

Cosimplicial models for the limit of the Goodwillie tower

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We call attention to the intermediate constructions $T_n F$ in Goodwillie's Calculus of homotopy functors, giving a new model which naturally gives rise to a family of towers filtering the Taylor tower of a functor. We also establish a surprising equivalence between the homotopy inverse limits of these towers and the homotopy inverse limits of certain cosimplicial resolutions. This equivalence gives a greatly simplified construction for the homotopy inverse limit of the Taylor tower of a functor F under general assumptions.

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1 Introduction

Let Δ^n be the n -simplex and $\text{sk}_0 \Delta^n$ be its 0-skeleton, that is, $n + 1$ points. We use $*$ to denote the topological join. For a space X , $\text{sk}_0 \Delta^0 * X \sim CX$ and $\text{sk}_0 \Delta^n * X \sim \bigvee_n \Sigma X$. Thus, we have the cosimplicial space

$$(\text{sk}_0 \Delta^* * X) \sim CX \begin{array}{c} \rightrightarrows \\ \rightleftarrows \\ \rightleftarrows \\ \rightleftarrows \end{array} \Sigma X \begin{array}{c} \rightrightarrows \\ \rightleftarrows \\ \rightleftarrows \\ \rightleftarrows \end{array} \Sigma X \vee \Sigma X \begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \cdots$$

Hopkins [16; 17] and later Goerss [10], analyzed the spectral sequence associated to this cosimplicial space and showed that when X is connected, it converges to $\mathbb{Z}_\infty X$, the Bousfield \mathbb{Z} -nilpotent completion of a space (for details of the construction and applications, see Bousfield–Kan [5]).

One result of this paper is a new conceptual proof of this theorem. We assume for the moment that X is a connected space. $\text{P}_\infty \mathbb{I}(X)$ is the inverse limit of the Goodwillie Taylor tower of the identity functor, applied to X . We show the following weak equivalence, where \mathbb{I} is the identity functor of spaces:

$$\text{holim } \text{sk}_0 \Delta^* * X \sim \text{P}_\infty \mathbb{I}(X).$$

By work of Arone–Kankaanrinta [1], $\text{P}_\infty \mathbb{I}(X) \sim \mathbb{Z}_\infty(X)$. This gives the result of Goerss and of Hopkins.

Indeed, we show that for all $k \geq 0$ and X connected, $\text{holim } \text{sk}_k \Delta^* * X \sim \text{P}_\infty \mathbb{I}(X)$.

More generally, if F is ρ -analytic (see Section 2 for a definition) and we denote by $\text{conn}(X)$ the connectivity of X , then we have weak equivalences,

$$P_\infty F(X) \sim \text{holim}_\Delta F(\text{sk}_k \Delta^* * X),$$

for all $k \geq \max(\rho - \text{conn}(X) - 1, 0)$.

This arises as a natural corollary of our main results (specifically Corollary 1.4, following from Theorems 1.2 and 1.1 described below).

In order to precisely state our main results, we require some additional definitions and notation.

Let F be a functor from spaces to spaces (or to spectra) which preserves weak equivalences. We will also assume that F commutes with filtered colimits. Goodwillie, in [12; 13; 14], constructs for such F a tower of functors which approximate $F(X)$ under mild conditions on F and its input, X . Each finite stage of the tower is denoted $P_n F$, in analogy with the n th partial sums of a Taylor series of a function, which are degree n polynomials. A full definition of a degree n polynomial functor is given in Section 2. The homotopy inverse limit of the Taylor tower is denoted $P_\infty F$.

In general, to build each of the $P_n F$'s requires taking the homotopy colimit over a directed system. Each finite stage of this system is the iteration of a homotopy inverse limit construction, called $T_n F$.

Let $\mathcal{P}([n])$ be the power set on $[n] \in \Delta$, a poset. Posets may be viewed naturally as categories with maps given by the partial order, that is, inclusion of subsets. We denote by $\mathcal{P}_0([n])$ the full subcategory omitting the empty set.

