{\alpha-1}^J)\Bigg), \end{aligned}$$

where $\imath$ is the unique morphism in $\widehat{\Delta}(-1, n)$. We define the morphisms in C by

$$C((m^I, m, m^J), (n^I, n, n^J)) = \coprod_{\mu^I, \mu, \mu^J} C(\mu^I, \mu, \mu^J).$$

We define the categories $\widehat{C}_1$ and C_3 by the pullback diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{C}_1 & \longrightarrow & \Delta \times \widehat{\Delta} \times \Delta \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\Delta} \times \widehat{\Delta} \times \widetilde{\Delta} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} C_3 & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\Delta} \times \widetilde{\Delta} \times \widetilde{\Delta} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\Delta} \times \widehat{\Delta} \times \widetilde{\Delta} \end{array}$$

Also let $C_2 \subset C_3$ be the full subcategory whose objects are the triples of integers (n^I, n, n^J) with $n^I, n^J \geq -1$ and $n \geq 0$, let $C_1 = C_3 \cap \widehat{C}_1$ and let $C_0 = C_2 \cap C_1$. Notice that we have equivalences of categories $C_2 \simeq \widetilde{\Delta} \times \Delta \times \widetilde{\Delta}$, $C_1 \simeq \Delta \times \widetilde{\Delta} \times \Delta$ and $C_0 \simeq \Delta \times \Delta \times \Delta$.

We now define the functor $\mathfrak{F}_2\colon C_2^{\mathrm{op}} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$. On objects, $\mathfrak{F}_2(n^I, n, n^J) = \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(n^I) \times (\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^n \times \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J^{\mathbb{H}}(n^J)$ and the functor $\mathfrak{F}_2$ is defined on morphisms as follows: given morphisms $\mu^I \in \widetilde{\Delta}(m^I, n^I)$, $\mu \in \Delta(m, n)$, $\mu^J \in \widetilde{\Delta}(m^J, n^J)$, and $f \in C(\mu^I, \mu, \mu^J)$, we can write, for $n^I, n^J \neq -1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{F}_2(n^I, n, n^J) &\xrightarrow{\text{shuffle}} \left(\prod_I \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\right)^{n^I - \mu_0^I} \times \prod_I \mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{H}} \times \left((\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^{1+\mu_0} \times \left(\prod_I \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\right)^{\mu_0^I}\right) \\ &\qquad \times (\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}})^{n-\mu_0} \times \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J^{\mathbb{H}}(n^J) \\ &\xrightarrow{f} \mathfrak{F}_2(m^I, m, m^J), \end{aligned}$$

where f acts on the product as in Definition 4.10 and (A.7). If either n^I or n^J equal -1, f acts using the structure of $\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}$ and $\mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}}$ as modules over the $\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$–algebra $\mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}$ (Remark 3.11).

We define the functor $\mathfrak{F}_0$ as the restriction of $\mathfrak{F}_2$ to C_0^{op}; then the inclusion $C_0 \subset C_2$ induces a map $\|\mathfrak{F}_0\| \to \|\mathfrak{F}_2\|$.

We now define the homotopy equivalences g_0 and g_2. Let $\Delta_0^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing} = \Delta(\mathscr{L}_+^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}, \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing})$ (see Definition 4.8) and consider the functor $F\colon \widetilde{\Delta}_I^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}} \times \Delta_0^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing} \times \widetilde{\Delta}_J^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}} \to C_2$ (see Definition 5.2) which is the identity on objects and is induced on morphisms as follows: given morphisms $\mu^I \in \widetilde{\Delta}(m^I, n^I)$, $\mu \in \Delta(m, n)$ and $\mu^J \in \widetilde{\Delta}(m^J, n^J)$, the map

$$\widetilde{\Delta}_I^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}} \times \Delta_0^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing} \times \widetilde{\Delta}_J^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}} \to C_2$$

is given by the maps

$$\prod_{\alpha=1}^{m^I+1} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}, I}(\mu_\alpha^I - \mu_{\alpha-1}^I) \to \prod_{\alpha=1}^{m^I+1} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}, I}(\mu_\alpha^I - \mu_{\alpha-1}^I),$$

$$\prod_{\alpha=1}^{m+1} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1}) \to \prod_{\alpha=1}^{m+1} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}(\mu_\alpha - \mu_{\alpha-1}),$$
$$\prod_{\alpha=1}^{m^J+1} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ},J}(\mu^J_\alpha - \mu^J_{\alpha-1}) \to \prod_{\alpha=1}^{m^J+1} \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H},J}(\mu^J_\alpha - \mu^J_{\alpha-1})$$

induced by the canonical maps $i\colon \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}} \to \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$ and $i_\varnothing\colon \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing} \to \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}$, and by maps

$$\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}}_I(\mu^I_0) \times \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(1+\mu_0) \to \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}_{IJ}(1+\mu_0, \mu^I_0, 0),$$
$$\mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(1+n-\mu_m) \times \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}}_J(\mu^J_0) \to \mathscr{L}^{\mathbb{H}}_{IJ}(1+n-\mu_m, 0, \mu^J_0),$$

