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We prove that for any reduced differential graded Lie algebra L , the classical Quillen geometrical realization $\langle L \rangle_Q$ is homotopy equivalent to the realization $\langle L \rangle = \text{Hom}_{\text{cdgl}}(\mathfrak{L}_\bullet, L)$ constructed via the cosimplicial free complete differential graded Lie algebra \mathfrak{L}_\bullet . As the latter is a deformation retract of the Deligne–Getzler–Hinich realization $\text{MC}_\bullet(L)$ we deduce that, up to homotopy, all known topological realization functors of complete differential graded Lie algebras coincide. Immediate consequences of our main result include an elementary proof of the Baues–Lemaire conjecture and the description of the Quillen realization as a representable functor.

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Introduction

In [13], Quillen constructed a geometrical realization functor

$$\langle \cdot \rangle_Q : \mathbf{dgl}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{sset}_1$$

from the category of simply connected differential graded Lie algebras to the category of reduced simplicial sets. This was the starting point of rational homotopy theory, from the Lie approach, as this functor induces an equivalence between the corresponding homotopy categories when considering rational reduced simplicial sets. Later on [8; 9], the *Deligne–Getzler–Hinich groupoid* functor

$$\text{MC}_\bullet : \mathbf{cdgl} \rightarrow \mathbf{sset}$$

was defined in the category of complete differential graded Lie algebras, for which we use the acronym cdgl henceforth. Given L a cdgl , $\text{MC}_\bullet(L) = \text{MC}(\mathcal{A}_\bullet \hat{\otimes} L)$ is the simplicial set of Maurer–Cartan elements of the simplicial cdgl $\mathcal{A}_\bullet \hat{\otimes} L$ in which \mathcal{A}_\bullet denotes the simplicial commutative differential graded algebra of PL-differential forms on the standard simplices.

Finally — see Buijs, Félix, Murillo and Tanré [4] — there is a realization functor for cdgl 's based on a quite geometrical cosimplicial cdgl \mathfrak{L}_\bullet ,

$$(1) \quad \langle \cdot \rangle : \mathbf{cdgl} \rightarrow \mathbf{sset}, \quad \langle L \rangle = \text{Hom}_{\text{cdgl}}(\mathfrak{L}_\bullet, L).$$

Buijs, Félix, Murillo and Tanré [3, Theorem 0.2] and Robert-Nicoud [14, Theorem 5.2] showed that, for any $\text{cdgl } L$, $\langle L \rangle$ is simplicially isomorphic to $\gamma_\bullet(L)$, the *nerve of L* [8, Section 5], which is a deformation retract of $\text{MC}_\bullet(L)$.

It is important to remark that the realization functor of (1), in fact the adjoint pair of functors in (2), has been widely and highly nontrivially extended to the L_∞ -algebra setting by Robert-Nicoud and Vallette [15, Sections 2 and 3] by means of the so-called *integration functor R* , which in turn recovers again the Getzler nerve functor γ_\bullet .

Here, we close up the circle and prove:

Theorem 0.1 *For any simply connected differential graded Lie algebra L , the simplicial sets $\langle L \rangle$ and $\langle L \rangle_Q$ have the same weak homotopy type.*

A precise and slightly more general statement of this result is Theorem 2.1. The first immediate consequence is that the functors induced in the respective homotopy categories by the global model and realization functors, see [4],

$$(2) \quad \text{sset} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \\ \xleftarrow{\langle \cdot \rangle} \end{array} \text{cdgl}$$

extend (in a unique way) the classical equivalence due to Quillen between the homotopy categories of rational reduced simplicial sets and that of simply connected differential graded Lie algebras. In particular, and under no restriction, the Quillen original realization functor is representable by the cosimplicial Lie algebra \mathcal{L}_\bullet and thus, it can be finally regarded as the Eckmann–Hilton dual of the realization functor of commutative differential graded algebras — see Sullivan [16] — which is corepresentable by \mathcal{A}_\bullet . That is a question which has puzzled rational homotopists since the birth of both the Sullivan and Quillen approaches to rational homotopy theory.

Theorem 0.1 was already known for simply connected differential graded Lie algebras of finite type [4, Corollary 11.17] but its proof heavily relied in the Baues–Lemaire conjecture [1, Conjecture 3.5] proved by Majewski [10]. The opposite procedure is now available. Namely, the self-contained proof of Theorem 0.1 under no restriction lets us trivially reprove this conjecture by which, given L the minimal Quillen model of a simply connected complex of finite type X , the commutative differential graded algebra $\mathcal{C}^*(L)$ of the Chevalley–Eilenberg cochain functor on L has the homotopy type of the Sullivan minimal model of X .

For completeness, we also collect extensions of this conjecture to the nonfinite type and/or not simply connected case and describe, in this extended scenario, the result of composing the Sullivan realization functor of commutative differential graded algebras [16],

$$\langle \cdot \rangle_S : \text{cdga} \rightarrow \text{sset}, \quad \langle A \rangle_S = \text{Hom}_{\text{cdga}}(A, \mathcal{A}_\bullet),$$

and the appropriate extension of the Chevalley–Eilenberg cochain functor adapted to the specific class of considered differential graded Lie algebras.