We then define $T_n F(X) := \text{holim}_{U \in \mathcal{P}_0([n])} F(U * X)$ and observe that this construction gives us a natural transformation $t_n: F(X) \rightarrow T_n F(X)$, since $F(X) = F(\emptyset * X)$ and the inclusion of the empty set into each U (viewed as an element of $\mathcal{P}([n])$) is compatible with the other maps in the diagram. The t_n 's give rise to the maps in the directed system used to construct $P_n F(X)$:

$$P_n F(X) := \text{hocolim}_k (T_n F(X) \xrightarrow{t_n} T_n^2 F(X) \xrightarrow{t_n} \dots \xrightarrow{t_n} T_n^k F(X) \xrightarrow{t_n} \dots)$$

We first establish a new model for each iterated approximation, $T_n^k F$. Using this model, we obtain maps $\tau^k: T_{n+1}^k F(X) \rightarrow T_n^k F(X)$, and therefore a tower of partial approximations for each k :

$$\dots \longrightarrow T_n^k F(X) \xrightarrow{\tau^k} T_{n-1}^k F(X) \xrightarrow{\tau^k} \dots \longrightarrow T_1^k F(X)$$

We will need a few definitions, and then may give our model for the $T_n^k F$'s, which will be used in the proof of our main theorem.

Let Δ be the category of finite ordered sets and monotone maps, with objects denoted $[j] = \{0, \dots, j\}$ with the usual order. Let $\Delta_{\leq n}$ be the full subcategory of Δ with objects $[j]$ such that $j \leq n$. We use diag to denote the diagonal of a k -cosimplicial space.

The n -coskeleton of X^\bullet , denoted $\text{cosk}_n X^\bullet$, is constructed by precomposing with the inclusion $\Delta_{\leq n} \hookrightarrow \Delta$ and then taking the right Kan extension along the inclusion of the subcategory. We let $\text{cosk}_{\bar{n}}(X^\bullet)$ denote the k -cosimplicial analog, n -coskeleton taken in every dimension.

Theorem 1.1 *For all $k, n \geq 0$, we have the following weak equivalence*

$$\mathbb{T}_n^k F(X) \sim \text{holim}_{\Delta_{\leq nk}} \text{diag}(\text{cosk}_{\bar{n}} F((\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet)^{*k} * X))$$

In particular, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we have as an immediate consequence the equivalence

$$\text{holim}_n \mathbb{T}_n^k F(X) \sim \text{holim}_\Delta \text{diag} F((\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet)^{*k} * X).$$

We also show the following:

Theorem 1.2 *For all $k \geq 0$, the functors $\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet$ and $(\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet)^{*k}$ are both homotopy left cofinal as functors from Δ to $(k-1)$ -connected spaces of CW type; in particular, for all spaces X and homotopy endofunctors F , we have weak equivalences*

$$\text{holim}_\Delta F(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X) \sim \text{holim}_\Delta F((\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet)^{*k} * X).$$

Furthermore, with Theorem 1.1, we have weak equivalences for all $k \geq 0$:

$$\text{holim}_\Delta F(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X) \sim \text{holim}_n (\dots \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_n^{k+1} F(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_{n-1}^{k+1} F(X) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_1^{k+1} F(X))$$

The weak equivalences in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 are natural in k . We discuss the definition and main property of left cofinal functors in Section 2.

Notice that the tower in Theorem 1.2 is over the maps $\tau^{k+1}: \mathbb{T}_n^{k+1} F \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_{n-1}^{k+1} F$, along the same stage of iteration of *different* $\mathbb{T}_n F$'s. This is markedly different than the directed system used to construct the $\mathbb{P}_n F$'s, which is over the maps $t_n: \mathbb{T}_n^j F \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_n^{j+1} F$, that is, along iterations of the *same* \mathbb{T}_n construction. We depict both collections of maps in Figure 1. $\mathbb{P}_n F$ is then the homotopy colimit along the n th column of Figure 1, whereas the partial approximation towers in Theorem 1.2 are the rows.

Theorem 1.2 provides an equivalence between the homotopy limit over the k th row of the diagram in Figure 1 and the homotopy limit of F applied to $(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X)$. We will discuss the maps involved in these towers in Section 2.

