

Topological Hochschild homology and cohomology of A_∞ ring spectra

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Let A be an A_∞ ring spectrum. We use the description from our preprint [1] of the cyclic bar and cobar construction to give a direct definition of topological Hochschild homology and cohomology of A using the Stasheff associahedra and another family of polyhedra called cyclohedra. This construction builds the maps making up the A_∞ structure into $\mathrm{THH}(A)$, and allows us to study how $\mathrm{THH}(A)$ varies over the moduli space of A_∞ structures on A .

As an example, we study how topological Hochschild cohomology of Morava K -theory varies over the moduli space of A_∞ structures and show that in the generic case, when a certain matrix describing the noncommutativity of the multiplication is invertible, topological Hochschild cohomology of 2-periodic Morava K -theory is the corresponding Morava E -theory. If the A_∞ structure is “more commutative”, topological Hochschild cohomology of Morava K -theory is some extension of Morava E -theory.

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1 Introduction

The main goal of this paper is to calculate topological Hochschild homology and cohomology of A_∞ ring spectra such as Morava K -theory. Because THH is sensitive to the A_∞ structure we need to study the set (or space) of A_∞ structures on a spectrum more closely. In particular, $\mathrm{THH}(A)$ is sensitive to whether or not the multiplication is commutative, which is not so surprising if we think of topological Hochschild cohomology of A as a version of the center of A . The Morava K -theory spectra are not even homotopy commutative at $p = 2$, and at odd primes there is something noncommutative about the A_p structure. Moreover, if we make Morava K -theory 2-periodic it has many different homotopy classes of homotopy associative multiplications, most of which are noncommutative and all of which can be extended to A_∞ structures.

Let us write $\mathrm{THH}(A)$ for either topological Hochschild homology or cohomology of A , while using $\mathrm{THH}^S(A)$ for topological Hochschild homology and $\mathrm{THH}_S(A)$ for topological Hochschild cohomology. While THH of an A_∞ ring spectrum A can

be defined in a standard way after replacing it with a weakly equivalent S -algebra \tilde{A} , it is hard to see how the A_∞ structure on A affects the S -algebra structure on \tilde{A} . Instead we will define $\mathrm{THH}(A)$ directly in terms of associahedra and cyclohedra, following our paper [1]. In this way, the maps making up the A_∞ structure on A play a direct role, instead of being hidden away in the construction of a strictly associative replacement of A .

Our construction has the added advantage that given an A_n structure on A , we can define spectra $\mathrm{sk}_{n-1} \mathrm{THH}^S(A)$ and $\mathrm{Tot}^{n-1} \mathrm{THH}_S(A)$. If the A_n structure can be extended to an A_∞ structure, $\mathrm{sk}_{n-1} \mathrm{THH}^S(A)$ coincides with the $(n-1)$ -skeleton of $\mathrm{THH}^S(A)$, but it is defined even if the A_n structure cannot be extended, and similarly for $\mathrm{Tot}^{n-1} \mathrm{THH}_S(A)$.

We will be especially interested in $\mathrm{THH}_R(R/I)$ and $\mathrm{THH}^R(R/I)$, where R is an even commutative S -algebra and $I = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$ is a regular ideal. In this case any homotopy associative multiplication on R/I can be extended to an A_∞ structure (Corollary 3.7) and we have spectral sequences

$$\begin{aligned} E_2^{*,*} &= R_*/I[q_1, \dots, q_m] \implies \pi_* \mathrm{THH}_R(R/I); \\ E_{*,*}^2 &= \Gamma_{R_*/I}[\bar{q}_1, \dots, \bar{q}_m] \implies \pi_* \mathrm{THH}^R(R/I). \end{aligned}$$

Here $\Gamma_{R_*/I}[\bar{q}_1, \dots, \bar{q}_m]$ denotes a divided power algebra, though topological Hochschild homology is not generally a ring spectrum, so this has to be interpreted additively only. Topological Hochschild cohomology on the other hand is a ring spectrum. By the Deligne conjecture (see for example [26]) topological Hochschild cohomology admits an action of an E_2 operad, and in particular $\mathrm{THH}_R(A)$ is a homotopy commutative ring spectrum. The first spectral sequence is a spectral sequence of commutative algebras, and it acts on the second spectral sequence in a natural way with $q_i \gamma_j(\bar{q}_i) = \gamma_{j-1}(\bar{q}_i)$, corresponding to the natural action $\mathrm{THH}_R(A) \wedge_R \mathrm{THH}^R(A) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}^R(A)$.

The above spectral sequences collapse, because they are concentrated in even total degree. But there are hidden extensions, and we can find these extensions by studying the A_∞ structure on R/I more closely. In the easiest case, when $I = (x)$, there is a hidden extension of height $n-1$ if the A_n structure is “noncommutative” in a sense we will make precise in Section 4. In general a careful analysis of the A_∞ structure gives all of the extensions, and shows that

$$\pi_* \mathrm{THH}_R(R/I) \cong R_*[[q_1, \dots, q_m]]/(x_1 - f_1, \dots, x_m - f_m)$$

for power series f_1, \dots, f_m which depend on the A_∞ structure on R/I . By varying the A_∞ structure the power series f_i change, and this shows how $\mathrm{THH}_R(R/I)$ varies over the moduli space of A_∞ structures on R/I .

Organization

In Section 2 we define topological Hochschild homology and cohomology using associahedra and cyclohedra following [1], and prove that our definition agrees with the standard definition whenever they overlap. In Section 3 we improve Robinson's obstruction theory [31] for endowing a spectrum with an A_∞ structure, and use our obstruction theory to prove that a large class of spectra can be given an A_∞ structure.

In Section 4 we define two notions of what it means for an A_n structure on a spectrum A to be "commutative". Let K_n be the n -th associahedron, and let W_n be the n -th cyclohedron. Then the A_n structure is defined in terms of maps $(K_m)_+ \wedge A^{(m)} \rightarrow A$ for $m \leq n$. We say that the A_n structure is *cyclic* if the n maps $(K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)} \rightarrow A$ obtained by first cyclically permuting the factors and then using the A_n structure are homotopic, in the sense that a certain map $(\partial W_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)} \rightarrow A$ which is given by the A_n structure on each of the n copies of K_n on ∂W_n can be extended to all of W_n . There is a dual notion, where instead of cyclically permuting the copies of A we use the maps $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mapsto (a_2, \dots, a_i, a_1, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n)$. The notion of a cyclic A_n structure plays a natural role in the study of topological Hochschild homology while the notion of a cocyclic A_n structure plays a corresponding role for topological Hochschild cohomology.

In Section 5 we connect the "commutativity" of the multiplication on A with $\mathrm{THH}(A)$, and do some sample calculations. Baker and Lazarev [8, Theorem 3.1] proved that

$$\mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/2) \simeq KU_2^\wedge,$$

and we are able to vastly generalize their result. For example, for an odd prime p , $\mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/p)$ is not constant over the moduli space of A_∞ structures on KU/p . For $p-1$ of the p possible homotopy classes of multiplications (A_2 structures) on KU/p we find that $\mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/p) \simeq KU_p^\wedge$, while $\mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/p)$ is a finite extension of KU_p^\wedge , ramified at p , on the rest of the moduli space. But the extension has degree at most $p-1$, so while $KU_p^\wedge \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/p)$ might be a ramified extension, it is always tamely ramified.

In the last section (Section 6), which is somewhat different from the rest of the paper, we compare THH of Morava K -theory over different ground rings. While the calculations before used the corresponding Morava E -theory or Johnson–Wilson spectrum as the ground ring, we are really interested in using the sphere spectrum as the ground ring. We prove that in this particular case the choice of ground ring does not matter, that in

fact the canonical maps

$$\mathrm{THH}_R(A) \longrightarrow \mathrm{THH}_S(A)$$

and

$$\mathrm{THH}^S(A) \longrightarrow \mathrm{THH}^R(A)$$

are weak equivalences.

Notation

Throughout the paper R will denote a commutative S -algebra as in Elmendorf, Kriz, Mandell and May [17], and all smash products and function spectra will be over R unless indicated otherwise. We will often assume that R is even, meaning that R_* is concentrated in even degrees. We let I be a regular ideal in R_* , generated by the regular sequence (x_1, \dots, x_m) , with $|x_i| = d_i$. For some applications we allow I to be infinitely generated. We let A be an R -module, often an A_n algebra for some $2 \leq n \leq \infty$, and we let M be another R -module, often an (A_n, A) -bimodule for some $2 \leq n \leq \infty$. We will often take $A = R/I$, an R -module with $A_* = R_*/I$.

We will be especially interested in writing the Morava K -theory spectra as quotients R/I for suitable R and I . To this end, let $\widehat{E(n)}$ denote the $K(n)$ -localization of the Johnson–Wilson spectrum $E(n)$. It has homotopy groups

$$\widehat{E(n)}_* \cong \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}, v_n, v_n^{-1}]_I^\wedge,$$

the I -completion of $E(n)_*$. Here $I = (p, v_1, \dots, v_{n-1})$, and $K(n) = \widehat{E(n)}/I$ has homotopy groups

$$K(n)_* \cong \mathbb{F}_p[v_n, v_n^{-1}],$$

which is a graded field with $|v_n| = 2(p^n - 1)$. It is known [32] that $\widehat{E(n)}$ is an E_∞ ring spectrum, or equivalently [17, Corollary II.3.6] a commutative S -algebra.

We will also consider a 2-periodic version of Morava K -theory. Let $E_n = E_{(k, \Gamma)}$ be the Morava E -theory spectrum associated to a formal group Γ of height n over a perfect field k of characteristic p . Then

$$(E_n)_* \cong \mathbb{W}k[[u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}]]\langle u, u^{-1} \rangle,$$

where $\mathbb{W}k$ denotes the Witt vectors on k (isomorphic to $k[[u_0]]$ as a set). Here $|u_i| = 0$, and we take $|u| = 2$ rather than -2 as some authors do. Thus u corresponds to the Bott element in the complex K -theory spectrum, rather than its inverse. It is known (see Goerss and Hopkins [20]) that E_n is an E_∞ ring spectrum, or equivalently a commutative S -algebra. We let $I = (p, u_1, \dots, u_{n-1})$ and $K_n = E_n/I$. Thus

$$(K_n)_* \cong k\langle u, u^{-1} \rangle.$$

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2 THH of A_∞ ring spectra

We first recall some things from [1]. Let $\mathbf{\Delta}C$ be Connes’ category of cyclic sets, and recall the construction in [1, Definition 3.1] of the category $\mathbf{\Delta}C_{\mathcal{K}}$, which is a version of the category of cyclic sets which is enriched over Top , the category of (compactly generated, weak Hausdorff) topological spaces. Here \mathcal{K} denotes the associahedra operad (by operad we really mean non- Σ operad), with $\mathcal{K}(\{1, 2, \dots, n\}) = K_n \cong D^{n-2}$, and each Hom space in $\mathbf{\Delta}C_{\mathcal{K}}$ is a disjoint union of products of associahedra. Let ${}^0\mathbf{\Delta}C$ be the category of based cyclic sets and basepoint-preserving maps, which is equivalent to the simplicial indexing category $\mathbf{\Delta}^{op}$ [1, Lemma 3.3], and let ${}^0\mathbf{\Delta}C_{\mathcal{K}}$ be the corresponding enriched category.

Let \mathcal{W} be the collection of cyclohedra, with $\mathcal{W}(\{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}) = W_n \cong D^{n-1}$. Here we think of $\{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$ as a cyclically ordered set, ie, an object in $\mathbf{\Delta}C$. The cyclohedra \mathcal{W} assemble to a functor $\mathbf{\Delta}C_{\mathcal{K}}^{op} \rightarrow Top$, though we will only need that \mathcal{W} is a functor ${}^0\mathbf{\Delta}C_{\mathcal{K}}^{op} \rightarrow Top$ for defining THH.

Let R be a commutative S -algebra, and let \mathcal{M}_R be the category of R -modules as in [17]. Most of our spectra will be R -modules, and we write \wedge for \wedge_R . Suppose that $A \in \mathcal{M}_R$ is an A_∞ ring spectrum, by which we mean an algebra over the operad \mathcal{K} . Thus A comes with maps

$$\phi_n: (K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)} \rightarrow A$$

for $n \geq 0$ making certain diagrams commute. Also suppose that M is an A -bimodule, a.k.a. an (A_∞, A) -bimodule. By that we mean that there are maps

$$\xi_{n,i}: (K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(i-1)} \wedge M \wedge A^{(n-i)} \rightarrow M$$

for $n \geq 1$ and $1 \leq i \leq n$ making similar diagrams commute. Here, and throughout the paper, $A^{(j)}$ denotes the j -fold smash product of A with itself.

In this situation we can define a functor $B^{cy}(A; M): {}^0\mathbf{\Delta}C_{\mathcal{K}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_R$ by

$$B^{cy}(A; M)(\{0, 1, \dots, n\}) = M \wedge A^{(n)},$$

and a functor $C^{\text{cy}}(A; M): {}^0\Delta C_{\mathcal{K}}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_R$ by

$$C^{\text{cy}}(A; M)(\{0, 1, \dots, n\}) = F_R(A^{(n)}, M).$$

Definition 2.1 Let A be an A_∞ ring spectrum and let M be an A -bimodule, with A and M cofibrant (q -cofibrant in the terminology of [17]) in \mathcal{M}_R . Topological Hochschild homology of A with coefficients in M is the spectrum

$$\text{THH}^R(A) = \mathcal{W} \otimes_{0\Delta C_{\mathcal{K}}} B^{\text{cy}}(A; M)$$

while topological Hochschild cohomology of A with coefficients in M is the spectrum

$$\text{THH}_R(A) = \text{Hom}_{0\Delta C_{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathcal{W}, C^{\text{cy}}(A; M)).$$

Here $-\otimes_{0\Delta C_{\mathcal{K}}}-$ and $\text{Hom}_{0\Delta C_{\mathcal{K}}}(-, -)$ are defined as a suitable coequalizer and equalizer; see [1, Definition 3.7].

Remark 2.2 If $A = M$ then $B^{\text{cy}}(A; A)$ can be extended to a functor from $\Delta C_{\mathcal{K}}$ to \mathcal{M}_R . Because \mathcal{W} is a functor $\Delta C_{\mathcal{K}}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Top}$, one can show that $\text{THH}^R(A)$ has an action of S^1 , in much the same way as in the classical situation. We omit the details, since we will not need the S^1 -action.

To avoid overusing the word cofibrant, we will assume that all our module spectra are cofibrant in \mathcal{M}_R .

If we have a map $M \rightarrow M'$ of A -bimodules, then we get maps $\text{THH}^R(A; M) \rightarrow \text{THH}^R(A; M')$ and $\text{THH}_R(A; M) \rightarrow \text{THH}_R(A; M')$. If we have a map $A \rightarrow A'$ of A_∞ ring spectra and M' is an A' -bimodule, we get maps $\text{THH}^R(A; M') \rightarrow \text{THH}^R(A'; M')$ and $\text{THH}_R(A'; M') \rightarrow \text{THH}_R(A; M')$.