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1 Preliminaries

Unless explicitly stated otherwise, any algebraic object is assumed to be \mathbb{Z} -graded and having \mathbb{Q} as coefficient field. We denote in bold the category containing such object.

A *differential graded Lie algebra* (dgl henceforth) is a graded vector space L endowed with a *Lie bracket* $[\cdot, \cdot]$ satisfying graded antisymmetry and Jacobi identity, and a linear derivation d of degree -1 such that $d^2 = 0$. An element $a \in L_{-1}$ is *Maurer–Cartan* (MC element hereafter) if $da = -\frac{1}{2}[a, a]$. Given an MC element $a \in L_{-1}$ the map $d_a = d + \text{ad}_a$ is a new differential on L . The *component* of L at a is the connected sub-dgl L^a of (L, d_a) given by

$$L_p^a = \begin{cases} \ker d_a & \text{if } p = 0, \\ L_p & \text{if } p > 0. \end{cases}$$

A dgl L is called *free* if it is free as a Lie algebra, that is, $L = \mathbb{L}(V)$ for some graded vector space V . A dgl L is *simply connected or reduced* if it is concentrated in positive degrees, $L = \bigoplus_{p \geq 1} L_p$.

A *complete differential graded Lie algebra*, cdgl henceforth, is a dgl L equipped with a decreasing filtration of differential ideals,

$$L = F^1 \supset \dots \supset F^n \supset F^{n+1} \supset \dots,$$

with $[F^p, F^q] \subset F^{p+q}$ for $p, q \geq 1$ and such that the natural map

$$L \xrightarrow{\cong} \varprojlim_n L/F^n$$

is a dgl isomorphism. The lower central series of a given dgl,

$$L^1 \supset \dots \supset L^n \supset L^{n+1} \supset \dots, \quad L^1 = L, \quad L^n = [L, L^{n-1}],$$

is always a filtration. A *morphism* $f: L \rightarrow L'$ between cdgl's is a filtration preserving dgl morphism. Note that any simply connected dgl is always complete.

Given a free Lie algebra $\mathbb{L}(V)$ we write

$$\widehat{\mathbb{L}}(V) = \varprojlim_n \mathbb{L}(V)/\mathbb{L}(V)^n$$

where, as before, $\{\mathbb{L}(V)^n\}_{n \geq 0}$ denotes the lower central series of $\mathbb{L}(V)$. This Lie algebra is complete with respect to the filtration $F^n = \ker(\widehat{\mathbb{L}}(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{L}(V)/\mathbb{L}(V)^n)$ for $n \geq 1$.

The homotopy theory of cdgl's, for which we refer to [4], is based on the pair of adjoint functors, (*global model* and *realization*,

$$(3) \quad \mathbf{sset} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{L}} \\ \xleftarrow{\langle \cdot \rangle} \end{array} \mathbf{cdgl},$$

which highly rely on the cosimplicial cdgl $\mathfrak{L}_\bullet = \{\mathfrak{L}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$; see [4, Chapter 6]. For each $n \geq 0$,

$$\mathfrak{L}_n = (\widehat{\mathbb{L}}(s^{-1} \Delta^n), d)$$

where $s^{-1} \Delta^n$ denotes the desuspension of the nondegenerate simplicial chains on the simplicial set $\underline{\Delta}^n$. That is, for any $p \geq 0$, a generator of degree $p - 1$ of $s^{-1} \Delta^n$ can be written as $a_{i_0 \dots i_p}$ with

$$0 \leq i_0 < \dots < i_p \leq n.$$

The cofaces and codegeneracies in \mathfrak{L}_\bullet are induced by those on the cosimplicial chain complex $s^{-1} \Delta^n$:

For each $0 \leq i \leq n$, the map $\delta_i: \{0, \dots, n - 1\} \rightarrow \{0, \dots, n\}$,

$$\delta_i(j) = \begin{cases} j & \text{if } j < i, \\ j + 1 & \text{if } j \geq i, \end{cases}$$

defines the cdgl morphism

$$\delta_i: \widehat{\mathbb{L}}(s^{-1} \Delta^{n-1}) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{L}}(s^{-1} \Delta^n), \quad \delta_i(a_{\ell_0 \dots \ell_p}) = a_{\delta_i(\ell_0) \dots \delta_i(\ell_p)}.$$

On the other hand, the map $\sigma_i: \{0, \dots, n + 1\} \rightarrow \{0, \dots, n\}$,

$$\sigma_i(j) = \begin{cases} j & \text{if } j \leq i, \\ j - 1 & \text{if } j > i, \end{cases}$$

also defines the cdgl morphism $\sigma_i: \widehat{\mathbb{L}}(s^{-1} \Delta^{n+1}) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{L}}(s^{-1} \Delta^n)$,

$$\sigma_i(a_{\ell_0 \dots \ell_q}) = \begin{cases} a_{\sigma_i(\ell_0) \dots \sigma_i(\ell_q)} & \text{if } \sigma_i(\ell_0) < \dots < \sigma_i(\ell_q), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The differential d on each \mathfrak{L}_n satisfies:

- (1) For each $i = 0, \dots, n$, the generators $a_0, \dots, a_n \in s^{-1} \Delta^n$, corresponding to vertices, are MC elements.
- (2) The linear part of d is induced by the boundary operator of $s^{-1} \Delta^n$.
- (3) The cofaces and codegeneracies are cdgl morphisms.