We now present several consequences of Theorem 1.2.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc|c}
 P_\infty F := \operatorname{holim} & (\cdots \longrightarrow & P_n F & \longrightarrow & P_{n-1} F & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & P_1 F) & \\
 & & \parallel & & \parallel & & & & \parallel & \\
 & & \operatorname{hocolim} & & \operatorname{hocolim} & & & & \operatorname{hocolim} & \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & & & \uparrow & \\
 & & \vdots & & \vdots & & & & \vdots & \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & & & \uparrow & \\
 \cdots \longrightarrow & T_n^2 F & \longrightarrow & T_{n-1}^2 F & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & T_1^2 F & & \text{row:} \\
 & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & & & \uparrow & & 1 \\
 \cdots \longrightarrow & T_n F & \longrightarrow & T_{n-1} F & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & T_1 F & & 0 \\
 & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & & & \uparrow & & \\
 \text{column:} & n & & (n-1) & & & & 1 & & \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Figure 1: Partial approximations

Corollary 1.3 *For a given j , there are weak equivalences for all $k \geq 0$*

$$P_j F(X) \sim \operatorname{holim}_\Delta P_j F(\operatorname{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X)$$

*In particular, this also implies that $P_\infty F(X) \sim \operatorname{holim}_\Delta P_\infty F(\operatorname{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X)$.*¹

A functor F is said to be ρ -analytic if its failure to be polynomial of any degree is bounded in a way that depends on ρ . One important consequence of ρ -analyticity is that for X at least ρ -connected, $F(X) \sim P_\infty F(X)$. This is the consequence of analyticity which we need for our purposes; for a thorough definition of analyticity and discussion of its implications, see Goodwillie [13].

We will use this fact and the preceding corollary to establish the following:

Corollary 1.4 *Let F be a ρ -analytic functor. Then we have weak equivalences for all $k > \rho$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_\infty F(X) &\sim \operatorname{holim}_n (\cdots \longrightarrow T_n^{k+1} F(X) \xrightarrow{\tau^{k+1}} T_{n-1}^{k+1} F(X) \xrightarrow{\tau^{k+1}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\tau^{k+1}} T_1^{k+1} F(X)) \\
 &\sim \operatorname{holim}_\Delta F(\operatorname{sk}_k \Delta^* * X)
 \end{aligned}$$

If we raise the connectivity of X (denoted $\operatorname{conn}(X)$), we may improve this to all $k \geq \max(\rho - \operatorname{conn}(X) - 1, 0)$.

¹This can be seen as the unstable extension of a stable pro-result in Bauer–Eldred–Johnson–McCarthy [2, Prop 4.2].

Proof For two spaces, X and Y , the connectivity of their join, $X * Y$, is equal to $\text{conn}(X) + \text{conn}(Y) + 2$. For each m , $\text{sk}_k \Delta^m$ is $(k-1)$ -connected, which yields $\text{conn}(\text{sk}_k \Delta^m * X) = (k + 1) + \text{conn}(X)$. We conclude that the connectivity of the cosimplicial space $\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X$ is the same. In particular, X arbitrary (of connectivity ≥ -2), $\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X$ has connectivity at least $(k - 1)$ and for F of analyticity ρ such that $\rho - 1 \leq k$, $F(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X) \sim P_\infty F(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X)$.

We apply holim to this equality, and also recall that by [Corollary 1.3](#), we have $P_\infty F(X) \sim \text{holim}_\Delta P_\infty F(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X)$. The resulting equivalence is $P_\infty F(X) \sim \text{holim}_\Delta F(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X)$. We follow with [Theorem 1.2](#) and obtain the other stated equivalence. \square

We note that this corollary yields $P_\infty F(X)$ via a construction which no longer makes use of any *infinite* colimits, and that each T_n^k commutes with holim and hofiber .

If F is ρ -analytic, and X is in its radius of convergence (that is, at least ρ -connected), then [Corollary 1.4](#) implies

$$F(X) \sim P_\infty F(X) \sim \text{holim}_\Delta F(\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet * X).$$

This result may be rephrased as saying that for F an analytic functor, and a space X in its "radius of convergence", $F(X)$ is well approximated by $F(- * X)$ applied to finite nonempty sets.