Proposition 2.3 *If A is strictly associative, our definition of $\text{THH}^R(A; M)$ agrees (in \mathcal{M}_R) with the definition of $\text{thh}^R(A; M)$ given in [17, IX.2]. (They only define $\text{THH}_R(A; M)$ in the derived category.) Moreover, our definition is homotopy invariant in the following sense: If $(A, M) \rightarrow (A', M')$ is a map of A_∞ ring spectra and bimodules such that $A \rightarrow A'$ and $M \rightarrow M'$ are weak equivalences, then we have weak equivalences*

$$\text{THH}^R(A; M) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{THH}^R(A; M') \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{THH}^R(A', M')$$

and
$$\text{THH}_R(A; M) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{THH}_R(A; M') \xleftarrow{\cong} \text{THH}_R(A'; M').$$

Proof The first claim follows in the same way as [1, Proposition 4.13], and the homotopy invariance follows from the theory of enriched Reedy categories developed in [2]. In the classical situation, $B^{\text{cy}}(A; M)$ is Reedy cofibrant, and by [2, Observation 6.3] the same is true in our case. Thus the homotopy invariance of $\text{THH}^R(A; M)$ follows from [2, Corollary 7.2]. The homotopy invariance of $\text{THH}_R(A; M)$ is similar, using that $C^{\text{cy}}(A; M)$ is Reedy fibrant. \square

For ease of reference, we recall the standard spectral sequences used to calculate the homotopy or homology groups of THH.

Proposition 2.4 [17, chapter IX] *There are spectral sequences*

$$(2-1) \quad E_{s,t}^2 = \text{Tor}_{s,t}^{\pi_*(A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}})}(A_*, M_*) \implies \pi_{s+t} \text{THH}^R(A; M),$$

$$(2-2) \quad E_2^{s,t} = \text{Ext}_{\pi_*(A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}})}^{s,t}(A_*, M_*) \implies \pi_{t-s} \text{THH}_R(A; M).$$

If E is a commutative R -algebra, or if $E_*(A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}})$ is flat over $\pi_*(A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}})$, there are spectral sequences

$$E_{s,t}^2 = \text{Tor}_{s,t}^{E_*(A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}})}(E_*^R A, E_*^R M) \implies E_{s+t} \text{THH}^R(A; M),$$

$$E_2^{s,t} = \text{Ext}_{E_*(A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}})}^{s,t}(E_*^R A, E_*^R M) \implies E_{t-s} \text{THH}_R(A; M).$$

Here $E_*^R X$ means $\pi_*(E \wedge_R X)$.

Under reasonable finiteness conditions on each group these spectral sequences converge strongly [10, Theorems 6.1 and 7.1].

The spectral sequence

$$E_{*,*}^2 = \text{Tor}_{*,*}^{H_*(A \wedge_S A^{\text{op}}; \mathbb{F}_p)}(H_*(A; \mathbb{F}_p); H_*(M; \mathbb{F}_p)) \implies H_*(\text{THH}^S(A; M); \mathbb{F}_p)$$

is called the Bökstedt spectral sequence, after Marcel Bökstedt who first defined topological Hochschild homology [12; 13].

Topological Hochschild cohomology acts on topological Hochschild homology via maps

$$\text{THH}_R(A) \wedge_R \text{THH}^R(A; M) \longrightarrow \text{THH}^R(A; M).$$

This is clear from the definition of $\text{THH}_R(A)$ and $\text{THH}^R(A; M)$ as the derived spectra $F_{A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}}}(A, A)$ and $M \wedge_{A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}}} A$ from [17, IX.1]. It is also clear that the natural action

$$E_2^{s,t}(A) \otimes_{R_*} E_{p,q}^2(A; M) \longrightarrow E_{p-s, q+t}^2(A; M)$$

given by the action of Ext on Tor converges to the action of $\pi_* \text{THH}_R(A)$ on $\pi_* \text{THH}^R(A; M)$.

If A is only an A_n ring spectrum and M is an (A_n, A) -bimodule, meaning that we have coherent maps $(K_m)_+ \wedge A^{(i-1)} \wedge M \wedge A^{(m-i)} \rightarrow M$ for $m \leq n$ and $1 \leq i \leq m$, we get a functor, which we will still denote by $B^{\text{cy}}(A; M)$, from ${}^0\Delta_{C_{\mathcal{K}_n}}$ to \mathcal{M}_R . Here \mathcal{K}_n is the operad generated by K_m for $m \leq n$. We can then consider the functor $\mathcal{W}_n: \Delta_{C_{\mathcal{K}_n}}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Top}$ generated by W_m for $m \leq n$ and define spectra

$$\text{sk}_{n-1} \text{THH}^R(A; M) = \mathcal{W}_n \otimes_{{}^0\Delta_{C_{\mathcal{K}_n}}} B^{\text{cy}}(A; M)$$

and
$$\text{Tot}^{n-1} \text{THH}_R(A) = \text{Hom}_{{}^0\Delta_{C_{\mathcal{K}_n}}}(\mathcal{W}_n, C^{\text{cy}}(A; M)).$$

If the A_n structure on A can be extended to an A_∞ structure, and the (A_n, A) -bimodule structure on M can be extended to an (A_∞, A) -bimodule structure, then these constructions coincide with the constructions obtained from the skeletal and total spectrum filtrations.

3 A_∞ obstruction theory

In this section we set up an obstruction theory for endowing a spectrum A with an A_∞ structure. There are basically two ways to do this, both reducing to topological Hochschild cohomology calculations. One way, which only works for connective spectra, is to build an A_∞ structure by induction on the Postnikov sections $P_m A$ [15]. The other, which we will use here, is to proceed by induction on the A_n structure.

The original reference for this is [31], but Robinson implicitly assumes that the multiplication on A is homotopy commutative, an assumption we would very much like to get rid of. Other works on the subject, such as Goerss [19], also assume that the multiplication is homotopy commutative.

The results in this section strengthen several results already in the literature. For example, Corollary 3.2 strengthens Proposition 3.1(1) of Strickland [34], which says that for R even commutative and x a nonzero divisor, any multiplication on R/x is homotopy associative, to saying that any multiplication on R/x can be extended to an A_∞ structure. Corollary 3.7 strengthens various results in Lazarev [24] and Baker and Jeanerret [6] about the associativity of MU/I for certain regular ideals to all regular ideals.

The most important change from Robinson [31] is that instead of $\pi_* A \wedge A$ we consider $\pi_* A \wedge A^{\text{op}}$. The result is that the obstructions lie in the (-3) -stem of the potential spectral sequence converging to $\pi_* \text{THH}_S(A)$, in a sense we will make more precise below.

The obstruction theory works just as well in the category \mathcal{M}_R for a commutative S -algebra R , in which case we are looking for A_∞ R -algebra structures on A . As

an example of the power of this obstruction theory, we prove that if R is even and I is a regular ideal in R_* , R/I can always be given an A_∞ R -algebra structure.

Suppose that we have an A_{n-1} structure on a spectrum A and we want to extend it to an A_n structure. Then we need a map

$$(K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)} \rightarrow A$$

which is compatible with the A_{n-1} structure. Because all the faces of K_n are products of associahedra of lower dimension, the map $(K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)} \rightarrow A$ is determined on $(\partial K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)}$. If we choose a basepoint in ∂K_n , the fiber of $(\partial K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)} \rightarrow (K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)}$ is equivalent to $\partial K_n \wedge A^{(n)} \simeq \Sigma^{n-3} A^{(n)}$. Thus the obstruction to extending the given A_{n-1} structure to an A_n structure lies in

$$[\Sigma^{n-3} A^{(n)}, A] = A^{3-n}(A^{(n)}).$$

The unitality condition on the A_n structure also fixes the map on $(K_n)_+ \wedge s_j A^{(n-1)}$ for $0 \leq j \leq n-1$, where $s_j: A^{(n-1)} \rightarrow A^{(n)}$ is given by the unit $R \rightarrow A$ on the appropriate factor. (This does not quite make sense; what we mean is that the appropriate diagram is required to commute.) If we define \bar{A} as the cofiber of the unit map $R \rightarrow A$, we can then say that the obstruction lies in

$$[\Sigma^{n-3} \bar{A}^{(n)}, A] = A^{3-n}(\bar{A}^{(n)}).$$

We also note that if the set of homotopy classes of A_n structures on A with a fixed A_{n-1} structure is nonempty, it is isomorphic to $A^{2-n}(\bar{A}^{(n)})$ as a set. This set has no group structure, but we can say that it is an $A^{2-n}(\bar{A}^{(n)})$ -torsor.

We define a bigraded group $E_1^{*,*}$ by

$$E_1^{s,t} = A^{-t}(A^{(s)}).$$

To take the unitality condition into account we also define

$$\bar{E}_1^{s,t} = A^{-t}(\bar{A}^{(s)}).$$

Thus the obstruction to extending a given A_{n-1} structure to an A_n structure lies in $\bar{E}_1^{n,n-3}$.

Note that we do not need the existence of a homotopy associative multiplication on A , which is the data Robinson starts with in [31], to define $\bar{E}_1^{*,*}$. We get the following:

Theorem 3.1 *Given an A_{n-1} structure on A , $n \geq 2$, the obstruction to the existence of an A_n structure extending the given A_{n-1} structure lies in $\bar{E}_1^{n,n-3}$.*

Proof This is clear from the above discussion when $n \geq 3$, we give a separate argument for $n = 2$.

There is a cofiber sequence $\Sigma^{-1}\bar{A} \wedge \bar{A} \rightarrow A \vee A \rightarrow A \wedge A$. Consider the fold map $A \vee A \rightarrow A$. It can be extended to a map $A \wedge A \rightarrow A$ if and only if the composite $\Sigma^{-1}\bar{A} \wedge \bar{A} \rightarrow A \vee A \rightarrow A$ is null, so the obstruction lies in $[\Sigma^{-1}\bar{A} \wedge \bar{A}, A] = \bar{E}_1^{2,-1}$. If the fold map can be extended to $A \wedge A$, it will automatically be unital, so it is an A_2 structure. \square

Let R be an even commutative S -algebra. Because R is not a cell R -module, we use the sphere R -modules S_R^n to make cell R -modules, as in [17, III.2]. Given $x \in \pi_d R$, we pick a representative $x: S_R^d \rightarrow S_R^0$ and define R/x as the cofiber

$$S_R^d \xrightarrow{x} S_R^0 \rightarrow R/x.$$

This defines R/x up to noncanonical isomorphism.

Corollary 3.2 *Let R be an even commutative S -algebra, and let $x \in \pi_d R$ be a nonzero divisor. Then any A_{n-1} structure on $A = R/x$ can be extended to an A_n structure, for any $n \geq 2$. In particular, the set of A_∞ structures on A is nonempty.*

Proof In this case $\overline{R/x} \cong \Sigma^{d+1} R$. Thus

$$\bar{E}_1^{s,t} = R^{-t}((\Sigma^{d+1} R)^{(s)}) \cong R^{-t}(\Sigma^{s(d+1)} R) \cong \pi_{s(d+1)+t} R,$$

and the obstruction lies in $\bar{E}_1^{n,n-3} = \pi_{n(d+1)+n-3} R$, which is zero because R (and d) is even. \square

In particular, this settles [8, Conjecture 2.16], where Baker and Lazarev conjecture that any homotopy associative multiplication on R/x can be extended to an A_∞ multiplication.

Example 3.3 As an example of how R/x fails to be A_∞ when R is not even, let us consider the case $R = S$ and $x = p$, so $S/p = M_p$ is the mod p Moore spectrum. In this case the obstruction to an A_n structure lies in $\pi_{2n-3} M_p$, which is zero for $n < p$, but $\pi_{2p-3} M_p \cong \mathbb{Z}/p$ is generated by $S^{2p-3} \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} S^0 \rightarrow M_p$.

The obstruction is in fact nonzero. One way to show this is to consider the map $M_p \rightarrow H\mathbb{Z}/p$. If M_p is A_p , then this is a map of A_p ring spectra, and the induced map $H_*(M_p, \mathbb{Z}/p) \rightarrow H_*(H\mathbb{Z}/p; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ commutes with p -fold Massey products. But there is a p -fold Massey product $\langle \bar{\tau}_i, \dots, \bar{\tau}_i \rangle = -\bar{\xi}_{i+1}$ in $H_*(H\mathbb{Z}/p; \mathbb{Z}/p) =$

A_* defined with no indeterminacy,¹ and in particular the image of the generator $a \in H_1(M_p; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ supports a nonzero p -fold Massey product while a clearly does not.

Now suppose that A comes with an A_3 structure, ie, a unital map $\phi_2: A \wedge A \rightarrow A$ and a homotopy ϕ_3 from $\phi_2(\phi_2 \wedge 1)$ to $\phi_2(1 \wedge \phi_2)$. Then there are $s + 2$ maps $A^t(A^{(s)}) \rightarrow A^t(A^{(s+1)})$, which we denote by d^i for $0 \leq i \leq s + 1$. Here d^0 sends $f: A^{(s)} \rightarrow A$ to

$$A^{(s+1)} \xrightarrow{1 \wedge f} A^{(2)} \xrightarrow{\phi_2} A,$$

d^i sends f to

$$A^{(s+1)} \xrightarrow{1^{i-1} \wedge \phi_2 \wedge 1^{s-i}} A^{(s)} \xrightarrow{f} A$$

for $1 \leq i \leq s$ and d^{s+1} sends f to

$$A^{(s+1)} \xrightarrow{f \wedge 1} A^{(2)} \xrightarrow{\phi_2} A.$$

Adding the obvious codegeneracy maps, this structure makes $E_1^{*,*}$ into a graded cosimplicial group. Note that we could not do this with only an A_2 structure, because homotopy associativity is needed to make sure the cosimplicial identities hold.

With this construction, $\bar{E}_1^{*,*}$ is the associated normalized cochain complex, with differential $d = \sum (-1)^i d^i$. We let $E_2^{*,*}$ be the homology of $(\bar{E}_1^{*,*}, d)$. The existence of an A_3 structure is also needed to make sure $d^2 = 0$.

Lemma 3.4 *Suppose we have an A_{n-1} structure on A , $n \geq 4$. Let c_n be the obstruction to the existence of an A_n structure extending the given A_{n-1} structure. Then $d(c_n) = 0$.*

Proof The obstruction c_n is a map $\partial K_n \wedge A^{(n)} \rightarrow A$, so we think of c_n as the boundary of K_n . In this way we can think of $d^i(c_n)$ as the boundary of one of the copies of K_n on ∂K_{n+1} , which is a codimension 2 subcomplex of K_{n+1} , and we can consider $d(c_n)$ as a formal sum of codimension 2 subcomplexes of K_{n+1} . The faces that lie in the intersection of two copies of K_n sum to zero, while the rest are null because we can fill the copies of $K_i \times K_{n-i+2}$ on ∂K_{n+1} for $3 \leq i \leq n - 1$. \square

¹We have not found this statement in the literature, but the proof is easy. By Kochman [22, Corollary 20], the p -fold Massey product on a class x in dimension $2n - 1$ is given by $-\beta Q^n(x)$, and by Steinberger’s calculations [14, Theorem III.2.3] this gives the result.