Moreover, two differentials satisfying these properties produce isomorphic cdgl's [4, Theorem 6.1].

The realization of any cdgl L is defined as the simplicial set,

$$\langle L \rangle = \text{Hom}_{\text{cdgl}}(\mathfrak{L}_\bullet, L), \quad d_i = \text{Hom}_{\text{cdgl}}(\delta_i, L), \quad s_i = \text{Hom}_{\text{cdgl}}(\sigma_i, L).$$

If L is connected, that is, nonnegatively graded, then $\langle L \rangle$ is a connected simplicial set and for any $n \geq 1$, the map

$$(4) \quad \rho_n: \pi_n \langle L \rangle \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{n-1}(L), \quad \rho_n[\varphi] = [\varphi(a_{0 \dots n})]$$

is a group isomorphism [2, Theorem 4.6; 4, Theorem 7.18]. Here, the group law in $H_0(L)$ is given by the Baker–Campbell–Hausdorff product (BCH product henceforth).

On the other hand, in the seminal paper [13], for which we refer for details of what follows, D Quillen introduced a couple of functors,

$$\mathbf{sset}_1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\lambda} \\ \xleftarrow{\langle \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{Q}}} \end{array} \mathbf{dgl}_1,$$

which are the composition of the following pairs of adjoint functors (the upper arrow denotes left adjoint),

$$\lambda: \mathbf{sset}_1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{G} \\ \xleftarrow{W} \end{array} \mathbf{sgp}_0 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\hat{\mathcal{Q}}} \\ \xleftarrow{\mathcal{G}} \end{array} \mathbf{sch}_0 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\hat{U}} \\ \xleftarrow{\mathcal{P}} \end{array} \mathbf{sla}_1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{N^*} \\ \xleftarrow{N} \end{array} \mathbf{dgl}_1 : \langle \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{Q}}.$$

Here, \mathbf{sset}_1 , \mathbf{sgp}_0 , \mathbf{sch}_0 and \mathbf{sla}_1 denote, respectively, the categories of *reduced simplicial sets* (those with only one simplex in dimensions 0 and 1), *connected simplicial groups* ($G_0 = \{1\}$), *connected complete Hopf algebras* ($A_{<0} = 0$ and $A_0 = \mathbb{Q}$), and *reduced simplicial Lie algebras*. Each of these pairs induces Quillen equivalences on the corresponding homotopy categories when localizing on rational weak homotopy equivalences in \mathbf{sset}_1 and \mathbf{sgp}_0 , on weak homotopy equivalences in \mathbf{sch}_0 and \mathbf{sla}_1 , and on quasi-isomorphisms in \mathbf{dgl}_1 [13, Theorem I].

Recall that, given X a reduced simplicial set, ΩX is simplicially modeled by the *Kan simplicial group* $G(X)$ where, for any $n \geq 0$, $(GX)_n$ is the free group generated by $X_{n+1} \setminus s_0 X_n$ or, equivalently, the quotient group $(GX)_n = \text{Free}(X_{n+1}) / (s_0 X_n)$. Faces and degeneracies are defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{s}_i: (GX)_n &\rightarrow (GX)_{n+1}, & \bar{s}_i x &= s_{i+1} x, & x &\in X_{n+1}, & i &= 0, \dots, n, \\ \bar{d}_i: (GX)_n &\rightarrow (GX)_{n-1}, & \bar{d}_i x &= d_{i+1} x, & x &\in X_{n+1}, & i &= 1, \dots, n, \\ \bar{d}_0: (GX)_n &\rightarrow (GX)_{n-1}, & \bar{d}_0 x &= (d_0 x)^{-1} (d_1 x), & x &\in X_{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, see for instance [7, Proposition 8.4.1], the composition $\mathcal{P}\hat{\mathcal{Q}}GX$ is the simplicial free complete Lie algebra

$$\mathbb{L}_n = \hat{\mathbb{L}}(X_{n+1}/s_0 X_n), \quad n \geq 0,$$

in which X_n denotes here the vector space generated by the n -simplices of X . We denote by $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$ the Lie bracket in this simplicial Lie algebra. The faces and degeneracies, \bar{d}_i 's and \bar{s}_i 's, act as above on generators and are extended as Lie morphisms. Note that, since the multiplication on GX is taken to the BCH product on \mathbb{L} , we have

$$\bar{d}_0 x = (-d_0 x) * (d_1 x), \quad x \in X_n,$$

where $*$ denotes the BCH product.