By a similar proof to that showing that the identity is 1-analytic,² it follows that if a functor F commutes with realizations and preserves filtered colimits, then it is 1-analytic. [Corollary 1.4](#) then gives us the following:

Corollary 1.5 *If F commutes with realizations and preserves filtered colimits, the equivalence*

$$P_\infty F(X) \sim \text{holim}_n (\dots \longrightarrow T_n^{k+1} F(X) \xrightarrow{\tau^{k+1}} T_{n-1}^{k+1} F(X) \xrightarrow{\tau^{k+1}} \dots \longrightarrow T_1^{k+1} F(X)).$$

holds for all $k > 1$.

Proposition 1.6 *For the identity \mathbb{I} from spaces to spaces, X a connected space, and $\mathbb{Z}_\infty X$ the Bousfield \mathbb{Z} -nilpotent completion of X , we have that for all $k \geq 0$, the following weak equivalence*

$$\text{holim}_\Delta (\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X) \sim P_\infty(\mathbb{I})(X) \sim \mathbb{Z}_\infty X,$$

and when X is already nilpotent, $\text{holim}_\Delta (\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X) \sim X$.

²For the identity functor, this may be found in Goodwillie [[13](#), Example 4.3, Theorem 2.3]

Proof Since \mathbb{I} is 1-analytic, [Corollary 1.4](#) allows us to conclude that for any space X , $\text{holim}_\Delta(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X) \sim \text{P}_\infty(\mathbb{I})(X)$ for all $k \geq 2$. Restricting to X which are 0-connected, that is, raising the minimum connectivity from -2 to 0 , changes this equivalence to hold for all $k \geq 0$. Then, by Arone–Kankaanrinta [[1](#), Section 3], we have that for X connected, $\text{P}_\infty(\mathbb{I})(X) \sim \mathbb{Z}_\infty X$, and for X nilpotent, $\text{P}_\infty(\mathbb{I})(X) \sim X$. \square

If, instead of combining our result with that of Arone–Kankaanrinta, we combine with the result of Goerss and Hopkins, one can view our main result as justification for why the spectral sequences associated to the Taylor tower of the identity of spaces and that associated to the \mathbb{Z} -nilpotent completion of a space abut to the same thing.³

Remark 1.7 In highlighting these partial approximation towers, we also raise the question of what being weakly equivalent to $\text{P}_\infty F(X)$ off of the radius of convergence is telling us.

This should in general provide conditions that give the “true” radius of convergence of a functor. That is, given F a ρ -analytic functor, it will also converge for spaces X such that $F(X) \sim \text{holim}_\Delta F(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X)$ for all $k \geq \min(\rho - m - 1, 0)$, where X is at least m -connected. The example we would like to use is slightly outside of the scope of this paper as written, but follows from the appropriately general versions of the same theorems stated in the dissertation of the author [[9](#)].

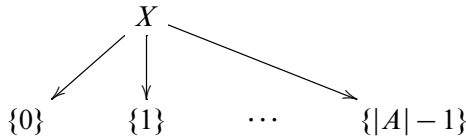
Given a map $f: A \rightarrow B$ of commutative “rings” (simplicial, or spectra), we can then tensor (or smash) B over A with a set, and by prolongation, with a cosimplicial simplicial set by tensoring levelwise. That is, we can consider cosimplicial rings $\text{sk}_q \Delta^\bullet \otimes_A B$. We then either work with augmented A -algebras or with the unbased calculus of Bauer–Johnson–McCarthy [[3](#)] with f as our relevant map that we are factoring. In both settings, the identity functor is 1-analytic, and we have that $\text{P}_\infty \mathbb{I}(B) \sim \text{holim} \text{sk}_1 \Delta^\bullet \otimes_A B$. If the map f is flat and étale, then $\text{holim} \text{sk}_1 \Delta^\bullet \otimes_A B \simeq B$, with no connectedness assumptions on the map f , and $B \simeq \text{P}_\infty \mathbb{I}(B)$. That is, we have the extension of the radius of convergence then to such B .

We also suspect that the k th partial approximation tower, $\text{holim}_\Delta F(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X)$, is in general a sort of k -analytic approximation of a ρ -analytic functor, where k is less than ρ . Evidence for this can be seen in the case of the identity functor, which is 1-analytic. For X 0-connected, the 0th partial approximation tower is equivalent to $\mathbb{Z}_\infty(X)$, and thanks to Arone–Kankaanrinta [[1](#), page 31], we know that $\mathbb{Z}_\infty(X)$ is 0-analytic.