If we change the A_{n-1} structure by f , the obstruction to an A_n structure changes by df . Thus we get the following:

Theorem 3.5 (Compare [31, Theorem 1.11].) *Suppose we have an A_{n-1} structure on A , $n \geq 4$. The obstruction to the existence of an A_n structure on A , while allowing the A_{n-1} structure to vary but fixing the A_{n-2} structure lies in $E_2^{n,n-3}$.*

Under very reasonable conditions on A , for example if $\pi_* A \wedge_R A$ is projective over A_* , we can identify $E_2^{*,*}$ with $\text{Ext}_{\pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}}}^{*,*}(A_*, A_*)$. Now we are in a position to prove that any homotopy associative multiplication on $A = R/I$, where R is even and I is a regular ideal, can be extended to an A_∞ structure. Here R/I is defined as follows. Let $I = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$, where (x_1, x_2, \dots) is a regular sequence. Then R/I is the (possibly infinite) smash product $R/x_1 \wedge_R R/x_2 \wedge_R \dots$. It is clear [17, Corollary V.2.10] that R/I does not depend on the choice of regular sequence generating I . First we need to know the structure of $\pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}}$. Let d_i be the degree of x_i .

Proposition 3.6 *Given any homotopy associative multiplication on $A = R/I$ with R even and $I = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$ a regular ideal, $\pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}}$ is given by*

$$\pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}} = \Lambda_{A_*}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots)$$

as a ring. Here $|\alpha_i| = d_i + 1$.

Proof This is well known; see Baker and Jeanerret [6] and Lazarev [24]. The proofs in [6] and [24] both use that $\pi_* F_R(A, A)$ is a (completed) exterior algebra together with a Kronecker pairing. Here we present a different proof:

There is a multiplicative Künneth spectral sequence (see Baker and Lazarev [7])

$$E_{*,*}^2 = \text{Tor}_{*,*}^{R_*}(A_*, A_*^{\text{op}}) \implies \pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}}.$$

By using a Koszul resolution of $A_* = R_*/I$ it is clear that $E_{*,*}^2 = \Lambda_{A_*}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots)$ with α_i in bidegree $(1, d_i)$. The spectral sequence collapses, so all we have to do is to show that there are no multiplicative extensions. Because α_i^2 is well defined up to lower filtration and $E_{1,*}^2$ is concentrated in odd total degree, it follows that $\alpha_i^2 \in A_* \otimes_{R_*} A_*^{\text{op}} \cong A_*$ in $\pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}} = A_*^R A^{\text{op}}$. Now there are several ways to show that $\alpha_i^2 = 0$. If we denote the map $A_*^R A^{\text{op}} \rightarrow A_*$ by ϵ , it is enough to show that $\epsilon(\alpha^2) = 0$ since ϵ gives an isomorphism from filtration 0 in the spectral sequence to A_* . For example, we can use that A is an $A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}}$ -module and study the two maps $A_*^R A^{\text{op}} \otimes A_*^R A^{\text{op}} \otimes A_* \rightarrow A_*$. One sends $\alpha_i \otimes \alpha_i \otimes 1$ to $\epsilon(\alpha_i^2)$, the other one sends it to 0. □

An extension of the argument in the proof shows that there cannot even be any Massey products in $\pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}}$, by comparing brackets formed in $(A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}})^{(n)}$ and $(A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}})^{(n-1)} \wedge A$. The above result is *not* true for $A \wedge_R A$, in which case α_i might very well square to something nonzero. This happens eg for $A = K(n)$ and $R = \widehat{E}(n)$ at $p = 2$; see Nassau [27].

Corollary 3.7 *Suppose $A = R/I$ with R even and I regular has an A_{n-1} structure, $n \geq 4$. Then A has an A_n structure with the same underlying A_{n-2} structure. In particular, any homotopy associative multiplication on $A = R/I$ can be extended to an A_∞ structure.*

Proof Using Theorem 3.5, the obstructions lie in $\text{Ext}_{\pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}}}^{n, n-3}(A_*, A_*)$. In particular the obstructions are in odd total degree. But by Proposition 3.6, $\pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}} \cong \Lambda_{A_*}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots)$ with $|\alpha_i| = |d_i| + 1$, so Ext over it is a polynomial algebra

$$(3-1) \quad \text{Ext}_{\pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}}}^{*,*}(A_*, A_*) \cong A_*[q_1, q_2, \dots]$$

with $|q_i| = (1, -d_i - 1)$. Thus $\text{Ext}_{\pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}}}^{*,*}(A_*, A_*)$ is concentrated in even total degree, and there can be no obstructions. \square

Equation (3-1) in the above proof also gives the E_2 -term of the canonical spectral sequence calculating $\pi_* \text{THH}_R(R/I)$. A similar calculation gives the E^2 -term of the spectral sequence calculating $\pi_* \text{THH}^R(R/I)$ as a divided power algebra, as in Equations (5-1) and (5-2).

Remark 3.8 It might seem like Corollary 3.7 follows from Corollary 3.2, because an A_∞ structure on each R/x_i gives an A_∞ structure on R/I , but there are multiplications on R/I which do not come from smashing together multiplications on each R/x_i , so this is a stronger result.

There might also be A_2 structures on R/I which do not extend to A_3 , although any A_2 structure obtained by smashing together A_2 structures on each R/x_i will certainly be homotopy associative.

We will need a more precise classification of the A_2 structures on R/I which can be extended to A_3 , and hence to A_∞ . Recall [34, Proposition 4.15] that $A_R^* A$ is a (completed) exterior algebra

$$A_R^* A \cong \widehat{\Lambda}_{A_*}(Q_1, Q_2, \dots),$$

where Q_i is obtained from the composite $R/x_i \xrightarrow{\beta_i} \Sigma^{d_i+1} R \rightarrow \Sigma^{d_i+1} R/x_i$ and has degree $-d_i - 1$.

Theorem 3.9 Fix a homotopy associative multiplication ϕ^0 on $A = R/I$. Given any other homotopy associative multiplication ϕ on A , it can be written uniquely as

$$\phi = \phi^0 \prod_{i,j} (1 \wedge 1 + v_{ij} Q_i \wedge Q_j)$$

for some $v_{ij} \in \pi_{d_i+d_j+2}A$, where the product denotes composition (which can be taken in any order, because all the factors are even). Conversely, any ϕ that can be written in this form is homotopy associative.

Proof Associativity is some kind of cocycle condition, and one could imagine a simple proof based on this. However, the relevant maps $A^0(A \wedge A) \rightarrow A^0(A \wedge A \wedge A)$ are not linear, and this complicates things.

We use the Künneth isomorphism

$$A^*A \cong \text{Hom}_{A_*}(A_*A, A_*)$$

and similar formulas for $A^*(A^{(2)})$ and $A^*(A^{(3)})$. These isomorphisms depend on a choice of multiplication, and we will use ϕ^0 for each of them. For example, the map $A^*A \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{A_*}(A_*A, A_*)$ is given by sending

$$A \xrightarrow{f} A \quad \text{to} \quad A_*A \xrightarrow{A_*f} A_*A \xrightarrow{\phi^0} A_*.$$

Let $\epsilon: A_*A \rightarrow A_*$ be the map induced by ϕ^0 . To check if ϕ is associative, it is enough to check whether or not the diagram

$$(3-2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A_*A \otimes_{A_*} A_*A \otimes_{A_*} A_*A & \xrightarrow{\phi \wedge 1} & A_*A \otimes_{A_*} A_*A \\ \downarrow 1 \wedge \phi & & \downarrow \phi \\ A_*A \otimes_{A_*} A_*A & \xrightarrow{\phi} & A_*A \xrightarrow{\epsilon} A_* \\ & & \downarrow \epsilon \end{array}$$

commutes.

Recall that $A^*A \cong \Lambda_{A_*}(Q_1, \dots, Q_n)$ and that $A_*A \cong \Lambda_{A_*}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, at least additively. Under the Künneth isomorphism Q_i corresponds to the map sending α_i to 1.

Now suppose that ϕ is some unital product on A . We can write

$$\phi = \phi^0 \prod_{I,J} (1 \wedge 1 + v_{IJ} Q_I \wedge Q_J),$$

where I and J run over indexes $I = (i_1, \dots, i_r)$ and $J = (j_1, \dots, j_s)$, and where $Q_I = Q_{i_1} \cdots Q_{i_r}$ and $Q_J = Q_{j_1} \cdots Q_{j_s}$. Let $|I|$ denote the number of indices in I . By unitality we have $|I| > 0$ and $|J| > 0$, and because A_* is even $|I| + |J|$ has to be even.

If $\phi = \phi^0(1 \wedge 1 + v_{ij} Q_i \wedge Q_j)$, then we can calculate $\phi(\phi \wedge 1)$ and $\phi(1 \wedge \phi)$ using diagram (3-2). For example, $\phi(\phi \wedge 1)$ and $\phi(1 \wedge \phi)$ both send $\alpha_i \otimes \alpha_j \otimes 1$ to v_{ij} , as we see by following diagram (3-2) around both ways. Similarly, they send $\alpha_i \otimes 1 \otimes \alpha_j$ and $1 \otimes \alpha_i \otimes \alpha_j$ to v_{ij} , and they send $\alpha_i \otimes \alpha_i \alpha_j \otimes \alpha_j$ to $-v_{ij}^2$. Those are all the relevant terms, and shows that

$$(3-3) \quad \phi(1 \wedge \phi) = \phi(\phi \wedge 1) = \phi^0(\phi^0 \wedge 1) \circ (v_{ij}(Q_i \wedge Q_j \wedge 1 + Q_i \wedge 1 \wedge Q_j + 1 \wedge Q_i \wedge Q_j) - v_{ij} Q_i \wedge Q_{ij} \wedge Q_j).$$

This shows that any ϕ as in the theorem is associative.

To show that none of the other products are associative, it is enough to show that

$$\phi = \phi^0(1 \wedge 1 + v_{IJ} Q_I \wedge Q_J)$$

is not associative for any I, J with $|I| + |J| > 2$. For example, if

$$\phi = \phi^0(1 \wedge 1 + v Q_{ij} \wedge Q_{kl})$$

then $\phi(1 \wedge \phi)$ sends $\alpha_i \alpha_j \otimes \alpha_k \otimes \alpha_l$ to v but $\phi(\phi \wedge 1)$ sends it to zero. □

Remark 3.10 Alternatively, we can say that given a homotopy associative multiplication ϕ on A , it can be written as

$$\phi = \phi^0 \prod_{i \neq j} (1 \wedge 1 + v_{ij} Q_i \wedge Q_j)$$

for a unique ϕ^0 which is obtained by smashing together multiplications on each R/x_i .

By allowing the A_{n-1} structure but fixing the A_{n-2} structure, we have seen that the obstruction c_n to an A_n structure lies in $E_2^{n, n-3}$. In fact, we can do even better. By allowing the A_{n-i} structure to vary for $1 \leq i \leq r-1$, the obstruction to the existence of an A_n structure actually lies in $E_r^{n, n-3}$, provided that $n \geq 2r$.

The reason for this restriction on n and r is the following. The definition of $d_{r-1}(c_n)$ uses the A_i structure for $i \leq r$, and if we change the A_r structure, we change the definition of $d_{r-1}: E_{r-1}^{n, n-3} \rightarrow E_{r-1}^{n+r-1, n+r-3}$. This nonlinear behavior prevents d_{r-1} from squaring to zero, so to define $E_r^{*,*}$ we have to fix the A_r structure.

Theorem 3.11 *Suppose $n \geq 2r$. Then the obstruction to an A_n structure on A , while allowing the A_{n-r+1} through A_{n-1} structure to vary but fixing the A_{n-r} structure, lies in $E_r^{n,n-3}$.*

Proof With $n \geq 2r$, this works just like Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.5, except the definition of d_i for $i \geq 2$ is slightly more complicated. Let c_n be the obstruction to an A_n structure. Then, if $f \in E_2^{n-2,n-4}$, $d_2(f)$ changes the obstruction by a sum of two terms. First, the obstruction problem for the A_{n-1} structure changes, so the obstruction changes on the faces of K_n of the form K_{n-1} . Second, the obstruction changes on the faces of K_n of the form $K_3 \times K_{n-2}$ because the map depends directly on the A_{n-2} structure on those faces. The general case is similar.

Proving that $d_i(c_n) = 0$ for $i \geq 2$ is also a bit more complicated. We have already seen that $d_1(c_n) = 0$. If we think of this as a map from a subcomplex of K_{n+1} , we can extend this to all of ∂K_{n+1} without changing the map on faces of the form $K_i \times K_{n+2-i}$ for $3 \leq i \leq n-1$. This gives us a map from ∂K_{n+1} . Now $d_2(c_n)$ is given by a sum of two terms. First, it changes on the codimension 2 faces of K_{n+2} of the form ∂K_{n+1} given by d_1 of the map from ∂K_{n+1} we just found. Second, it changes on the faces of the form $K_3 \times \partial K_n$.

Now some parts cancel, and the rest are null because we can fill $K_i \times K_{n+3-i}$ for $4 \leq i \leq n-1$. The general case is similar. \square

It is also possible to set up an obstruction theory for extending a map $f: A \rightarrow B$ between A_∞ ring spectra to an A_∞ map. We give a brief outline of one way to do this. We need to specify what we mean by an A_∞ map. Requiring the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)} & \longrightarrow & (K_n)_+ \wedge B^{(n)} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \longrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

to commute on the nose is too restrictive.

Instead we should require, for example, that there is a homotopy between the two ways of going from $A \wedge A$ to B , and then higher homotopies between all the ways of going from $A^{(n)}$ to B . This is encoded in what is sometimes called a colored operad, or a many-sorted operad, or a multicategory [25]. The idea goes back to Boardman and Vogt [11], who considered colored PROPs. In this case we want a multicategory $\mathcal{K}_{0 \rightarrow 1}$ with two objects satisfying the following conditions. First of all, each space where all the source objects and the target object agree gives an associahedron, ie, $\mathcal{K}_{0 \rightarrow 1}(\epsilon, \dots, \epsilon; \epsilon) = K_n$ for $\epsilon = 0, 1$. Second of all, $\mathcal{K}_{0 \rightarrow 1}(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n; 0)$ is empty if

some $\epsilon_i = 1$. And finally, $\mathcal{K}_{0 \rightarrow 1}(0, 0; 1) = I$ is an interval and each $\mathcal{K}_{0 \rightarrow 1}(0, \dots, 0; 1)$ is contractible.

An algebra over $\mathcal{K}_{0 \rightarrow 1}$ is precisely a pair of A_∞ algebras and an A_∞ map between them. It is a little bit harder to describe the spaces in $\mathcal{K}_{0 \rightarrow 1}$, but it is true that $\mathcal{K}_{0 \rightarrow 1}(0, \dots, 0; 1)$ (with n inputs) is homeomorphic to D^{n-1} . Then the usual obstruction theory argument shows that the obstruction to extending an A_{n-1} map from A to B to an A_n map lies in

$$[\Sigma^{n-2} A^{(n)}, B] \cong B^{2-n}(A^{(n)}).$$

Unitality implies that we can replace A with \bar{A} .

We end the section by looking at how to endow an R -module M with an A -bimodule structure, given an A_∞ structure on A . Given an (A_{n-1}, A) -bimodule structure on M , we have to find maps

$$\xi_{n,i}: (K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(i-1)} \wedge M \wedge A^{(n-i)} \longrightarrow M$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Each $\xi_{n,i}$ is determined by the (A_{n-1}, A) -bimodule structure on ∂K_n , so the obstruction to defining $\xi_{n,i}$ lies in $M^{3-n}(A^{(i-1)} \wedge M \wedge A^{(n-i)})$.