Finally, $\lambda(X) = N\mathbb{L}$ is the reduced dgl given by the *normalized chain complex* on \mathbb{L} ,

$$(N\mathbb{L})_n = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \ker(\bar{d}_i: \mathbb{L}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{n-1}), \quad n \geq 1, \quad d = \bar{d}_0,$$

endowed with the bracket induced by the simplicial Eilenberg–Zilber formula: given $\omega \in (N\mathbb{L})_n$ and $\omega' \in (N\mathbb{L})_m$,

$$[\omega, \omega'] = \sum_{(\mu, \nu) \in S_{n,m}^0} \varepsilon_{\mu, \nu} \llbracket \bar{s}_{\nu_m} \bar{s}_{\nu_{m-1}} \cdots \bar{s}_{\nu_1} \omega, \bar{s}_{\mu_n} \bar{s}_{\mu_{n-1}} \cdots \bar{s}_{\mu_1} \omega' \rrbracket,$$

where $S_{n,m}^0$ denotes the (n, m) -shuffles of $\{0, 1, \dots, n + m - 1\}$ and $\varepsilon_{\mu, \nu}$ is the sign of such a shuffle.

In general, given a simplicial vector space V we denote by $C(V)$ its simplicial chain complex in which $C_n(V) = V_n$ and the boundary operator is given by $\sum_i (-1)^i d_i$. Given another simplicial vector space W , there are natural chain maps, Eilenberg–Zilber and Alexander–Whitney (see for instance [11, Section 29]),

$$C(V) \otimes C(W) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \\ \xleftarrow{\Delta} \end{array} C(V \otimes W),$$

in which $V \otimes W$ is the simplicial tensor product, given by

$$\nabla(\alpha \otimes \beta) = \sum_{(\mu, \nu) \in S_{n,m}^0} \varepsilon_{\mu, \nu} s_{\nu} \alpha \otimes s_{\mu} \beta, \quad \alpha \in V_n, \beta \in W_m,$$

where s_{ν} and s_{μ} stand for $s_{\nu_m} s_{\nu_{m-1}} \cdots s_{\nu_1}$ and $s_{\mu_n} s_{\mu_{n-1}} \cdots s_{\mu_1}$, and

$$\Delta(\alpha \otimes \beta) = \sum_{k=0}^n d_{k+1}^{n-k} \alpha \otimes d_0^k \beta = \sum_{k=0}^n d_{k+1} d_{k+2} \cdots d_n \alpha \otimes d_0 d_1 \cdots d_{k-1} \beta, \quad \alpha \otimes \beta \in V_n \otimes W_n.$$

These maps restrict to the corresponding normalized chain complexes

$$NV \otimes NW \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \\ \xleftarrow{\Delta} \end{array} N(V \otimes W)$$

where they satisfy

$$(5) \quad \Delta \nabla = \text{id}_{NV \otimes NW}, \quad \nabla \Delta \simeq \text{id}_{N(V \otimes W)}.$$

With this notation, the Lie bracket on $\lambda(L) = N\mathbb{L}$ is given by

$$(6) \quad [\cdot, \cdot] = \llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket \circ \nabla: N\mathbb{L} \otimes N\mathbb{L} \rightarrow N\mathbb{L}.$$

2 The proof and consequences

In view of (4), if L is a simply connected dgl then $\langle L \rangle$ is a rational simplicial set. As the Quillen functors induce equivalences between the homotopy categories of reduced rational simplicial sets and that of simply connected dgl's, Theorem 0.1 is an immediate consequence of the following, more general, result:

Theorem 2.1 *Given a simply connected dgl L , there is a surjective quasi-isomorphism*

$$\Phi: \lambda \langle L \rangle \xrightarrow{\cong} L.$$

Proof Write $X_\bullet = \langle L \rangle = \text{Hom}_{\text{cdgl}}(\mathfrak{L}_\bullet, L)$. We first define a linear map

$$\Phi: C(\mathbb{L}) \rightarrow L$$

recursively on each $\mathbb{L}_n^m = \widehat{\mathbb{L}}^m(X_{n+1}/s_0 X_n)$, with $n \geq 1$ the simplicial degree and $m \geq 1$ the word length:

If $\varphi: \mathfrak{L}_2 \rightarrow L \in X_2$ is an indecomposable of \mathbb{L}_1 define $\Phi(\varphi) = -\varphi(a_{012}) \in L_1$. Observe that if $\varphi = s_0 \eta$, then $\Phi(\varphi) = -\eta(\sigma_0(a_{012})) = -\eta(0) = 0$. Set $\Phi(\mathbb{L}_1^{\geq 2}) = 0$.

Assume Φ is built on $\mathbb{L}_{<n}$ and define

$$\Phi: \mathbb{L}_n \rightarrow L$$

as follows. Again, for an indecomposable $\varphi: \mathfrak{L}_{n+1} \rightarrow L \in X_{n+1}$ define

$$\Phi(\varphi) = (-1)^n \varphi(a_{0\dots n+1}).$$

Once more, if $\varphi = s_0 \eta$, then $\Phi(\varphi) = 0$ and thus Φ is well defined on $X_{n+1}/s_0 X_n$. Now, if Φ has been defined for $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{L}_n$, set

$$(7) \quad \Phi[\alpha, \beta] = [\cdot, \cdot] \circ (\Phi \otimes \Phi) \circ \Delta(\alpha \otimes \beta).$$

Note that Φ is well defined since, given its formula, it inductively maps \mathbb{L}_n^m into L^m .