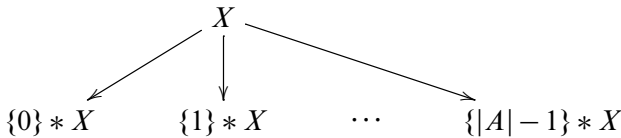
³The spectral sequence associated to the Taylor tower of $\mathbb{I}(X)$ takes as input the collection of $D_n \mathbb{I}(X)$, which were computed by Brenda Johnson [[18](#)].

Note on translating between the language of Goerss [10] and our current terminology Goerss defines a cosimplicial construction $C(X, X)$ for a nonempty space X which sends $[n]$ to $\bigvee_n \Sigma X$ (taking the empty wedge here as CX). As mentioned earlier, this is equivalent to $(\text{sk}_0 \Delta^* * X)$. [10, Theorem 1.1] implies that when X is connected, $\text{holim}_\Delta C(X, X) \sim \mathbb{Z}_\infty X$, that is, $\text{holim}_n T_n \mathbb{I}(X) := \text{holim}_\Delta (\text{sk}_0 \Delta^* * X) \sim \mathbb{Z}_\infty X$.

Note on translating between the language of Hopkins and our current terminology This is from Hopkins [16, Section 3, pages 221–222]. He lets C_n be what we call $\mathcal{P}_0([n])$. He defines, for a given space X , a functor F^n , as the homotopy inverse limit of a (punctured) cube. For $A \in \mathcal{P}_0([n]) =: C_n$, the A -indexed position of this $(n+1)$ -cube is the homotopy colimit of X mapping to $|A|$ different copies of a point, which we will explain shortly. He denotes this by $F^n A$. Regarding A as a finite ordered set, we can view $F^n A$ as the homotopy pushout of the following:



We replace these maps by cofibrations (since we are taking a homotopy colimit), giving us that we are pushing out over the following diagram:



That is, the A -indexed position of this $(n + 1)$ cube is $A * X$.

Then $F^n := \text{holim}_{A \in \mathcal{P}_0([n])} F^n A \sim \text{holim}_{U \in \mathcal{P}_0([n])} U * X$. That is, we have shown that his F^n 's exactly the $T_n \mathbb{I}(X)$'s. He constructs a tower of these F^n 's:

$$(\cdots \longrightarrow \text{holim } F^n \longrightarrow \text{holim } F^{n-1} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \text{holim } F^1)$$

which is therefore our $T_n \mathbb{I}$ tower,

$$(\cdots \longrightarrow T_n \mathbb{I}(X) \longrightarrow T_{n-1} \mathbb{I}(X) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow T_1 \mathbb{I}(X)).$$

Hopkins [17, Theorem 3.2.2] asserts that the homotopy inverse limit of a construction that is equivalent to the tower of F^n 's gives $\mathbb{Z}_\infty X$ when X is connected, that is, that $\text{holim}_n T_n \mathbb{I}(X) \sim \mathbb{Z}_\infty X$.

1.1 Organization

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. [Section 2](#) gives background mainly on the Calculus. [Theorem 1.1](#), the more geometric and cosimplicial interpretation of $T_n F$, is proven in [Section 3](#). The proof of [Theorem 1.2](#) is then given in [Section 4](#).

1.2 Acknowledgements

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2 Background

We will first discuss cofinality, and then review the required constructions of Goodwillie Calculus. For this paper, we restrict our attention to functors F from spaces to spaces (not necessarily based) which commute with filtered colimits. F is a *homotopy functor* if it preserves weak equivalences.

2.1 Homotopy left cofinality

This is the definition of homotopy left cofinal which we will use. There are also corresponding notions of non-homotopy cofinality (involving strict limits) and a dual notion of right cofinality (involving colimits) which we will not discuss.

Definition 2.1 (Hirschhorn [\[15, Definition 19.6.1, page 418\]](#)) Let \mathcal{D} be a small category and for all A, B objects of \mathcal{D} , we denote by $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{D}}(A, B)$ the set of morphisms in \mathcal{D} between them. Let $G: \Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$. The functor G is *homotopy left cofinal* if for every object α of \mathcal{D} , the simplicial set $n \mapsto \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{D}}(G(n), \alpha)$ is contractible.