which we now define. Using matrix notation, the image by the first map of a pair of isometries

$$[g_{IJ}\ h_{IJ}]\colon \mathbb{H}_{IJ} \oplus ((\mathbb{H}_{IJ})^I)^{\mu^I_0} \to \mathbb{H}_{IJ}, \quad [g_\varnothing\ f_\varnothing]\colon \mathbb{H}_\varnothing \oplus (\mathbb{H}_\varnothing)^{\mu_0} \to \mathbb{H}_\varnothing$$

is the isometry

$$[g_\varnothing \otimes g_{IJ}\ \ f_\varnothing \otimes g_{IJ}\ \ g_\varnothing \otimes h_{IJ}]\colon \mathbb{H} \oplus \mathbb{H}^{\mu_0} \oplus (\mathbb{H}^I)^{\mu^I_0} \to \mathbb{H},$$

where we identified $\mathbb{H}^{\mu_0}$ with $(\mathbb{H}_\varnothing)^{\mu_0} \otimes \mathbb{H}_{IJ}$ and $(\mathbb{H}^I)^{\mu^I_0}$ with $\mathbb{H}_\varnothing \otimes ((\mathbb{H}_{IJ})^I)^{\mu^I_0}$. The second map is defined in an analogous way: the image of a pair of isometries

$$[g_\varnothing\ f_\varnothing]\colon \mathbb{H}_\varnothing \oplus (\mathbb{H}_\varnothing)^{n-\mu_m} \to \mathbb{H}_\varnothing, \quad [g_{IJ}\ h_{IJ}]\colon \mathbb{H}_{IJ} \oplus ((\mathbb{H}_{IJ})^J)^{\mu^J_0} \to \mathbb{H}_{IJ}$$

is the isometry

$$[g_\varnothing \otimes g_{IJ}\ \ f_\varnothing \otimes g_{IJ}\ \ g_\varnothing \otimes h_{IJ}]\colon \mathbb{H} \oplus \mathbb{H}^{n-\mu_m} \oplus (\mathbb{H}^J)^{\mu^J_0} \to \mathbb{H}.$$

Now, a direct verification shows that we have a homeomorphism of $\Delta_0^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}$–diagrams

$$\operatorname*{hcolim}_{(\tilde{\Delta}_I^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}} \times \tilde{\Delta}_J^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}})^{\mathrm{op}}} F^*\mathfrak{F}_2^{\mathbb{H}} \cong \mathfrak{B}_\bullet^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(\|F_i^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}, \|F_i^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J^{\mathbb{H}}\|),$$

and, since F is an equivalence of categories, by [23, Proposition 3.1(6)] and the commutation of homotopy colimits (see [23, Section 6]), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname*{hcolim}_{C_2^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathfrak{F}_2 &\simeq \operatorname*{hcolim}_{(\tilde{\Delta}_I^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}} \times \Delta_0^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing} \times \Delta_J^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}})^{\mathrm{op}}} F^*\mathfrak{F}_2 \\
&\cong \operatorname*{hcolim}_{(\Delta_0^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing})^{\mathrm{op}}} \Big(\operatorname*{hcolim}_{(\tilde{\Delta}_I^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}} \times \Delta_J^{\mathbb{H}_{IJ}})^{\mathrm{op}}} F^*\mathfrak{F}_2 \Big) \\
&\cong \operatorname*{hcolim}_{(\Delta_0^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing})^{\mathrm{op}}} \mathfrak{B}_\bullet^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(\|F_i^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}, \|F_i^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J^{\mathbb{H}}\|).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore we have a commutative diagram in Top:

$$\textbf{(A.10)}\qquad \begin{array}{ccccc} \mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(\|F_i^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}, \|F_i^*\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J^{\mathbb{H}}\|) & \xleftarrow[\cong]{} & \Big\| \operatorname*{hcolim}_{(\widetilde{\Delta}_I^{\mathbb{H}IJ}\times\widetilde{\Delta}_J^{\mathbb{H}IJ})^{\mathrm{op}}} F^*\mathfrak{F}_2 \Big\| & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{F} & \|\mathfrak{F}_2\| \\ \uparrow{\scriptstyle\simeq} & \nearrow & & \nearrow{\scriptstyle\simeq} & \\ \mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}, \mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}}) & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{i_\varnothing} & \mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}}(\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}, \mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}}) & & \end{array}$$

where the right diagonal map is induced by the functor $\Delta_0^{\mathbb{H}} \to C_2$ which sends n to $(-1, n, -1)$. We define g_2 as the top row in diagram (A.10). The map g_0 is defined by taking the restriction of g_2 to $\mathfrak{B}^{\mathbb{H}_\varnothing}(\|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_I^{\mathbb{H}}\|, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}, \|F_i^*\mathfrak{B}_J^{\mathbb{H}}\|)$ and observing that it factors through $\|\mathfrak{F}_0\|$.