Finally, recall that $\lambda(X) = N\mathbb{L}$ and define

$$\Phi: \lambda\langle L \rangle \rightarrow L$$

as the restriction of Φ to $N\mathbb{L} \subset C(\mathbb{L})$.

(i) **$\Phi: N\mathbb{L} \rightarrow L$ is a morphism of Lie algebras** Indeed, by (6), (7) and (5) respectively, we have the identities

$$\Phi \circ [\cdot, \cdot] = \Phi \circ \llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket \circ \nabla = [\cdot, \cdot] \circ (\Phi \otimes \Phi) \circ \Delta \circ \nabla = [\cdot, \cdot] \circ (\Phi \otimes \Phi).$$

(ii) **$\Phi: N\mathbb{L} \rightarrow L$ is a surjective chain map** We first check that it is enough to show that $\Phi d = d\Phi$ for the indecomposable elements of $N\mathbb{L}$ (with respect to the Lie bracket $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$). Assume that this is the case and suppose, inductively, that $\Phi(d\alpha) = d\Phi(\alpha)$ and $\Phi(d\beta) = d\Phi(\beta)$ for some elements $\alpha, \beta \in (N\mathbb{L})_n$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(d\llbracket \alpha, \beta \rrbracket) &= \Phi \circ \llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket \circ (d \otimes d)(\alpha \otimes \beta) \\ &= [\cdot, \cdot] \circ (\Phi \otimes \Phi) \circ \Delta \circ (d \otimes d)(\alpha \otimes \beta) \\ &= [\cdot, \cdot] \circ (\Phi \otimes \Phi) \circ (d \otimes \text{id} + (-1)^n \text{id} \otimes d) \circ \Delta(\alpha \otimes \beta) \\ &= [\cdot, \cdot] \circ (d \otimes \text{id} + (-1)^n \text{id} \otimes d) \circ (\Phi \otimes \Phi) \Delta(\alpha \otimes \beta) \\ &= d \circ [\cdot, \cdot] \circ (\Phi \otimes \Phi) \Delta(\alpha \otimes \beta) = d\Phi[\alpha, \beta], \end{aligned}$$

where, for the above identities we have used, respectively, the following facts: $d = \bar{d}_0$ in $N\mathbb{L}$ so it commutes with $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$; formula (7); Δ is a chain map; induction hypothesis; d is a derivation on L ; and again formula (7).

We next prove that Φ commutes with the differential for indecomposable elements of $N\mathbb{L}$. Note that, for a fixed degree $n \geq 1$, the indecomposable subspace of $(N\mathbb{L})_n$ is the vector subspace of X_{n+1} generated by the nondegenerate simplices.

Choose $\varphi: \mathfrak{L}_{n+1} \rightarrow L$ such a generator so that $\bar{d}_i \varphi = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, which is equivalent to $\varphi \circ \delta_i = 0$ for $i = 2, \dots, n + 1$. This implies that the only possible nonzero images of generators are

$$(8) \quad \varphi(a_{01\dots n+1}) = x_{01}, \quad \varphi(a_{02\dots n+1}) = x_0, \quad \varphi(a_{12\dots n+1}) = x_1, \quad \varphi(a_{23\dots n+1}) = x_2,$$

which are elements in L of degree $n, n - 1, n - 1$ and $n - 2$ respectively. Recall that, in \mathfrak{L}_{n+1} ,

$$da_{01\dots n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} (-1)^i a_{0\dots \hat{i} \dots n+1} + \Omega_n$$

where Ω_n is a decomposable element of degree $n - 1$. By degree reasons, one easily sees that $\varphi(\Omega_n) = 0$ except, at most, for $n = 3$ and as long as Ω_3 contains $[a_{234}, a_{234}]$ as a summand. The technical Lemma 2.2 below shows that this is not the case for an appropriate choice of the differential in \mathfrak{L}_4 , which is not canonical as remarked in Section 1. Therefore,

$$\varphi(da_{01\dots n+1}) = \varphi(a_{12\dots n+1}) - \varphi(a_{02\dots n+1}).$$

Another easy inspection lets us also write

$$\varphi(da_{02\dots n+1}) = \varphi(da_{12\dots n+1}) = \varphi(a_{2\dots n+1}),$$

and we conclude that

$$(9) \quad dx_{01} = x_1 - x_0 \quad \text{and} \quad dx_0 = dx_1 = x_2.$$

On the one hand,

$$d\Phi(\varphi) = (-1)^n dx_{01} = (-1)^n (x_1 - x_0).$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(d\varphi) &= \Phi(\bar{d}_0 \varphi) = \Phi((-d_0 \varphi) * (d_1 \varphi)) = \Phi(d_1 \varphi - d_0 \varphi) + \Phi(\Psi) \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (x_0 - x_1) + \Phi(\Psi) = (-1)^n (x_1 - x_0) + \Phi(\Psi), \end{aligned}$$

where Ψ is an infinite sum of decomposable $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$ -brackets whose letters are either $d_0 \varphi$ and $d_1 \varphi$. Taking into account how Φ operates in $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$ -brackets, see (7), the only possible nonzero values of φ , see (8), and degree arguments, one checks that $\Phi(\Psi) = 0$ and therefore $d\Phi(\varphi) = \Phi(d\varphi)$.