As usual, unitality implies that the obstruction really lies in $M^{3-n}(\bar{A}^{(i-1)} \wedge M \wedge \bar{A}^{(n-i)})$. Similarly, if the set of (A_n, A) -bimodule structures extending a given (A_{n-1}, A) -bimodule structure is nonempty, it is a torsor over

$$\prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} M^{2-n}(\bar{A}^{(i-1)} \wedge M \wedge \bar{A}^{(n-i)}).$$

We see that there are generally more A -bimodule structures on A than there are A_∞ structures on A , because each of the maps $\xi_{n,i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ can be chosen independently.

It is sometimes convenient to introduce another condition. Suppose M comes with a map $R \rightarrow M$. Then there are two natural maps $A \rightarrow M$, given by $A \cong A \wedge_R R \rightarrow A \wedge_R M \rightarrow M$ and $A \cong R \wedge_R A \rightarrow M \wedge_R A \rightarrow M$. We can ask for these two maps to agree, and then for each composite map $(K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(i-1)} \wedge R \wedge A^{(n-i)} \rightarrow (K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(i-1)} \wedge M \wedge A^{(n-i)} \rightarrow M$ to be given by the A_{n-1} structure on A followed by the map $A \rightarrow M$. In that case we can further reduce the obstruction to an obstruction in $M^{3-n}(\bar{A}^{(i-1)} \wedge \bar{M} \wedge \bar{A}^{(n-i)})$. We will call such an A -bimodule *unital*.

For example, if $A = M = R/x$ with R even commutative, we see that the set of unital (A_n, A) -bimodule structures on A is a torsor over $(\pi_n(d+2)_{-2}A)^n$. For convenience we will always assume that M satisfies this condition, to make the theory of A_∞ bimodules as closely related to the theory of A_∞ structures as possible.

4 Cyclic and cocyclic A_n structures

It turns out that in certain cases, such as when $A = R/I$, the A_n structure on A controls certain hidden extensions of height $n - 1$ in the canonical spectral sequences (2–1) and (2–2) calculating $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^R(A)$ and $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}_R(A)$. For $\mathrm{THH}^R(A)$ the extensions are trivial if and only if the maps $(K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)} \rightarrow A$ obtained by first cyclically permuting the A -factors and then using the A_n structure are homotopic, in a sense we will make precise below. If these maps are homotopic we call the A_n structure cyclic. For $\mathrm{THH}_R(A)$ the cyclic permutations are replaced by the maps $A^{(n)} \rightarrow A^{(n)}$ given by $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mapsto (a_2, \dots, a_i, a_1, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n)$, and if these maps are homotopic we call the A_n structure cocyclic. We will come back to the THH -calculations in the next section. In this section we concentrate on developing the theory of cyclic and cocyclic A_n structures.

Given an operad P in a symmetric monoidal category \mathcal{C} and a functor $R: {}^0\Delta C_P^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, recall from [1, Definition 5.1] the definition of an R -trace on a pair (A, M) consisting of a P -algebra A and an A -bimodule M in some symmetric monoidal \mathcal{C} -category \mathcal{D} with target B as a natural transformation $R \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{A,M,B}$ of functors. Here $\mathcal{E}_{A,M,B}(\{0, 1, \dots, n\}) = \mathrm{Hom}(M \otimes A^{\otimes n}, B)$.

Also recall from [1, Definition 5.3] the definition of an R -cotrace on a pair (A, M) with source B as a natural transformation $R \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{B,A,M}$, where

$$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{B,A,M}(\{0, 1, \dots, n\}) = \mathrm{Hom}(B \otimes A^{\otimes n}, M).$$

In particular, these definitions make sense if $P = \mathcal{K}$ is the associahedra operad and $R = \mathcal{W}$ is the cyclohedra, or if $P = \mathcal{K}_n$ and $R = \mathcal{W}_n$.

Definition 4.1 Let A be an A_n -algebra, $1 \leq n \leq \infty$. We say that the A_n structure on A is cyclic if the identity map $A \rightarrow A$ can be extended to a \mathcal{W}_n -trace.

This means, roughly speaking, that the maps

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mapsto a_i \cdots a_n a_1 \cdots a_{i-1}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$ are homotopic in a sufficiently nice way. To be more precise, a \mathcal{W}_n -trace on A is a collection of maps $(W_m)_+ \wedge A^{(m)} \rightarrow A$ for $m \leq n$. The map $(W_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)} \rightarrow A$ is determined on each of the n copies of K_n on the boundary of W_n by the A_n structure precomposed with a cyclic permutation, and given a \mathcal{W}_{n-1} -trace the map $(W_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)} \rightarrow A$ is determined on all of ∂W_n . Thus a \mathcal{W}_n -trace on A is a coherent choice of homotopies between the n maps $(K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n)} \rightarrow A$ obtained by first

cyclically permuting the A -factors and then using the A_n structure, plus some extra homotopies to glue these maps together.

A cyclic A_2 structure is the same as a homotopy commutative (and unital, but not necessarily homotopy associative) multiplication. A cyclic A_3 structure is an A_3 structure which is homotopy commutative, and such that for some choice of homotopy between the multiplication and its opposite, the natural map $(\partial W_3)_+ \wedge A^{(3)} \rightarrow A$ can be extended to all of W_3 , as in Figure 1.

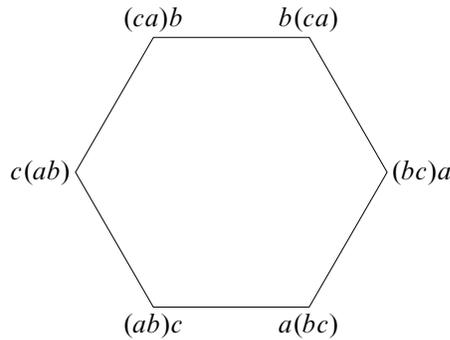


Figure 1: The cyclohedron that has to be filled for a cyclic A_3 structure

We can also make this definition for an A -bimodule M .

Definition 4.2 Let A be an A_n -algebra and let M be an (A_n, A) -bimodule. We say that the bimodule structure on M is cyclic if the identity map $M \rightarrow M$ can be extended to a \mathcal{W}_n -trace.

Thus M is a cyclic bimodule over the A_n -algebra A if the maps

$$(m, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mapsto a_i \cdots a_n m a_2 \cdots a_{i-1}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$ are homotopic in the same sense as above.

We make a similar definition for a cotrace:

Definition 4.3 Let A be an A_n -algebra and let M be an (A_n, A) -bimodule. We say that the A_n structure on A is cocyclic if the identity map $A \rightarrow A$ can be extended to a \mathcal{W}_n -cotrace, and we say that the bimodule structure on M is cocyclic if the identity map $M \rightarrow M$ can be extended to a \mathcal{W}_n -cotrace.

Thus M is cocyclic if the maps

$$(m, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mapsto a_2 \cdots a_i m a_{i+1} \cdots a_n$$

are homotopic. Note that the cyclic permutations from before have been replaced by a linear ordering of the A -factors while M is allowed in any position. When $n = 2$ cyclic and cocyclic mean the same thing, namely that the left and right action of A on M are homotopic, or that M is homotopy symmetric. When $n = 3$, M is a cocyclic (A_3, A) -bimodule if the hexagon in Figure 2 can be filled. The boundary of this hexagon has the same shape as one of the two diagrams relating associativity to the twist map in the definition of a braided monoidal category.

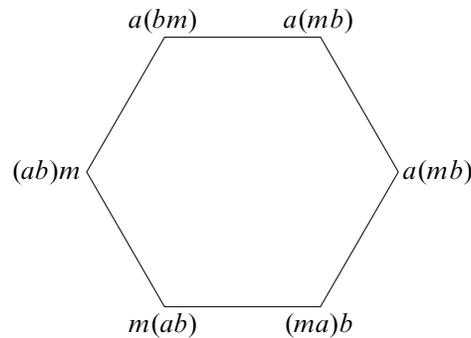


Figure 2: The cyclohedron that has to be filled for a cocyclic (A_3, A) -bimodule structure

Because a \mathcal{W} -trace is corepresented by the cyclic bar construction [1, Observation 5.2], which in the category of spectra is topological Hochschild homology, and a \mathcal{W} -cotrace is represented by the cyclic cobar construction [1, Observation 5.5], or topological Hochschild cohomology, this helps us study maps out of topological Hochschild homology and into topological Hochschild cohomology.

Observation 4.4 Let A be an A_∞ R -algebra and let M be an A -bimodule. Then the natural map $M \rightarrow \mathrm{sk}_{n-1} \mathrm{THH}^R(A; M)$ splits if and only if M , considered as an (A_n, A) -bimodule, is cyclic.

Similarly, the natural map $\mathrm{Tot}^{n-1} \mathrm{THH}_R(A; M) \rightarrow M$ splits if and only if M , considered as an (A_n, A) -bimodule, is cocyclic.

The notions of a trace and a cotrace are dual, in the following sense. If M is an A -bimodule, the dual $DM = F_R(M, R)$ is again an A -bimodule in a natural way, and we can say the following:

Proposition 4.5 *If M is a cyclic (A_n, A) -bimodule, then DM is a cocyclic (A_n, A) -bimodule. If M is a cocyclic (A_n, A) -bimodule, then DM is a cyclic (A_n, A) -bimodule.*

If M is dualizable in the sense that $DDM \cong M$, then M is cyclic (cocyclic) if and only if DM is cocyclic (cyclic).

Proof This is clear, because the definition of a cotrace is dual to the definition of a trace. For example, for W_3 the homotopies $(ab)m \sim a(bm) \sim a(mb) \sim (am)b \sim (ma)b \sim m(ab) \sim (ab)m$ for $a, b \in A$ and $m \in M$ are dual to homotopies $f(ab) \sim (fa)b \sim b(fa) \sim (bf)a \sim a(bf) \sim (ab)f \sim f(ab)$ for $a, b \in A$ and $f \in DM$, and so a filling of the first hexagon is dual to a filling of the second hexagon.

The other case, and the if and only if statements when M is dualizable, are similar. \square

Because a \mathcal{W}_n -trace determines the map $(W_n)_+ \wedge M \wedge A^{(n-1)} \rightarrow B$ on ∂W_n , we can play a similar game as with the A_∞ obstruction theory. As before, let \bar{A} be the cofiber of $R \rightarrow A$, and let $\mathcal{E}_1^{s,t} = B^{-t}(M \wedge \bar{A}^{(s)})$. Then, given a \mathcal{W}_{n-1} -trace, the obstruction to the existence of a \mathcal{W}_n -trace lies in $\mathcal{E}_1^{n-1, n-2}$. If the set of \mathcal{W}_n -traces is nonempty, it is a torsor over $\mathcal{E}_1^{n-1, n-1}$.

Similarly, let $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_1^{s,t} = M^{-t}(B \wedge \bar{A}^{(s)})$. Then, given a \mathcal{W}_{n-1} -cotrace, the obstruction to the existence of a \mathcal{W}_n -cotrace lies in $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_1^{n-1, n-2}$.

The unreduced versions of $\mathcal{E}_1^{*,*}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_1^{*,*}$ are graded cosimplicial abelian groups, and the following theorem follows in a similar way as Theorem 3.11.

Theorem 4.6 *Suppose we have a \mathcal{W}_{n-1} -trace extending a map $M \rightarrow B$. Then, for $1 \leq r \leq n-1$, the obstruction to the existence of a \mathcal{W}_n -trace, while allowing the \mathcal{W}_{n-r+1} through \mathcal{W}_{n-1} -trace to vary but fixing the \mathcal{W}_{n-r} -trace lies in $\mathcal{E}_r^{n-1, n-2}$.*

Similarly, suppose we have a \mathcal{W}_{n-1} -cotrace extending a map $B \rightarrow M$. Then, for $1 \leq r \leq n-1$, the obstruction to the existence of a \mathcal{W}_n -cotrace, while allowing the \mathcal{W}_{n-r+1} through \mathcal{W}_{n-1} -cotrace to vary but fixing the \mathcal{W}_{n-r} -cotrace lies in $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_r^{n-1, n-2}$.

For $A = R/I$ with $I = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$ a regular ideal we will be especially interested in cotraces extending the natural map $R/x_i \rightarrow R/I$. An important property of R/I is that it is self dual (over R) up to a suspension. To be precise,

$$D(R/I) \simeq \Sigma^{-\Sigma(d_i+1)} R/I.$$

The equivalence is not canonical, but a choice of regular sequence (x_1, \dots, x_m) generating I dictates a choice of equivalence. This is clear from considering R/x and $D(R/x)$, which are both 2-cell R -modules with attaching map x .

Also note that the Bockstein $R/x \rightarrow \Sigma^{d+1} R$ is dual to a map $\Sigma^{-d-1} R \rightarrow D(R/x) \simeq \Sigma^{-d-1} R/x$, and this is precisely the unit map (desuspended) for R/x .

Thus the canonical map $R/x_i \rightarrow R/I$ is dual to the map

$$R/I \rightarrow \Sigma^{\sum_{j \neq i} (d_j + 1)} R/x_i$$

given by the Bockstein β_j on each factor R/x_j for $j \neq i$. We then have the following.

Theorem 4.7 *There is a \mathcal{W}_n -cotrace extending the canonical map $R/x_i \rightarrow R/I$ if and only if there is a \mathcal{W}_n -trace extending the canonical map $R/I \rightarrow \Sigma^{\sum_{j \neq i} (d_j + 1)} R/x_i$. In particular, an A_n structure on $A = R/x_i$ is cyclic if and only if it is cocyclic.*

Proof For this we will need the spectral sequences (5–1) and (5–2), and the action described in Proposition 5.1. We have a \mathcal{W}_n -cotrace on $R/x_i \rightarrow R/I$ if and only if x_i acts trivially on $\pi_* \text{THH}_R(R/I)$ up to filtration $n - 1$. Consider the pairing

$$\text{THH}_R(R/I) \wedge_R \text{THH}^R(R/I) \rightarrow \text{THH}^R(R/I),$$

which is R -linear. Let $\gamma_I(\bar{q})$ denote some element $\gamma_{i_1}(\bar{q}_1) \cdots \gamma_{i_m}(\bar{q}_m)$ with $i_1 + \cdots + i_m = n - 1$. If $x_i \gamma_I(\bar{q}) = v \neq 0$, then $x_i(1, \gamma_I(\bar{q})) \mapsto v$, so $(x_i, \gamma_I(\bar{q})) \mapsto v$. But x_i is in filtration $\geq n$ and $\gamma_I(\bar{q})$ is in filtration $n - 1$, so in fact $(x_i, \gamma_I(\bar{q})) \mapsto 0$. \square

It will be convenient to write down exactly what the cotrace obstructions look like in the cases we care about. Let $A = M = R/I$ and consider \mathcal{W}_n -cotraces from $B = R/x_i$ to (A, M) . Then

$$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_1^{s, -*} = A^*(R/x_i \wedge \bar{A}^{(s)}) \cong \Lambda_{A_*}(\alpha_i) \otimes_{A_*} \bar{E}_1^{s, -*},$$

where \bar{E}_1 is the (reduced) E_1 -term of the spectral sequence converging to $\pi_* \text{THH}_R(A)$. The d_1 -differential on $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_1$ is tensored up from the d_1 -differential on \bar{E}_1 , so

$$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_2^{*, -*} \cong \Lambda_{A_*}(\alpha_i) \otimes_{A_*} A_*[q_1, \dots, q_m].$$

The obstruction to a \mathcal{W}_n -cotrace lies in $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_2^{n-1, n-2}$, which has odd total degree. The only generator of $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_2^{*, *}$ which has odd degree is α_i , so the obstruction has to look like $\alpha_i r_i(q_1, \dots, q_m)$ for some polynomial r_i of degree $n - 1$ in the q_i 's and total degree d_i . For notational convenience, we will write this obstruction as $r_i(q_1, \dots, q_m) dq_i$. If $B = R/x_1 \vee \dots \vee R/x_m$ then the obstruction looks like

$$\sum r_i(q_1, \dots, q_m) dq_i$$

for polynomials r_1, \dots, r_m . We will see in Corollary 5.13 that if we change the A_n structure on $A = R/I$ by $f(q_1, \dots, q_m)$ then this obstruction changes by $df = \sum \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_i} dq_i$.