We now construct a pair of functors $\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_1\colon \widehat{C}_1^{\mathrm{op}} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$ and $\mathfrak{F}_3\colon C_3^{\mathrm{op}} \to \underline{\mathrm{Top}}$. On objects, $\mathfrak{F}_3(n^I, n, n^J) = \mathfrak{F}_2(n^I, n, n^J)$ for $n \neq -1$,

$$\mathfrak{F}_3(n^I, -1, n^J) = \begin{cases} \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_I^{\mathbb{H}}(n^I) \times \big(\prod_J \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\big)^{n^J} \times \big(\prod_{x\in J} \mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{H}}\big) & \text{if } n^J \neq -1, \\ \big(\prod_{x\in I} \mathfrak{M}_x^{\mathbb{H}}\big) \times \big(\prod_I \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}\big)^{n^I} \times \widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_J^{\mathbb{H}}(n^J) & \text{if } n^I \neq -1, \end{cases}$$

and $\mathfrak{F}_3(-1,-1,-1) = \mathfrak{M}_{I\cup J}^{\mathbb{H}}$. On objects, the functor $\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_1$ is defined by $\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_1(n^I, n, n^J) = \mathfrak{F}_3(n^I, n, n^J)$ for $(n^I, n, n^J) \in \widehat{C}_1$. The functors are defined on morphisms in the usual way. We also define $\mathfrak{F}_1$ as the restriction of $\mathfrak{F}_3$ to C_1^{op} (which coincides with the restriction of $\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_1$ to C_1^{op}). Since, by Lemma A.3, the inclusions $\widetilde{\Delta} \to \widehat{\Delta}$ and $\overline{\Delta} \to \widehat{\Delta}$ are right cofinal, it follows that the inclusions $C_0 \to \widehat{C}_1$ and $C_1 \to \widehat{C}_1$ are also right cofinal and hence the maps $\|\mathfrak{F}_0\| \to \|\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_1\|$ and $\|\mathfrak{F}_1\| \to \|\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_1\|$ are homotopy equivalences.

The map $\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}^{\mathbb{H}}(\mathfrak{M}_I^{\mathbb{H}}, \mathfrak{M}_\varnothing^{\mathbb{H}}, \mathfrak{M}_J^{\mathbb{H}}; \mathfrak{M}_{I\cup J}^{\mathbb{H}}) \to \|\mathfrak{F}_3\|$ is induced by the functor $\widetilde{\Delta} \to \widetilde{\Delta}\times\widetilde{\Delta}\times\widetilde{\Delta}$ given on objects by $n \mapsto (-1, n, -1)$ (compare with the right diagonal map in diagram (A.10)).

We now define a diagonal functor $d\colon \widetilde{\Delta}_{I\cup J} \to C_3$, given on objects by $n \mapsto (n, -1, n)$; to define d on morphisms just observe that, for any $\mu \in \widetilde{\Delta}(m, n)$, the spaces of morphisms $\widetilde{\Delta}_{I\cup J}(\mu)$ and $C_3(\mu, \mathbf{1}, \mu)$ are isomorphic (see diagram (A.8)). Now, direct inspection shows that $\widetilde{\mathfrak{B}}_{I\cup J} = d^*\mathfrak{F}_3$. Restricting d we get a functor $d\colon \Delta_{I\cup J} \to C_1$ and we also have $\mathfrak{B}_{I\cup J} = d^*\mathfrak{F}_1$. We claim that the map $\|d^*\mathfrak{F}_1\| \xrightarrow{d} \|\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_1\|$ induced by d and the inclusion $\mathfrak{F}_1 \to \widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_1$ is a homotopy equivalence. This follows from the

pullback rectangle in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\Delta_{I\cup J} & & \xrightarrow{\quad d \quad} & & \widehat{C}_1 \xrightarrow{\ \widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_1\ } \underline{\mathrm{Top}} \\
\simeq\downarrow & & & & \simeq\downarrow \\
\Delta & \xrightarrow{\ \mathrm{diag}\ } & \Delta\times\Delta & \xrightarrow{\ \mathrm{id}\times[-1]\times\mathrm{id}\ } & \Delta\times\widehat{\Delta}\times\Delta
\end{array}$$

Since the bottom arrows are cofinal and the vertical arrows are equivalences, it follows that d is cofinal and hence $\|d^*\mathfrak{F}_1\| \xrightarrow{d} \|\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_1\|$ is a homotopy equivalence. In an analogous way we can see that the map $\|d^*\mathfrak{F}_3\| \xrightarrow{d} \|\mathfrak{F}_3\|$ is a homotopy equivalence, which finishes the proof. □

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Centro de Análise Matemática, Geometria e Sistemas Dinâmicos, Departamento de Matemática, Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa
Lisboa, Portugal

jsantos@math.tecnico.ulisboa.pt

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