Finally, to see that Φ is surjective, given $x \in L_n$ consider the decomposable element φ in $(N\mathbb{L})_n$ defined by

$$\varphi(a_{01\dots n+1}) = (-1)^n x, \quad \varphi(a_{12\dots n+1}) = (-1)^n dx, \quad \varphi(a_{02\dots n+1}) = \varphi(a_{23\dots n+1}) = 0,$$

In view of (8) and (9) φ is well defined and $\Phi(\varphi) = x$.

(iii) $\Phi: N\mathbb{L} \rightarrow L$ is a quasi-isomorphism Recall our notation $X = \text{Hom}_{\text{cdgl}}(\mathfrak{L}_\bullet, L)$ and consider, for any $n \geq 1$, the composition

$$\rho_{n+1}: \pi_{n+1}(X) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\gamma} H_n(N\mathbb{L}) \xrightarrow{H_n(\Phi)} H_n(L)$$

where $\gamma: \pi_{n+1}(X) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_n(\lambda X)$ is the isomorphism induced by λ in homotopy and homology groups respectively. Recall once again that $\lambda = N\mathcal{P}\widehat{\mathbb{Q}}G$ and through this composition the class of an $(n+1)$ -simplex φ representing an element in $\pi_{n+1}(X)$ is taken precisely to the homology class of the indecomposable element φ whose degree has been shifted by 1.

Indeed, $[\varphi] \in \pi_{n+1}(X)$ is trivially sent to $[\varphi] \in \pi_n(GX)$. By [13, Section 3] this is taken to the homotopy class of the generator φ of the simplicial free Lie algebra \mathbb{L}_n . Finally, by (4.1) of [13, Section 4] this homotopy class is sent to the homology class $[\varphi] \in (N\mathbb{L})_n$

Hence $\rho_{n+1}[\varphi] = (-1)^n[\varphi(a_{01\dots n+1})]$ which is, up to the sign, the isomorphism (4) and we conclude that $H_n(\Phi)$ is an isomorphism for any $n \geq 1$. □

Lemma 2.2 *The differential d in the term \mathfrak{L}_4 of the cosimplicial cdgl \mathfrak{L}_\bullet can be chosen so that $[a_{234}, a_{234}]$ does not appear as a summand of da_{01234} .*

Recall that the differential on each \mathfrak{L}_n is not canonical and might be modified to produce isomorphic copies of this cdgl.

Proof Write $V = s^{-1}\Lambda_4^4 \subset s^{-1}\Delta^4$ where Λ_4^4 denotes the 4th horn of Δ^4 . Recall from the proof of [4, Theorem 6.7] that in \mathfrak{L}_4 the differential of the top generator is given by

$$d_{a_0}a_{01234} = a_{0123} - \Gamma$$

where $\Gamma \in \widehat{\mathbb{L}}(V)$ is any solution of the equation

$$(10) \quad d_{a_0}a_{0123} = \partial_{a_0}\Gamma,$$

which always exists as $H(\widehat{\mathbb{L}}(V), d_{a_0}) = 0$. Write $\Gamma = \sum_{j \geq 1} \Gamma_j$, $d_{a_0}a_{0123} = \sum_{k \geq 1} \omega_k$, where the subscripts denotes word lengths, and $d_{a_0} = \sum_{i \geq 1} d_i$ where each d_i (not to be confused with face maps!) increases the word length by $i - 1$. Then (10) becomes the following family of equations in $\widehat{\mathbb{L}}(V)$:

$$\sum_{j+i=k+1} d_i \Gamma_j = \omega_k, \quad k \geq 1,$$

which can be recursively solved by choosing Γ_k so that

$$(11) \quad d_1 \Gamma_k = \omega_k - \partial_2 \Gamma_{k-1} - \dots - \partial_{k+1} \Gamma_1.$$

Note that such an element exists since $H(\widehat{\mathbb{L}}(V), d_1) = 0$.