The case $A = R/x$

Now let us study the case $A = M = B = R/x$ with R even and x a nonzero divisor. We need to go into more detail about how to calculate the actual obstructions. We first do the $n = 2$ case, following Strickland [34]. In this case we want to know how to determine whether or not an A_2 structure on A is (co)cyclic, or in other words whether or not A has a homotopy commutative multiplication.

Given a multiplication (A_2 structure) ϕ on $A = R/x$, we note that ϕ and ϕ^{op} agree on the bottom 3 cells of $R/x \wedge_R R/x$ regarded as a 4-cell R -module, and following Strickland we define $c(\phi)$ by the equation

$$\phi^{\text{op}} - \phi = c(\phi) \circ (\beta \wedge \beta).$$

Clearly ϕ is homotopy commutative, or (co)cyclic, if and only if $c(\phi) = 0$.

If $\phi' = \phi + v \circ (\beta \wedge \beta)$ for some $v \in \pi_{2d+2}R/x$ then $(\phi')^{\text{op}} = \phi^{\text{op}} - v \circ (\beta \wedge \beta)$, so $c(\phi') = c(\phi) - 2v$. In particular, if 2 is invertible in π_*R/x then R/x always has a cyclic A_2 structure. Strickland defines $\bar{c}(x)$ as the image of $c(\phi)$ in $\pi_{2d+2}R/(2, x)$.

Now the following proposition, except the last part about power operations, is clear:

Proposition 4.8 (Strickland [34, Proposition 3.1])

- (1) All products (A_2 structures) are associative (A_3), and unital.
- (2) The set of products on R/x has a free transitive action of the group R_{2d+2}/x .
- (3) There is a naturally defined element $\bar{c}(x) \in \pi_{2d+2}R/(2, x)$ such that R/x admits a commutative product if and only if $\bar{c}(x) = 0$.
- (4) If so, the set of commutative products has a free transitive action of

$$\text{ann}(2, R_{2d+2}/x) = \{y \in R_{2d+2}/x \mid 2y = 0\}.$$

- (5) If $d \geq 0$ there is a power operation $\tilde{P}: R_d \rightarrow R_{2d+2}/2$ such that $\bar{c}(x) = \tilde{P}(x) \pmod{2, x}$ for all x .

The power operation is constructed as follows. Consider the map $x^2: \Sigma^{2d}R \rightarrow R$. Because R is E_∞ , we can extend this map over $(\mathbb{R}P_{2d}^\infty)_+ \wedge R$. By restricting to $\mathbb{R}P^{2d+2} \simeq \Sigma^{2d}\mathbb{R}P^2$ we get a map $\Sigma^{2d}\mathbb{R}P^2_+ \wedge R \rightarrow Rf$, or an element $P(x)$ in $R^{-2d}(\mathbb{R}P^2_+ \wedge R) \cong R_{2d} \oplus R_{2d+2}/2$. $\tilde{P}(x)$ is defined as the projection of $P(x)$ onto $R_{2d+2}/2$. The above proposition is also true when $d < 0$, though some details in the proof would have to be changed.

The obstruction theory for cyclic A_n structures for $n > 2$ is somewhat harder. As before, given an A_n structure $\phi = (\phi_2, \dots, \phi_n)$ on R/x where the A_{n-1} structure

is cyclic, we can define an obstruction $c_n(\phi_n) \in \pi_{n(d+2)-2}R/x$ to the A_n structure being cyclic by factoring $\partial W_n \wedge R/x^{(n)} \rightarrow R/x$ as

$$\partial W_n \wedge R/x^{(n)} \cong \Sigma^{n-2}R/x^{(n)} \xrightarrow{\beta \wedge \dots \wedge \beta} \Sigma^{n(d+2)-2}R \xrightarrow{c(\phi_n)} R/x.$$

Recall that the cyclohedron W_n has n copies of K_n on its boundary. Now, if $\phi'_n = \phi_n + v \circ (\beta \wedge \dots \wedge \beta)$, then the obstruction to the A_n structure being cyclic changes on each of the K_n 's, and the net effect is that $c_n(\phi'_n) = c_n(\phi_n) + nv$. We define $\bar{c}_n(x) \in \pi_{n(d+2)-2}R/(n, x)$ as the image of $c_n(\phi_n)$ for some A_n structure extending a cyclic A_{n-1} structure. It follows that if n is invertible in R_*/x then we can always find a cyclic A_n structure extending a cyclic A_{n-1} structure. If $n = p$ is not invertible, we make the following conjecture.

Conjecture 4.9 *Suppose n is invertible in R_* for $n < p$ and $2(p-1) \mid d$. Then there is a power operation $\tilde{P}: R_d \rightarrow R_{p(d+2)-2}R/p$ such that $\bar{c}_n(x) = \tilde{P}(x) \pmod{p, x}$ for all x .*

There certainly is such a power operation, constructed by extending the p -th power map $x^p: \Sigma^{pd}R \rightarrow R$ over a skeleton of $B\Sigma_p$, the problem is identifying the power operation with the obstruction.

The Morava K -theories

Conjecture 4.9 would generalize Proposition 4.8, and in particular this would show that there is no \mathcal{W}_p -trace (or cotrace) on $K(n)$. Instead we show this, and more, by finding A_* comodule extensions in the Bökstedt spectral sequence converging to $H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n)); \mathbb{F}_p)$. This will also supply us with the obstructions to \mathcal{W} -cotraces extending the natural maps $\widehat{E(n)}/v_i \rightarrow K(n)$ for $0 \leq i \leq n-1$ ($v_0 = p$). We will give the argument for odd primes; the $p = 2$ case is similar after making the usual changes in the notation. Consider the connective Morava K -theory spectrum $k(n)$. From [5] we know that

$$H_*(k(n); \mathbb{F}_p) = P(\bar{\xi}_i \mid i \geq 1) \otimes E(\bar{\tau}_i \mid i \neq n).$$

The calculation of the E^2 -term of the Bökstedt spectral sequence converging to $H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n)); \mathbb{F}_p)$ is similar to the calculations found for example in [3, Section 5], and we get

$$E_{**}^2 = H_*(k(n); \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes E(\sigma \bar{\xi}_i \mid i \geq 1) \otimes \Gamma(\sigma \bar{\tau}_i \mid i \neq n).$$

Because there is no multiplication on $\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n))$ this has to be interpreted additively only.

This E^2 -term injects into the E^2 -term for the corresponding spectral sequence for $H\mathbb{Z}/p$, so the differentials are induced by the corresponding differentials for $H\mathbb{Z}/p$. Thus there is a differential $d^{p-1}(\gamma_p(\sigma\bar{\tau}_i)) = \sigma\bar{\xi}_{i+1}$, and the E^p -term looks like

$$E_{**}^p = H_*(k(n); \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes E(\sigma\bar{\xi}_{n+1}) \otimes P_p(\sigma\bar{\tau}_i \mid i \neq n).$$

At this point the map of spectral sequences is no longer injective, so we cannot use this argument to say that the spectral sequence collapses. But we can say that there are no more differentials in low degrees:

Proposition 4.10 *The Bökstedt spectral sequence converging to $H_*(k(n); \mathbb{F}_p)$ has no d^n differentials for $n \geq p$ in degree less than $2p^{n+1} - 1$.*

Proof By comparing with the Bökstedt spectral sequence for $H\mathbb{Z}/p$, any differential has to hit something which is in the kernel of the map $E_{**}^p(k(n)) \rightarrow E_{**}^p(H\mathbb{Z}/p)$. The first element in the kernel is $\sigma\bar{\xi}_{n+1}$, which has degree $2p^{n+1} - 1$. \square

In particular, this shows that $\bigotimes_{0 \leq i < n} P_p(\sigma\bar{\tau}_i)$ survives to E^∞ .

Remark 4.11 If $n = 1$, then one can show [4] that the spectral sequence does collapse, by using that the map $\ell \rightarrow k(1)$ makes the Bökstedt spectral sequence for $k(1)$ into a module spectral sequence over the Bökstedt spectral sequence for ℓ , and using that $E_{**}^p(k(1))$ is generated as a module over $E_{**}^p(\ell)$ by classes in filtration $0 \leq i \leq p - 1$. One could imagine a similar argument with $E_{**}^*(k(n))$ as a module over $E_{**}^*(BP\langle n \rangle)$ if $BP\langle n \rangle$ is at least E_2 , though in this case the module generators are in filtration $0 \leq i \leq n(p - 1)$.

Recall that in the corresponding Bökstedt spectral sequence for $H\mathbb{Z}/p$ there are multiplicative extensions $(\sigma\bar{\tau}_i)^p = \sigma\bar{\tau}_{i+1}$. Thus we find that

$$\sigma(\bar{\tau}_{n-1}(\sigma\bar{\tau}_{n-1})^{p-1}) = \sigma\bar{\tau}_n$$

in $H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(H\mathbb{Z}/p), \mathbb{F}_p)$, and more generally

$$\sigma(\bar{\tau}_i(\sigma\bar{\tau}_i)^{p-1} \cdots (\sigma\bar{\tau}_{n-1})^{p-1}) = \sigma\bar{\tau}_n.$$

We use this to prove that there are A_* comodule extensions in the Bökstedt spectral sequence for $k(n)$.

Proposition 4.12 *Let $x_i = (\sigma\bar{\tau}_i)^{p-1} \cdots (\sigma\bar{\tau}_{n-1})^{p-1}$ in $H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n)); \mathbb{F}_p)$. Then the A_* comodule action on $\bar{\tau}_i x_i$ is given by*

$$v(\bar{\tau}_i x_i) = 1 \otimes \bar{\tau}_i x_i + \sum \bar{\tau}_j \otimes \bar{\xi}_{i-j}^{p^j} x_i - \sum \bar{\tau}_j \otimes \bar{\xi}_{n-j}^{p^j}.$$

All the classes in $\bigotimes_{0 \leq i < n} P_p(\sigma \bar{\tau}_i)$ are A_* comodule primitive, and together with the natural A_* comodule structure on $H_*(k(n))$ this determines the A_* comodule structure on $H_*(\mathrm{THH}(k(n)); \mathbb{F}_p)$ up to degree $2p^{n+1} - 1$.

Proof Consider the commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n)); \mathbb{F}_p) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & H_{*+1}(\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n)); \mathbb{F}_p) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(H\mathbb{Z}/p); \mathbb{F}_p) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & H_{*+1}(\mathrm{THH}^S(H\mathbb{Z}/p); \mathbb{F}_p) \end{array}$$

The classes in question all survive to E_{**}^∞ by Proposition 4.10, and since $\sigma(\bar{\tau}_i x_i) = 0$ in $H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n)); \mathbb{F}_p)$, we conclude that the image of $\bar{\tau}_i x_i$ in $H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(H\mathbb{Z}/p); \mathbb{F}_p)$ has to be in the kernel of σ . But $\sigma(\bar{\tau}_i x_i) = \sigma \bar{\tau}_n$ in $H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(H\mathbb{Z}/p); \mathbb{F}_p)$, and the image is given by the element with the same name in the Bökstedt spectral sequence for $H\mathbb{Z}/p$ modulo lower filtration. Thus $\bar{\tau}_i x_i$ in $H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n)); \mathbb{F}_p)$ has to map to $\bar{\tau}_i x_i$ minus something in lower filtration which also maps to $\sigma \bar{\tau}_n$ under σ . The only elements in lower filtration that map to $\sigma \bar{\tau}_n$ are $\bar{\tau}_n$ and $\bar{\tau}_j x_j$ for $j > i$. If necessary we can adjust $\bar{\tau}_i x_i$ by adding elements in lower filtration in the Bökstedt spectral sequence for $k(n)$ so $\bar{\tau}_i x_i$ maps to $\bar{\tau}_i x_i - \bar{\tau}_n$.

Because the map from $H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n)); \mathbb{F}_p)$ to $H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(H\mathbb{Z}/p); \mathbb{F}_p)$ is a map of A_* comodules, it follows that the A_* comodule action on $\bar{\tau}_i x_i$ is as claimed. The claim about all the classes in $\bigotimes_{0 \leq i < n} P_p(\sigma \bar{\tau}_i)$ being primitive follows immediately by using that

$$H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n)); \mathbb{F}_p) \longrightarrow H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(H\mathbb{Z}/p); \mathbb{F}_p)$$

is injective in low degrees. □

Now let us see what happens in the Adams spectral sequence with E_2 -term $\mathrm{Ext}_{A_*}(\mathbb{F}_p, H_*(\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n)); \mathbb{F}_p))$ converging to $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^S(k(n))$. (Here Ext means Ext of comodules, as opposed to in the topological Hochschild cohomology spectral sequence.) Because everything is concentrated in Adams filtration 0 and 1 in low degrees, we can run the whole Adams spectral sequence through a range of dimensions.

Theorem 4.13 *The classes $\bigotimes_{0 \leq i < n} P_p(\sigma \bar{\tau}_i)$ and v_n all give rise to corresponding nontrivial classes in $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^S(k(n))$. Moreover, there are relations*

$$v_i(\sigma \bar{\tau}_i)^{p-1} \cdots (\sigma \bar{\tau}_{n-1})^{p-1} = v_n.$$

Proof First of all, since all the classes in $\bigotimes_{0 \leq i < n} P_p(\sigma \bar{\tau}_i)$ are primitive, we get corresponding classes in filtration 0 in the Adams spectral sequence. Also, because $\bar{\tau}_n$ is missing from $H_*(k(n); \mathbb{F}_p)$ we get a class v_n in filtration 1. There are no classes in higher filtration in these degrees, so the classes $\bigotimes_{0 \leq i < n} P_p(\sigma \bar{\tau}_i)$ and v_n all survive to $\pi_* \text{THH}^S(k(n))$.

Recall, eg from [28, p 63] that v_n is represented by $-\sum \bar{\tau}_i \otimes \bar{\xi}_{n-i}^{p^i}$ in the cobar complex for p odd, with a similar formula for $p = 2$. This also implies that $v_i(\sigma \bar{\tau}_i)^{p-1} \cdots (\sigma \bar{\tau}_{n-1})^{p-1}$ is represented by

$$-\sum \bar{\tau}_j \otimes \bar{\xi}_{i-j}^{p^j} (\sigma \bar{\tau}_i)^{p-1} \cdots (\sigma \bar{\tau}_{n-1})^{p-1}.$$

From the A_* comodule structure we found in Proposition 4.12, we find that the expressions representing $v_i(\sigma \bar{\tau}_i)^{p-1} \cdots (\sigma \bar{\tau}_{n-1})^{p-1}$ and v_n are homologous, so the two expressions have to be equal in $\pi_* \text{THH}^S(k(n))$. \square

5 Calculations of $\text{THH}(A)$ for $A = R/I$

In this section we attempt to calculate $\text{THH}_R(A)$ and $\text{THH}^R(A)$, where as usual R is even commutative, $I = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$ is a finitely generated regular ideal with $|x_i| = d_i$ and $A = R/I$. Some of the results in this section also hold when I is infinitely generated.

By Proposition 3.6 we know that $\pi_* A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}} \cong \Lambda_{A_*}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$ with $|\alpha_i| = d_i + 1$ and by the Ext calculation in the proof of Corollary 3.7 we find that the E_2 -term of the spectral sequence converging to $\pi_* \text{THH}_R(A)$ looks like

$$(5-1) \quad E_2^{*,*} = A_*[q_1, \dots, q_m] \implies \pi_* \text{THH}_R(A),$$

with q_i in bidegree $(1, -d_i - 1)$, or total degree $-d_i - 2$.

A similar calculation shows that the E_2 -term of the corresponding spectral sequence converging to $\pi_* \text{THH}^R(A)$ looks like

$$(5-2) \quad E_{*,*}^2 = \Gamma_{A_*}[\bar{q}_1, \dots, \bar{q}_m] \implies \pi_* \text{THH}^R(A),$$

where Γ denotes a divided power algebra. In this case \bar{q}_i is in bidegree $(1, d_i + 1)$, or total degree $d_i + 2$. The first spectral sequence is a spectral sequence of algebras, while the second spectral sequence has to be interpreted additively only unless the multiplication on A is more structured than just A_∞ . For example, if A is E_n for some $n \geq 2$, then by [9] or [18] $\text{THH}^R(A)$ is E_{n-1} and this also gives a multiplication on the spectral sequence.

Proposition 5.1 *The E_2 -term of the spectral sequence (5-1) acts on the E^2 -term of the spectral sequence (5-2) by $q_i \cdot \gamma_j(\bar{q}_i) = \gamma_{j-1}(\bar{q}_i)$ and $q_i \cdot \gamma_j(\bar{q}_k) = 0$ for $k \neq i$.*

Here $\gamma_0(\bar{q}_i) = 1$ and $\gamma_j(\bar{q}_i) = 0$ for $j < 0$.

Proof This follows because algebraically a divided power algebra is dual to a polynomial algebra, and Tor and Ext are dual in this case. \square

Both spectral sequences collapse at the E_2 -term, and we are now in a position to look for hidden extensions in the two spectral sequences. The extensions are all of the following form. Each $x_i \in \pi_{d_i} R$ acts trivially on E_∞ , but might act nontrivially on $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}_R(A)$ and $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^R(A)$. In the first spectral sequence an element is well defined modulo higher filtration, so multiplication by x_i increases the filtration, while in the second spectral sequence an element is well defined modulo lower filtration, so multiplication by x_i decreases the filtration.

Height 1 extensions

We will consider $A = R/x$ with $|x| = d$ first. In this case we have spectral sequences

$$(5-3) \quad E_2^{*,*} = A_*[q] \implies \pi_* \mathrm{THH}_R(A),$$

$$(5-4) \quad E_{*,*}^2 = \Gamma_{A_*}[\bar{q}] \implies \pi_* \mathrm{THH}^R(A).$$

Baker and Lazarev [8] have one result in this direction. They consider $R = KU$ and $A = KU/2$ and go on to calculate $\mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/2)$. Their main tool is the following piece of Morita theory, a kind of double centralizer theorem which is an easy consequence of the theory developed in [16].

Theorem 5.2 (Baker and Lazarev [8]) *For a finite cell R -module A , the natural map*

$$R \rightarrow F_{F_R(A,A)}(A, A)$$

is an A -localization. (Here $F(-, -)$ denotes the derived function spectrum.)

In particular, $F_{F_{KU}(KU/2, KU/2)}(KU/2, KU/2) \simeq KU_2^\wedge$, and Baker and Lazarev proved that $\mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/2) \simeq KU_2^\wedge$ by comparing $KU/2 \wedge_{KU} KU/2^{\mathrm{op}}$ with $F_{KU}(KU/2, KU/2)$.

Theorem 5.3 (Baker and Lazarev [8, Theorem 3.1])

$$\mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/2) \simeq KU_2^\wedge,$$

where KU_2^\wedge is the 2-complete K -theory spectrum.

We will discuss the proof here because we want to compare it to our more general method. Consider the map $KU/2 \wedge_{KU} KU/2^{op} \rightarrow F_{KU}(KU/2, KU/2)$ adjoint to the action map of $KU/2 \wedge_{KU} KU/2^{op}$ on $KU/2$. On homotopy this looks like

$$\Lambda_{KU/2*}(\alpha) \rightarrow \Lambda_{KU/2*}(Q).$$

Here $|\alpha| = 1$ and $|Q| = -1$, so $\alpha \mapsto vQ$ for some $v \in \pi_2 KU/2$. The action map $KU/2 \wedge_{KU} KU/2^{op} \wedge_{KU} KU/2 \rightarrow KU/2$ uses the twist map, so not surprisingly [8, Proposition 2.12] v measures the noncommutativity of $KU/2$, and in fact $v = c(\phi) = u \in \pi_2 KU/2$ is nontrivial. It follows that $KU/2 \wedge_{KU} KU/2^{op} \rightarrow F_{KU}(KU/2, KU/2)$ is a weak equivalence, and thus

$$F_{F_{KU}(KU/2, KU/2)}(KU/2, KU/2) \longrightarrow F_{KU/2 \wedge_{KU} KU/2^{op}}(KU/2, KU/2)$$

is a weak equivalence, proving the theorem.

It is clear that a generalization of their proof will tell us exactly when $\mathrm{THH}_R(A)$ is the A -localization of R , but otherwise this method will not tell us much more about $\mathrm{THH}_R(A)$. If we consider the spectral sequence (5–3), then what Baker and Lazarev really do is identify an additive extension in the spectral sequence. While multiplication by 2 acts trivially on $E_2 = E_\infty$, in the abutment $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/2)$ multiplication by 2 acts nontrivially. By abuse of notation, let q also denote a representative of q in $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/2)$. Then $2 \cdot 1 \equiv uq$ modulo filtration 2 and higher, which is enough to conclude that $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2[u, u^{-1}]$ and that $KU \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/2)$ is a 2-completion.

Let us also consider $\mathrm{THH}^{KU}(KU/2)$ before we return to the more general situation. In this case the spectral sequence looks almost identical, except the additive extension will decrease the filtration rather than increasing it. If we let $\gamma_i(\bar{q})$ also denote a representative of $\gamma_i(\bar{q})$ in $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^{KU}(KU/2)$, then $2 \cdot \gamma_i(\bar{q}) = u\gamma_{i-1}(\bar{q})$ modulo filtration $i - 2$. One way to see this is as follows:

Lemma 5.4 *Suppose there is an extension $x = \sum a_i q^i$ in the spectral sequence (5–3). Then there are extensions*

$$x\gamma_n(\bar{q}) = \sum a_i \gamma_{n-i}(\bar{q})$$

in the spectral sequence (5–4).

Proof Consider the pairing $E_2^{**} \otimes_{R_*} E_2^{**} \rightarrow E_2^{**}$ and the corresponding pairing $\mathrm{THH}_R(A) \wedge_R \mathrm{THH}^R(A) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}^R(A)$. Then

$$(x, \gamma_n(\bar{q})) = \left(\sum a_i q^i, \gamma_n(\bar{q}) \right),$$

which maps to $\sum a_i \gamma_{n-i}(\bar{q})$. □

Thus we get the following description of $\mathrm{THH}^{KU}(KU/2)$:

Theorem 5.5 *Topological Hochschild homology of $KU/2$ is given by*

$$\mathrm{THH}^{KU}(KU/2) \simeq KU[1/2]/2KU.$$

Proof By the lemma, $1 \in \pi_0 \mathrm{THH}^{KU}(KU/2)$ is 2-divisible, and the same argument shows that it is infinitely 2-divisible. We can choose $1/2$ to be in filtration 1, and from the spectral sequence it then follows that

$$\pi_n \mathrm{THH}^{KU}(KU/2) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2^\infty$$

for n even, and the result follows. \square

Note that while $\mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/2)$ is automatically $KU/2$ -local, the same is not true for $\mathrm{THH}^{KU}(KU/2)$. If we localize (or p -complete) $\mathrm{THH}^{KU}(KU/2)$, we end up with ΣKU_2^\wedge , indicating an interesting kind of duality between topological Hochschild homology and cohomology.

In [35; 36] van den Bergh considered a similar case in the algebraic situation. Suppose A is a ring with the property that $\mathrm{Ext}_{A \otimes A^{\mathrm{op}}}^i(A, A \otimes A^{\mathrm{op}}) = 0$ for $i \neq d$ and $\mathrm{Ext}_{A \otimes A^{\mathrm{op}}}^d(A, A \otimes A^{\mathrm{op}}) = U$. Then U inherits an A -bimodule structure by letting A act from the left on A^{op} in $A \otimes A^{\mathrm{op}}$ and from the right on A in $A \otimes A^{\mathrm{op}}$. Suppose moreover that U is invertible as an A -bimodule. Then van den Bergh proved that we get an isomorphism

$$HH^i(A; M) \cong HH_{d-i}(A; U \otimes_A M).$$

Lemma 5.6 *With $A = R/I$, the derived function spectrum $F_{A \wedge_R A^{\mathrm{op}}}(A, A \wedge_R A^{\mathrm{op}})$ is weakly equivalent to $\Sigma^d A$ as an R -module, where $d = \sum (d_i + 1)$.*

Proof This follows from the Ext-calculation

$$(5-5) \quad \mathrm{Ext}_{\Lambda_{A_*}^{*,*}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)}^{*,*}(A_*, \Lambda_{A_*}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)) \cong \Sigma^d A_*. \quad \square$$

Let $A_\tau = \Sigma^{-d} F_{A \wedge_R A^{\mathrm{op}}}(A, A \wedge_R A^{\mathrm{op}})$, which is weakly equivalent to A , and let $M_\tau = M \wedge_A A_\tau$. As in the proof of [35, Theorem 1], we get

$$\mathrm{THH}^R(A; M_\tau) = (M \wedge_A A_\tau) \wedge_{A \wedge_R A^{\mathrm{op}}} A \simeq M \wedge_{A \wedge_R A^{\mathrm{op}}} A_\tau.$$

Combined with the canonical map

$$M \wedge_{A \wedge_R A^{\mathrm{op}}} F_{A \wedge_R A^{\mathrm{op}}}(A, A \wedge_R A^{\mathrm{op}}) \longrightarrow F_{A \wedge_R A^{\mathrm{op}}}(A, M)$$

this gives us a map

$$\Sigma^d \mathrm{THH}^R(A; M_\tau) \longrightarrow \mathrm{THH}_R(A; M).$$

If A were dualizable as an $A \wedge_R A^{\mathrm{op}}$ -module we would expect this map to be an equivalence, but A is clearly not dualizable in this sense. Instead the above map is a completion. In the example with $\mathrm{THH}^{KU}(KU/2)$ and $\mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/2)$ this is a version of the familiar formula $(H\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty)_p^\wedge \simeq \Sigma H\mathbb{Z}_p$.

A straightforward generalization of Baker and Lazarev’s method works equally well to determine when $\mathrm{THH}_R(A) \simeq R_A$, the A -localization of R , for $A = R/I$.

For a multiplication (A_2 structure) ϕ on $A = R/I$ which is homotopy associative (can be extended to an A_3 , and thus to an A_∞ structure) we define an $n \times n$ matrix $C(\phi)$ as follows. If ϕ^0 is given by smashing together multiplications ϕ^i on R/x_i for each i we set $c_{ii}(\phi^0) = c(\phi^i)$ and $c_{ij}(\phi^0) = 0$ for $i \neq j$. If $\phi = \phi^0 \prod_{i \neq j} (1 \wedge 1 + v_{ij} Q_i \wedge Q_j)$ we set $c_{ij}(\phi) = -v_{ij} - v_{ji}$. Thus $C(\phi) = 0$ if and only if ϕ is homotopy commutative, so we can say that $C(\phi)$ measures the noncommutativity of the multiplication.

Remark 5.7 If $v \in \pi_{d_i+d_j+2}A$, then we can construct an endomorphism $v Q_i Q_j$ of A , as follows:

$$A \xrightarrow{Q_j} \Sigma^{d_j+1} A \xrightarrow{Q_i} \Sigma^{d_i+d_j+2} A \xrightarrow{v} A.$$

Let $e = id + v Q_i Q_j$. Then e is an automorphism of A with inverse $e^{-1} = id - v Q_i Q_j$. If we have a multiplication ϕ on A , we can conjugate by e to get a new multiplication ϕ^e defined by

$$A \wedge A \xrightarrow{e^{-1} \wedge e^{-1}} A \wedge A \xrightarrow{\phi} A \xrightarrow{e} A.$$

One can check that $\phi^e = \phi(1 \wedge 1 - v Q_i \wedge Q_j)(1 \wedge 1 + v Q_j \wedge Q_i)$, so $C(\phi^e) = C(\phi)$. If $\phi = \phi^0 \prod_{i \neq j} (1 \wedge 1 + v_{ij} Q_i \wedge Q_j)$ and $\phi' = \phi^0 \prod_{i \neq j} (1 \wedge 1 + v'_{ij} Q_i \wedge Q_j)$ for the same ϕ_0 , then $C(\phi) = C(\phi')$ if and only if ϕ' is obtained from ϕ by conjugating by an endomorphism. Thus, at least off the diagonal the matrix $C(\phi)$ determines ϕ up to conjugation.

Theorem 5.8 Suppose $A = R/I$ and let ϕ be an A_2 structure on A which extends to an A_∞ structure. If $C(\phi)$ is invertible we get

$$\mathrm{THH}_R(A) \simeq R_A,$$

the A -localization of R .

Proof The map $A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}} \rightarrow F_R(A, A)$ sends α_i to $\sum c_{ij} \beta_j$, so we get an equivalence $A \wedge_R A^{\text{op}} \xrightarrow{\cong} F_R(A, A)$ if and only if $C(\phi)$ is invertible. The result then follows from Theorem 5.2.