Next, we modify such a solution as follows. With the help of a computer we find the element in $\mathbb{L}^2(V)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma = & 2[a_{24} - a_{23} - a_{34}, a_{0234}] - [a_{023}, a_{023}] + 2[a_{023}, a_{024}] - 2[a_{023}, a_{034}] - [a_{024}, a_{024}] \\ & + 2[a_{024}, a_{034}] - [a_{034}, a_{034}] + [a_{234}, a_{234}], \end{aligned}$$

which contains the summand $[a_{234}, a_{234}]$ and satisfies $d_1\gamma = 0$, as can be easily checked. Hence, for a good choice of $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$, the term $[a_{234}, a_{234}]$ does not appear in the element $\Gamma_2 + \lambda\gamma$. Furthermore,

$$d_1(\Gamma_2 + \lambda\gamma) = d_1\Gamma_2 = \omega_2 - d_2\Gamma_1,$$

so (11) holds for $\Gamma'_1 = \Gamma_1$ and $\Gamma'_2 = \Gamma_2 + \lambda\gamma$. Solving, as stated, (11) recursively for $k \geq 3$, we get a sequence Γ'_k of elements in $\mathbb{L}^k(V)$ such that $\Gamma' = \sum_{k=1}^\infty \Gamma'_k$ is another solution of (10). Thus, in \mathfrak{L}_4 , the differential of the top generator, which is now $d_{a_0}a_{01234} = a_{0123} - \Gamma'$, does not contain the term $[a_{234}, a_{234}]$. \square

Recall from [4, Chapter 8] that (3) constitutes a Quillen pair with respect to the usual model category on **sset** and the one on **cdgl** given in [4, Section 8.1]. Then, the first consequence of Theorem 0.1 reads:

Corollary 2.3 *The adjoint functors*

$$\text{Ho sset} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{L}} \\ \xleftarrow{\langle \cdot \rangle} \end{array} \text{Ho cdgl}$$

extend the equivalences

$$\text{Ho sset}_1^{\mathbb{Q}} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\lambda} \\ \xleftarrow{\langle \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{O}}} \end{array} \text{Ho dgl}_1.$$

Here, $\text{Ho sset}_1^{\mathbb{Q}}$ denotes the homotopy category of rational reduced simplicial sets.

Proof On the one hand, by Theorem 0.1, $\langle L \rangle \simeq \langle L \rangle_{\mathcal{O}}$ for any simply connected dgl L .

On the other hand, for any reduced simplicial set X , consider \mathfrak{L}_X^a where a is the only 0-simplex of X (see [4, Chapters 6 and 8]). We finish by checking that $\mathfrak{L}_X^a \simeq \lambda(X)$. For this, write X as the homotopy colimit $\mathop{\text{hocolim}}\limits_{\leftarrow} X_i$ where X_i are finite type subsimplicial sets of X . As λ and \mathfrak{L} are, respectively, equivalence and left adjoint functors between the corresponding homotopy categories, they both preserve homotopy colimits. Hence,

$$\lambda(X) = \lambda(\mathop{\text{hocolim}}\limits_{\leftarrow} X_i) \simeq \mathop{\text{hocolim}}\limits_{\leftarrow} \lambda(X_i) \simeq \mathop{\text{hocolim}}\limits_{\leftarrow} \mathfrak{L}_{X_i}^a \simeq \mathfrak{L}_X^a,$$

where the third identity is [4, Theorem 10.2]. \square

Remark 2.4 In fact, the model and realization functors constitute the only Quillen pair extending, up to homotopy, the classical Quillen functors in the following sense: It is known that a Quillen model $(\mathbb{L}(V), d)$ of a given reduced simplicial set X can be chosen to be generated by the desuspension of nondegenerate simplices and where the differential reflects the simplicial structure of X . In particular, if we write $d = \sum_{i \geq 1} d_i$ where d_i increases the bracket length by $i - 1$, it follows that $d_1 : V \rightarrow V$ is the desuspension of the chain differential on the nondegenerate simplices and $d_2 : V \rightarrow V \otimes V$ corresponds to an approximation of the diagonal. If we now allow simplices in degree 0 and 1, then vertices of X

must correspond to MC elements of V . As asserted in [4, Proposition 7.8] there is a unique differential d in $\widehat{\mathbb{L}}(V)$ fulfilling this properties and $\mathfrak{L}(X) = (\widehat{\mathbb{L}}(V), d)$ is the model functor whose (unique) adjoint is necessarily the realization functor $\langle \cdot \rangle$.

Corollary 2.5 (Baues–Lemaire conjecture) *Let L be the minimal Quillen model of a simply connected complex of finite type X . Then the commutative differential graded algebra $\mathcal{C}^*(L)$ given by the Chevalley–Eilenberg cochain functor on L has the homotopy type of the Sullivan minimal model of X .*

Proof It is enough (and in fact equivalent) to check that the Sullivan realization of $\mathcal{C}^*(L)$ has the homotopy type of that of the Sullivan minimal model of X which is its rationalization $X_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Indeed,

$$\langle \mathcal{C}^*(L) \rangle_S \simeq \langle L \rangle \simeq \langle L \rangle_Q \simeq X_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

For the first equivalence one can use different arguments; a direct proof is in [5, Theorem 8.1]. Also one can consider the simplicial isomorphism $\langle \mathcal{C}^*(L) \rangle_S \cong \text{MC}_{\bullet}(L)$, which is classical and easy to prove (see the bibliographical notes of [4, Chapter 11]), and then take into account that $\langle L \rangle$ is a deformation retract of $\text{MC}_{\bullet}(L)$. The second equivalence is Theorem 0.1. \square

3 Extending the Baues–Lemaire conjecture

Recall from [4, Section 3.2] that the *minimal model* of a connected cdgl M is a connected cdgl of the form $(\widehat{\mathbb{L}}(V), d)$, in which d is decomposable, together with a quasi-isomorphism

$$(\widehat{\mathbb{L}}(V), d) \xrightarrow{\cong} M.$$

The *minimal model* of a connected simplicial set X is the minimal model of \mathfrak{L}_X^a where a is any of the 0-simplices of X regarded as a Maurer–Cartan element of \mathfrak{L}_X ; see [4, Section 8.4].