Alternatively, we can identify the extensions in the spectral sequence (5–1). Let $B = R/x_i$, and consider the obstruction to a \mathcal{W}_2 -cotrace from B to (A, A) . The obstruction is $(\sum_j c_{ij} q_j) dq_i$. On the other hand, the obstruction is also the obstruction to the existence of the dotted arrow in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 R & \xrightarrow{x_i} & R & \longrightarrow & R/x_i \\
 & & \downarrow & \swarrow \text{dotted} & \\
 & & \text{Tot}^1 \text{THH}_R(A) & &
 \end{array}$$

which is exactly the nontriviality of $x_i \in \pi_{d_i} \text{Tot}^1 \text{THH}_R(A)$. Thus $x_i \equiv \sum_j c_{ij} q_j$ modulo filtration 2 and higher. By the Weierstrass preparation theorem this is enough to conclude that when $C(\phi)$ is invertible then $\pi_* \text{THH}_R(A) \cong (R_*)_I^\wedge$. \square

Since this result holds whenever $C(\phi)$ is invertible, it holds generically in some sense. On the other hand, it can happen that each $c_{ij} \in \pi_{d_i+d_j+2} R/I$ is 0 for degree reasons. If R is 2–periodic we have no degree considerations, and we can say that if 2 is invertible in A_* or if $n \geq 2$ then there exists a multiplication ϕ on A with $C(\phi)$ invertible. In the characteristic 2 case we use Proposition 4.8, part 5 to determine whether or not $\text{THH}_R(R/x)$ is weakly equivalent to $R_{R/x}$.

The companion theorem for topological Hochschild homology is as follows.

Theorem 5.9 *Suppose $A = R/I$ and let ϕ be an A_2 structure on A which extends to an A_∞ structure. If $C(\phi)$ is invertible we get*

$$\text{THH}^R(A) \simeq R[I^{-1}]/IR.$$

Proof As in Lemma 5.4, $1 \in \pi_0 \text{THH}^R(A)$ is infinitely x_i -divisible for each x_i , with $1/x_i$ in filtration 1. \square

To proceed further it is useful to consider $\text{THH}(A; M)$ with $A = M = R/I$ as R -modules, but with a possibly different A -bimodule structure on M . We will assume all our (A_n, A) -bimodule structures are unital, in the sense described at the end of Section 3. Let $\xi_2 = (\xi_{2,1}, \xi_{2,2})$ be an (A_2, A) -bimodule structure on M . Here $\xi_{2,1}: M \wedge A \rightarrow M$ and $\xi_{2,2}: A \wedge M \rightarrow M$.

Now, it is possible to vary $\xi_{2,1}$ and $\xi_{2,2}$ independently. For example, we can get a new (A_2, A) -bimodule structure on M by letting $\xi'_{2,1} = \xi_{2,1}(1 \wedge 1 + v_{ij} Q_i \wedge Q_j)$ and not changing $\xi_{2,2}$. We can define a matrix $C(\xi_2)$ which measures how nonsymmetric the (A_2, A) -bimodule structure is in a similar way as before. If $A = M = R/x$, we define $c(\xi)$ by the equation

$$\xi_{2,1} \circ \tau - \xi_{2,2} = c(\xi)(\beta \wedge \beta).$$

If ξ_2 is obtained by smashing together $(A_2, R/x_i)$ -bimodule structures ξ_2^i on each R/x_i we set $c_{ii}(\xi_2) = c(\xi_2^i)$. If $\xi'_2 = (\xi'_{2,1}, \xi_{2,2})$ where $\xi'_{2,1}$ is obtained from $\xi_{2,1}$ by $\xi'_{2,1} = \xi_{2,1}(1 \wedge 1 + v_{ij} Q_i \wedge Q_j)$ we set $c_{ij}(\xi_2) = c_{ij}(\xi_2) - v_{ij}$. If $\xi_{2,2}$ is changed we adjust c_{ji} in the same way.

It is clear that for any, not necessarily symmetric, $n \times n$ matrix C with $c_{ij} \in \pi_{d_i+d_j+2}M$ there is an (A_2, A) -bimodule structure ξ_2 on M with $C(\xi_2) = C$. It is also clear that $C(\xi_2)$ controls the height 1 extensions in the THH spectral sequences, so by choosing the (A_2, A) -bimodule structure appropriately we can get any extension which is possible for degree reasons.

Theorem 5.10 *Suppose $A = M = R/I$, and fix an A_∞ structure on A . Suppose there exists a matrix $C = \{c_{ij}\}$ with $c_{ij} \in \pi_{d_i+d_j+2}M$ which is invertible in M_* . Then there exists an (A_∞, A) -bimodule structure on M such that*

$$\mathrm{THH}_R(A; M) \simeq R_A$$

and

$$\mathrm{THH}^R(A; M) \simeq R[I^{-1}]/IR.$$

Proof Choose ξ_2 such that $C(\xi_2) = C$ is invertible. □

Height n extensions

Now we claim that this works equally well for (A_n, A) -bimodule structures on M for any $n \geq 2$. The essential point is that if we perturb the (A_n, A) -bimodule structure while fixing the (A_{n-1}, A) -bimodule structure, then all the height $n - 2$ extensions remain the same and the height $n - 1$ extensions change in a predictable way.

Suppose we have two (A_n, A) -bimodule structures

$$\xi = (\xi_2, \dots, \xi_n) \quad \text{and} \quad \xi' = (\xi'_2, \dots, \xi'_n)$$

on $M = A = R/I$ with $\xi_i = \xi'_i$ for $i < n$. Consider $\xi_n = \{\xi_{n,i} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and $\xi'_n = \{\xi'_{n,i} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$. Let $J = (j_1, \dots, j_n)$ and write Q_J for $Q_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge Q_{j_n}$. Also

write q^J for $q_{j_1} \cdots q_{j_n}$. The obstruction theory implies that we can write

$$\xi'_{n,i} = \xi_{n,i} \prod_J (1 \wedge \dots \wedge 1 + v_{J,i} Q_J).$$

Theorem 5.11 *Let $A = M = R/I$ and suppose M has two (A_n, A) -bimodule structures ξ and ξ' as above. Then the extension of x_k to filtration $n - 2$ is the same for the two (A_n, A) -bimodule structures, and the extension of x_k to filtration $n - 1$ differs by a sum over i of all J such that $j_i = k$ of $v_{J,i} q^J / q_k$.*

Proof This is mostly bookkeeping. Given ξ and ξ' as above, the difference between the degree $n - 1$ extensions for the two bimodule structures is given by the obstruction to the existence of a certain map $(W_n)_+ \wedge R/x_k \wedge A^{(n-1)} \rightarrow M$, given by

$$(W_n)_+ \wedge R/x_k \wedge A^{(n-1)} \longrightarrow (W_n)_+ \wedge M \wedge A^{(n-1)} \longrightarrow M.$$

Here the first map is the canonical map $R/x_k \rightarrow R/I$ and the second map is given by $\xi_{n,i} - \xi'_{n,i}$ on the K_n on the boundary of W_n corresponding to $(K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(i-1)} \wedge M \wedge A^{(n-i-1)} \rightarrow M$, and the trivial map on the rest of ∂W_n because the (A_{n-1}, A) -bimodule structures determined by ξ and ξ' agree. Using that $W_n \cong D^{n-1}$ and that the map on the boundary has to factor through $\beta_k: R/x \rightarrow \Sigma^{d_k+1} R$ the obstruction is given by a map

$$\Sigma^{n-2} R/x_k \wedge A^{(n-1)} \xrightarrow{\beta_k \wedge 1} \Sigma^{d_i+(n-1)} A^{(n-1)} \longrightarrow M,$$

or an element in $M^{-d_i-(n-1)}(A^{(n-1)})$. On the i -th copy of K_n the map $(K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(i-1)} \wedge R/x_k \wedge A^{(n-i-1)} \rightarrow M$ is given by a sum over all J of

$$(K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(i-1)} \wedge R/x_k \wedge A^{(n-i-1)} \xrightarrow{\epsilon \wedge 1} \Sigma^{d_k+1} (K_n)_+ \wedge A^{(n-1)} \longrightarrow M,$$

where $\epsilon = \beta_k$ if $j_i = k$ and 0 otherwise, and the second map is $v_{J,i} q^J / q_k$. This implies the result. \square

It follows from this theorem that by adjusting the (A_∞, A) -bimodule structure on M we have a lot of choice for $\pi_* \text{THH}_R(A; M)$.

Corollary 5.12 Given any power series $f_i = \sum a_{iJ} q^J$ in $R_*[[q_1, \dots, q_m]]$ with no constant term of total degree d_i for $i = 1, \dots, m$ there is an (A_∞, A) -bimodule structure on M such that

$$\pi_* \text{THH}_R(A; M) \cong R_*[[q_1, \dots, q_m]]/(x_1 - f_1, \dots, x_m - f_m).$$

For this (A_∞, A) -bimodule structure we have

$$\pi_* \text{THH}^R(A; M) \cong \Gamma_{R_*}[\bar{q}_1, \dots, \bar{q}_m]/(x_i \gamma_I(\bar{q}) - \sum a_{iJ} \gamma_{I-J}(\bar{q})).$$

Here I and J run over indices $I = (i_1, \dots, i_m)$ and $J = (j_1, \dots, j_m)$. Also, q^J means $q_1^{j_1} \dots q_m^{j_m}$, and $\gamma_I(\bar{q})$ means $\gamma_{i_1}(\bar{q}_1) \dots \gamma_{i_m}(\bar{q}_m)$.

For generic power series f_1, \dots, f_m we see that $\pi_* \text{THH}_R(A; M)$ is a finite extension of $\pi_* R_A \cong (R_*)_I^\wedge$, and $\pi_* \text{THH}^R(A; M)$ is a finite free $R_*[I^{-1}]/IR_*$ -module. It also has the following consequence, now for $A = M$:

Corollary 5.13 Suppose we change the A_n structure on A by f in $A_*[q_1, \dots, q_m]$ of degree n in the q_i 's. Then the extension of x_k to filtration $n - 1$ in $\pi_* \text{THH}_R(A)$ with these two A_n structures (and any A_∞ extensions of these) changes by df/dq_k .

This should be compared with Lazarev's Hochschild cohomology calculations in [23]. He proved that if R is an even commutative graded ring and A is a 2-cell DG R -module $A = \{x: \Sigma^{d+1} R \rightarrow R\}$ with differential x for some nonzero divisor x , then the moduli space of A_∞ structures on A can be identified with the set of power series $f(q) = xq + a_2q^2 + \dots$ in $H_*(A)[[q]] \cong R/x[[q]]$. In this case, Lazarev proved [23, Proposition 7.1] that

$$HH_R^*(A) \cong H_*(A)[[q]]/(f'(q)).$$

Thus the coefficient a_n describing the A_n structure contributes to an extension in the canonical spectral sequence, where multiplication by x sends 1 to na_nq^{n-1} in filtration $n - 1$. But an A_n structure is really n identical maps $\xi_{n,i}$ making up an (A_n, A) -bimodule structure, and the coefficient n comes from the sum of these n maps.

The Morava K -theories

There are two cases to consider: the $2(p^n - 1)$ -periodic Morava K -theory

$$K(n) = \widehat{E(n)}/(p, v_1, \dots, v_{n-1})$$

and the 2-periodic Morava K -theory

$$K_n = E_n/(p, v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}).$$

For $K(n)$ most of the (co)trace obstructions are zero for degree reasons, and we conjecture that $\mathrm{THH}(K(n))$ is independent of the A_∞ structure. On the other hand, $\mathrm{THH}(K_n)$ varies considerably over the moduli space of A_∞ structures.

We start by connecting the relation

$$v_i(\sigma\bar{\tau}_i)^{p-1} \cdots (\sigma\bar{\tau}_{n-1})^{p-1} = v_n$$

in $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^S(k(n))$ from Theorem 4.13 to the \mathcal{W} -trace obstruction theory.

Proposition 5.14 *Under the composite*

$$\mathrm{THH}^S(k(n)) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}^S(K(n)) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}^{\widehat{E(n)}}(K(n)),$$

the class $\sigma\bar{\tau}_i$ in $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^S(k(n))$ maps to the class \bar{q}_i in $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^{\widehat{E(n)}}(K(n))$.

Proof The key fact is that the exterior generator α_i in

$$\pi_* K(n) \wedge \widehat{E(n)} K(n)^{\mathrm{op}}$$

which gives rise to \bar{q}_i in the spectral sequence converging to $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^{\widehat{E(n)}}(K(n))$ also lives in $\pi_* k(n) \wedge_S k(n)^{\mathrm{op}}$, under the name $\bar{\tau}_i$. The rest is a simple matter of comparing two ways to calculate $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^S(k(n))$ in low degrees, either by first running the Bökstedt spectral sequence and then the Adams spectral sequence, or by running the Künneth spectral sequence. \square

Theorem 5.15 *The canonical map*

$$K(n) \rightarrow \Sigma^{2(p^n-1)/(p-1)-n-2p^{i-1}} \widehat{E(n)} / v_i$$

extends to a $\mathcal{W}_{(n-i)(p-1)}$ -trace and the obstruction to a $\mathcal{W}_{(n-i)(p-1)+1}$ -trace is non-trivial, giving a height $(n-i)(p-1)$ extension

$$v_i \bar{q}_i^{p-1} \cdots \bar{q}_{n-1}^{p-1} = v_n$$

in the spectral sequence converging to $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^{\widehat{E(n)}}(K(n))$.

Here \bar{q}_i^{p-1} should be interpreted as $-\gamma_{p-1}(\bar{q}_i)$.

Proof This follows from Theorem 4.13 and Proposition 5.14, using that this is the first possible obstruction for degree reasons. \square

Corollary 5.16 *The canonical map*

$$\widehat{E(n)}/v_i \longrightarrow K(n)$$

extends to a $\mathcal{W}_{(n-i)(p-1)}$ -cotrace and the obstruction to a $\mathcal{W}_{(n-i)(p-1)+1}$ -cotrace is $(-1)^{n-i} v_n q_i^{p-1} \cdots q_{n-1}^{p-1}$.

This is enough to determine $\mathrm{THH}(K(1))$, and almost enough to determine $\mathrm{THH}(K(n))$ for $n > 1$.

Theorem 5.17 *Topological Hochschild cohomology of $K(1)$ is given by*

$$\pi_* \mathrm{THH}_{\widehat{E(1)}}(K(1)) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p[v_1, v_1^{-1}][[q]]/(p + v_1 q^{p-1})$$

as a ring. Similarly,

$$\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^{\widehat{E(1)}}(K(1)) \cong \bigoplus_{i=0}^{p-2} \Sigma^{2i} \mathbb{Z}/p^\infty[v_1, v_1^{-1}]$$

as an $\widehat{E(1)}_$ -module.*

Proof This follows from Theorem 5.15, after we use the Weierstrass preparation theorem to conclude that $\mathbb{Z}_p[v_1, v_1^{-1}][[q]]/(p + v_1 q^{p-1} + a_{2p-2} q^{2(p-1)} + \dots)$ does not depend on the coefficients a_{2p-2}, \dots □

Thus $\widehat{E(1)}_* \rightarrow \pi_* \mathrm{THH}_{\widehat{E(1)}}(K(1))$ is a tamely ramified (at p) extension of degree $p - 1$, while the p -completion, or $K(1)$ -localization, of

$$\mathrm{THH}^{\widehat{E(1)}}(K(1))$$

consists of $p - 1$ copies of $\widehat{E(1)}$. It is a curious fact that both $\mathrm{THH}_{\widehat{E(1)}}(K(1))$ and KU_p^\wedge consist of $p - 1$ copies of $\widehat{E(1)}$, though these copies are glued together in different ways.