In this context, the Baues–Lemaire conjecture has already been extended to the connected case: if L is the minimal Lie model of a connected simplicial set of finite type X then [4, Theorem 10.8] guarantees that $\varinjlim_n \mathcal{C}^*(L/L^n)$ is a Sullivan model of X .

On the other hand, the generalization of rational homotopy theory to nonnilpotent spaces given by Pridham in [12], by means of the pro-category of nilpotent, finite type, differential graded Lie algebras, also admits a deep extension of the Baues–Lemaire conjecture [12, Corollary 4.41 and Remark 4.42].

Another way to interpret this conjecture in this extended scenario is via the category **edgl** of *complete enriched dgl's* (edgl henceforth); see [6, Section 12] for details. A connected dgl L is complete enriched if there is a family $\{I_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}}$ of ideals of L , where \mathcal{J} is well ordered and directed, satisfying

- (i) $\alpha \geq \beta$ if and only if $I_{\beta} \subset I_{\alpha}$;
- (ii) L/I_{α} is a finite type nilpotent dgl for each $\alpha \in \mathcal{J}$;
- (iii) $L = \varprojlim_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}} L/I_{\alpha}$.

Given an edgl L one can define the *enriched cochains* by

$$\mathcal{C}_e^*(L) = \varinjlim_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}} \mathcal{C}^*(L/I_\alpha).$$

By Theorem 4 of [6, Section 15] the enriched cochains functor establishes an equivalence between the homotopy categories of edgl's and connected commutative differential graded algebras. In particular, the Sullivan model of any connected simplicial set can be regarded as the enriched cochains of some edgl.

We remark that the categories **edgl** and **cdgl** are different in general, but if L is a dgl such that $L/[L, L]$ is of finite type, then L is a cdgl if and only if it is an edgl. In particular \mathfrak{L}_\bullet is a cosimplicial edgl and for each edgl L we may define its realization as the simplicial set

$$(12) \quad \langle L \rangle_e = \text{Hom}_{\text{edgl}}(\mathfrak{L}_\bullet, L).$$

By the same observation, if L is a cdgl such that $L/[L, L]$ is of finite type then $\langle L \rangle = \langle L \rangle_e$. However, in general, $\langle \cdot \rangle_e$ coincides with the Sullivan realization of the enriched cochains:

Proposition 3.1 *Let L be any edgl. Then $\langle \mathcal{C}_e^*(L) \rangle_S \simeq \langle L \rangle_e$.*

Proof Since the Sullivan realization functor is a contravariant right adjoint,

$$\langle \mathcal{C}_e^*(L) \rangle_S \simeq \varprojlim_{\alpha \in \mathcal{J}} \langle \mathcal{C}^*(L/I_\alpha) \rangle_S.$$

But, as each L/I_α is of finite type, the above observation tells us that $\langle \mathcal{C}^*(L/I_\alpha) \rangle_S \simeq \langle L/I_\alpha \rangle \simeq \langle L/I_\alpha \rangle_e$. Finally, by (12), $\langle \cdot \rangle_e$ commutes with limits and we conclude that $\langle \mathcal{C}_e^*(L) \rangle_S \simeq \langle L \rangle_e$. \square

Example 3.2 In the nonfinite type setting, the realization of a Sullivan model of a space which, as remarked above, is the enriched cochain functor of some edgl, may not coincide with the rationalization of the space. Or equivalently, with the realization of the (unenriched) Quillen model of the space. For instance, let $X = \bigvee_{i \geq 1} S_i^2$ be a countably infinite wedge of 2-spheres. Its Quillen model is the simply connected (and hence complete) dgl $L = (\mathbb{L}(V), 0)$ where V is a countably infinite-dimensional vector space concentrated in degree 1. Its realization $\langle L \rangle \simeq \langle L \rangle_Q$ is then homotopy equivalent to $\bigvee_{i \geq 1} (S_i^2)_\mathbb{Q}$.

On the other hand, let $\{v_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ be a basis of V , and denote $V(n) \subset V$ the vector space generated by the v_i for $i \geq n$. Then the family of ideals $\{I_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ of L , where $I_n = \bigcup_{j=0}^{n-1} \mathbb{L}^{\geq n-j}(V(j+1))$, defines an edgl $L' = \varprojlim_n L/I_n$ whose realization $\langle L' \rangle_e$, as remarked above, is weakly homotopy equivalent to the realization of the Sullivan minimal model of X . That is, $\varprojlim_n \bigvee_{i \leq n} (S_i^2)_\mathbb{Q}$.

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
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