Remark 5.18 While $\mathrm{THH}_{\widehat{E(1)}}(K(1))$ is an E_2 ring spectrum by the Deligne conjecture, it is not an E_∞ ring spectrum. One can see this by considering suitable power operations in $K(1)$ -local E_∞ ring spectra. Recall, eg from [30] that a $K(1)$ -local E_∞ ring spectrum T (which has to satisfy a technical condition which we do not have to worry about here) has power operations ψ and θ such that (in particular) ψ is a ring homomorphism and

$$\psi(x) = x^p + p\theta(x)$$

for $x \in T^0 X$. Now, if T_* has an i -th root of some multiple of p , say, $\zeta^i = ap$ for a unit a and $i > 1$, then we get

$$ap = \psi(\zeta)^i = (\zeta^p + p\theta(\zeta))^i,$$

and the right hand side is divisible by p^2 while the left hand side is not. In particular, we can apply this to $T = \mathrm{THH}_{\widehat{E(1)}}(K(1))$ as above to show that this cannot be an E_∞ ring spectrum.

We believe that a similar argument demonstrates that the spectra $\mathrm{THH}_{\widehat{E(n)}}(K(n))$ and $\mathrm{THH}_{E_n}(K_n)$ can never be E_∞ , except in the cases when $\mathrm{THH}_{E_n}(K_n) \simeq E_n$.

In general we get the following.

Theorem 5.19 *Topological Hochschild cohomology of $K(n)$ is given by*

$$\pi_* \mathrm{THH}_{\widehat{E(n)}}(K(n)) \cong \widehat{E(n)}_*[[q_0, \dots, q_{n-1}]]/(p - f_0, \dots, v_{n-1} - f_{n-1})$$

as a ring, where $f_i \equiv (-1)^{n-i} v_n q_i^{p-1} \dots q_{n-1}^{p-1}$ modulo higher degree. Similarly,

$$\pi_* \mathrm{THH}_{\widehat{E(n)}}(K(n)) \cong \Gamma_{\widehat{E(n)}}[\bar{q}_0, \dots, \bar{q}_{n-1}]/(x_i \gamma_I(\bar{q}) - \sum a_{iJ} \gamma_{I-J}(\bar{q})),$$

where the notation is the same as in Corollary 5.12.

Conjecture 5.20 *The topological Hochschild cohomology of $K(n)$ is independent of the A_∞ structure and is a finite, tamely ramified (at the primes p, v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}) extension of degree $(p-1) \dots (p^n-1)$.*

One way to prove this conjecture would be to calculate more of the coefficients of the power series f_i . We believe, using the philosophy that if something can happen it will, that they look like

$$\begin{aligned} f_{n-1} &= -v_n q_{n-1}^{p-1} + \dots \\ f_{n-2} &= v_n q_{n-2}^{p-1} q_{n-1}^{p-1} \pm v_n q_{n-2}^{p^2-1} + \dots \\ &\vdots \\ f_0 &= (-1)^n q_0^{p-1} \dots q_{n-1}^{p-1} \pm v_n q_0^{p-1} \dots q_{n-2}^{p^2-1} + \dots \pm v_n q_0^{p^n-1} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

in which case the conjecture would follow. The conjecture would also follow (by using that $\mathrm{THH}_{\widehat{E(n)}}(K(n)) \simeq \mathrm{THH}_S(K(n))$) if we knew that all the A_∞ structures on $K(n)$ become equivalent over S , because knowing that $\widehat{E(n)}_*[[q_0, \dots, q_{n-1}]]/(p - f_0, \dots, v_{n-1} - f_{n-1})$ is independent of the choices we are allowed to make for

the coefficients of the f_i 's places severe restrictions on the coefficients we are not allowed to change.

We hope to come back to the uniqueness of the S -algebra structure on $K(n)$ elsewhere. For the 2-periodic Morava K -theories $K_n = E_n/(p, u_1, \dots, u_{n-1})$ we have many more choices of A_∞ structures, and hence more choices for $\mathrm{THH}(K_n)$. In particular, we have the following.

Theorem 5.21 *For any p and n there are A_∞ structures on K_n such that*

$$\mathrm{THH}_{E_n}(K_n) \simeq E_n$$

and

$$\mathrm{THH}^{E_n}(K_n) \simeq E_n[I^{-1}]/IE_n.$$

Proof If $n > 1$ or p is odd, this follows from Theorem 5.9. The last case is Baker and Lazarev's calculation of $\mathrm{THH}_{KU}(KU/2)$. \square

In general we get many possible extensions, and while we can choose most of the coefficients of the power series f_i freely, we run into the same problem as in the calculation of $\mathrm{THH}(K(n))$. Again the case $n = 1$ is easier than the general case.

Theorem 5.22 *Given a d with $1 \leq d < p - 1$ and $a \in \{1, \dots, p - 1\}$, there is an A_∞ structure on K_1 with*

$$\pi_* \mathrm{THH}_{E_1}(K_1) \cong (E_1)_*[[q]]/(p + a(uq)^d).$$

For such an A_∞ structure, $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^{E_1}(K_1)$ is a direct sum of d copies of $\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty[u, u^{-1}]$. Otherwise,

$$\pi_* \mathrm{THH}_{E_1}(K_1) \cong (E_1)_*[[q]]/(p + (uq)^{p-1}),$$

and $\pi_* \mathrm{THH}^{E_1}(K_1)$ is a direct sum of $p - 1$ copies of $\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty[u, u^{-1}]$.

Thus $\mathrm{THH}_{E_1}(K_1)$ is always a finite extension of E_1 , of degree d for some $1 \leq d \leq p - 1$. As in Conjecture 5.20 we believe that $\mathrm{THH}_{E_n}(K_n)$ is always a finite extension of E_n .

6 THH of Morava K -theory over S

In this section, which is somewhat different from the previous sections, we prove that $\mathrm{THH}(K(n))$ and $\mathrm{THH}(K_n)$ do not depend on the ground ring. By this we mean that the canonical maps

$$\mathrm{THH}^S(K_n) \longrightarrow \mathrm{THH}^{E_n}(K_n)$$

and

$$\mathrm{THH}_{E_n}(K_n) \longrightarrow \mathrm{THH}_S(K_n)$$

are weak equivalences, and similarly for $K(n)$ using $\widehat{E(n)}$ instead of E_n . The earliest incarnation of this equivalence can be found in [31], where Robinson observed that for p odd the t_i 's in

$$\pi_*(K(n) \wedge_S K(n)) \cong K(n)_*[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, t_1, t_2, \dots]/(\alpha_i^2, v_n t_i^{p^n} - v_n^{p^i} t_i)$$

do not contribute to the Ext groups $\text{Ext}_{\pi_* K(n) \wedge_S K(n)}^{**}(K(n)_*, K(n)_*)$. Something similar is true at $p = 2$ if we use $K(n) \wedge_S K(n)^{\text{op}}$. While α_i squares to t_{i+1} instead of 0 in this case, the Ext calculation is still valid. This was used by Baker and Lazarev in [8] to see that $\text{THH}_S(KU/2) \simeq \text{THH}_{KU}(KU/2)$.

Much of the material in this section comes from [29], where Rezk does something similar to show that certain derived functors of derivations vanish. We have also used ideas from Hopkins and Miller [21].

We expect THH to be invariant under change of ground ring from S to E_n , or the other way around, because something similar holds algebraically.

Lemma 6.1 *Let $R \rightarrow R'$ be a Galois extension of rings and suppose A is an R' algebra. Then the canonical maps*

$$HH_*^R(A) \rightarrow HH_*^{R'}(A)$$

and

$$HH_{R'}^*(A) \rightarrow HH_R^*(A)$$

are isomorphisms.

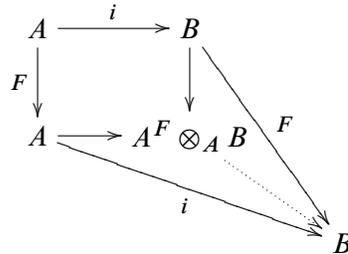
Proof Recall from Weibel and Geller [37] that Hochschild homology satisfies étale descent and Galois descent. Étale descent shows that $HH_*^{R'}(A) \cong HH_*^R(A)$ when $A = A' \otimes_R R'$, and then Galois descent shows that it holds for any A . The cohomology case is similar. \square

Now, if E_n is the Morava E -theory associated to the Honda formal group over \mathbb{F}_{p^n} , Rognes describes [33, Section 5.4] how the unit map $S \rightarrow E_n$ is a $K(n)$ -local (or K_n -local) pro-Galois extension with Galois group \mathbb{G}_n , the extended Morava stabilizer group. Similarly, $S \rightarrow \widehat{E(n)}$ is a $K(n)$ -local pro-Galois extension with the slightly smaller Galois group \mathbb{G}_n/K for $K = \mathbb{F}_{p^n}^\times \rtimes \text{Gal}(\mathbb{F}_{p^n}/\mathbb{F}_p)$, so we expect the result, if not the proof, to carry over.

Perfect algebras

Let A and B be commutative \mathbb{F}_p -algebras, and suppose $i: A \rightarrow B$ is an algebra map. There is a Frobenius map F sending x to x^p on each of these \mathbb{F}_p -algebras. Let

A^F denote A regarded as an A -algebra using the Frobenius F . Now we can define a relative Frobenius $F_A: A^F \otimes_A B \rightarrow B$ as $F_A(a \otimes b) = i(a)b^p$ on decomposable tensor factors, or as the unique map $A^F \otimes_A B \rightarrow B$ in the following diagram:



Definition 6.2 We say that $i: A \rightarrow B$ is *perfect* if $F_A: A^F \otimes_A B \rightarrow B$ is an isomorphism.

This definition specializes to the usual definition of a perfect \mathbb{F}_p -algebra when $A = \mathbb{F}_p$. Now suppose that $i: A \rightarrow B$ has an augmentation $\epsilon: B \rightarrow A$. Let $I = \ker(\epsilon)$ be the augmentation ideal, so that $B \cong A \oplus I$ additively.

Lemma 6.3 For $i \geq 0$ and any B -module M we have

$$\mathrm{Tor}_i^B(I, M) \cong \mathrm{Tor}_{i+1}^B(A, M)$$

and

$$\mathrm{Ext}_B^i(I, M) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_B^{i+1}(A, M).$$

Proof This follows by choosing a resolution like

$$A \longleftarrow A \oplus I \longleftarrow P_0 \longleftarrow P_1 \longleftarrow \dots,$$

of A , where $P_0 \longleftarrow P_1 \longleftarrow \dots$ is a projective resolution of I as a B -module. \square

Now, if $i: A \rightarrow B$ is perfect, we have an isomorphism $F_A: A^F \otimes_A (A \oplus I) \rightarrow A \oplus I$, and this gives an isomorphism $F_A: A^F \otimes_A I \rightarrow I$ of nonunital algebras.

Now suppose that M is an A -module, and regard M as a B -module via ϵ . Then I acts trivially on M , and we use that to prove the following:

Proposition 6.4 Suppose that $i: A \rightarrow B$ is perfect and let M be any A -module viewed as a B -module via the augmentation $\epsilon: B \rightarrow A$. Then we have

$$\mathrm{Tor}_i^B(I, M) = 0$$

and

$$\mathrm{Ext}_B^i(I, M) = 0$$

for all i .

Proof We show that the maps

$$(A^F \otimes_A I) \otimes_B M \xrightarrow{F_A \otimes 1} I \otimes_B M$$

and
$$\mathrm{Hom}_B(I, M) \xrightarrow{F_A^*} \mathrm{Hom}_B(A^F \otimes_A I, M)$$

are both isomorphisms and zero. They are isomorphisms because $i: A \rightarrow B$ is perfect. They are zero because, for example, given any map $f: I \rightarrow M$ of B -modules, we find that $F_A^* f$ is given by $F_A^* f(a \otimes b) = f(ab^p) = b^{p-1} f(ab) = 0$, so $F_A^* f$ is zero. The same argument applies to a projective resolution of I to show that $\mathrm{Ext}_B^i(I, M) = 0$ for $i > 0$. The argument for Tor is similar. \square

Combining the above two results we get the following:

Theorem 6.5 *Suppose that $i: A \rightarrow B$ is perfect, and let M be any A -module regarded as a B -module via the augmentation $\epsilon: B \rightarrow A$. Then we get*

$$\mathrm{Tor}_i^B(A, M) = 0$$

and
$$\mathrm{Ext}_B^i(A, M) = 0$$

for $i > 0$, while $A \otimes_B M \cong M$ and $\mathrm{Hom}_B(A, M) \cong M$.

Formal group laws

Most of what we need to know about formal group laws can be found in Rezk [29]. Let $E = E_{(k_1, \Gamma_1)}$ and $F = E_{(k_2, \Gamma_2)}$ be the Morava E -theory spectra associated to formal group laws Γ_i over k_i for $i = 1, 2$. Recall that if Γ_1 and Γ_2 have the same height, the maximal ideals in $\pi_0 E \wedge_S F$ coming from m_E and m_F coincide. Furthermore, $(\pi_0 E \wedge_S F)/m$ represents isomorphisms between the formal group laws. Let $W(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) = k_1 \otimes_L W \otimes_L k_2$, where L is the Lazard ring (isomorphic to MU_* , or MUP_0 , where MUP is the 2-periodic complex cobordism spectrum) and $W = L[t_0^{\pm 1}, t_1, \dots]$.

Proposition 6.6 [29, Remark 17.4] *If E and F are the Morava E -theories associated to two formal groups Γ_1 and Γ_2 of height n , then*

$$(\pi_0 E \wedge_S F)/m \cong W(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2).$$

Proposition 6.7 [29, Corollary 21.6] *The ring $W(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2)$ is a perfect k_1 -algebra.*

Proposition 6.8 Given any multiplication on $K = E/m$, we have

$$\pi_0(K \wedge_S K^{\text{op}}) \cong (\pi_0 E \wedge_S E)/m \otimes \Lambda(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$$

additively, and each α_i squares to something that acts trivially on K_* .

Proof This is clear additively, and the claim about the multiplicative structure follows as in the proof of Proposition 3.6. \square

Now we are in a position to prove the following theorem:

Theorem 6.9 Let E be either E_n or $\widehat{E(n)}$. If $E = E_n$ let $K = K_n$ and if $E = \widehat{E(n)}$ let $K = K(n)$. Then the canonical maps

$$\text{THH}^S(K) \longrightarrow \text{THH}^E(K)$$

and

$$\text{THH}_E(K) \longrightarrow \text{THH}_S(K)$$

are weak equivalences.

Proof We have spectral sequences calculating π_* of both sides, where the E_2 -terms are $\text{Tor}_{\pi_*(K \wedge_E K^{\text{op}})}(K_*, K_*)$ and $\text{Tor}_{\pi_*(K \wedge_S K^{\text{op}})}(K_*, K_*)$ in the first case and the corresponding Ext groups in the second case. For $(E, K) = (E_n, K_n)$, Theorem 6.5 and Proposition 6.8 shows that the E_2 -terms are isomorphic, and since the isomorphisms are induced by the obvious maps this proves the theorem.

The case $(E, K) = (\widehat{E(n)}, K(n))$ is similar, using $L[t_1, t_2, \dots]$ instead of W . \square

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