The following consequence of being homotopy left cofinal is what we use to establish our equivalences:

Lemma 2.2 (Hirschhorn [15, Theorems 19.6.7 and 16.6.23]) *Let M be a simplicial model category, let \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} be small categories, and let $G: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor. If G is **homotopy left cofinal**, then for every object-wise fibrant \mathcal{D} -diagram F in M , we have that the following natural map of homotopy limits is a weak equivalence:*

$$\text{holim}_{\mathcal{D}} F \rightarrow \text{holim}_{\mathcal{C}} F \circ G$$

We will be working only with a simplicial model category M where the objects are all fibrant, namely, the category of spaces with cofibrations the cellular inclusions of CW complexes, so object-wise fibrancy comes for free.

Next, we will review the Calculus.

2.2 Excisive functors

In [12], Goodwillie establishes the following condition for a functor, which is in analogy with a function being polynomial of degree 1:

Definition 2.3 A functor is *l-excisive* if F takes homotopy pushout (called *cocartesian*) squares to homotopy pullback (called *cartesian*) squares.

This may not be the most familiar statement of excision, compared to its usual statement as one of the axioms of a (generalized) homology theory (as in Eilenberg–Steenrod [8]). There is a nice discussion in the dissertation of Mauer-Oates [19, page 22] of how to get from excision as usually stated in the Eilenberg–Steenrod axioms to this definition.

2.3 Excisive approximation

The following is a pushout of finite sets. It is also a diagrammatic representation of the category $\mathcal{P}([1])$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \longrightarrow & \{0\} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \{1\} & \longrightarrow & \{0, 1\} \end{array}$$

We make the following definition:

$$T_1 F(X) := \text{holim}_{U \in \mathcal{P}_0([1])} F(U * X)$$

As a result, we have a natural transformation $t_1: F(X) \rightarrow T_1 F(X)$, induced by the natural map:

$$F(X) = F(\emptyset * X) \rightarrow \operatorname{holim}_{U \in \mathcal{P}_0([1])} (U \mapsto F(U * X)).$$

That is, the map from the initial object of the square, $F(X)$ to the homotopy pullback of the rest, $T_1 F(X)$. We can take T_1 of $T_1 F$, and also have the same natural transformation from initial to homotopy pullback, now $t_1: T_1 F(X) \rightarrow T_1(T_1 F(X)) =: T_1^2 F(X)$. See [Figure 2](#).

$$T_1^2 F(X) := \operatorname{holim} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & T_1 F(\{0\} * X) & \\ & \downarrow & \\ T_1 F(\{1\} * X) & \longrightarrow & T_1 F(\{0, 1\} * X) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \operatorname{holim} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & F(\{0\} * \{0\} * X) & \\ & \downarrow & \\ F(\{0\} * \{1\} * X) & \longrightarrow & F(\{0\} * \{0, 1\} * X) \end{array} \right) & \\ & \downarrow & \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & F(\{1\} * \{0\} * X) & \\ & \downarrow & \\ F(\{1\} * \{1\} * X) & \longrightarrow & F(\{1\} * \{0, 1\} * X) \end{array} \right) & \longrightarrow & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & F(\{0, 1\} * \{0\} * X) & \\ & \downarrow & \\ F(\{0, 1\} * \{1\} * X) & \longrightarrow & F(\{0, 1\} * \{0, 1\} * X) \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right)$$

Figure 2: $T_1^2 F(X)$

We define the 1–excisive approximation to F , $P_1 F$, as the following homotopy colimit over iterations:

$$P_1 F(X) := \operatorname{hocolim}(T_1 F(X) \xrightarrow{t_1} T_1^2 F(X) \xrightarrow{t_1} \dots)$$

2.4 Higher degree functors

As in the 1–excisive case, we begin with a diagrammatical representation of the powerset category, now $\mathcal{P}([n])$, which is an $(n+1)$ –cube indexed by subsets of $[n]$.

Definition 2.4 We say that a $\mathcal{P}([n])$ –indexed diagram (that is, an $(n+1)$ –cube) \mathcal{X} is *strongly co-cartesian* if every square (that is, 2–dimensional) sub-face is cocartesian.

Definition 2.5 We say that a functor F is *n–excisive* if it takes strongly co-cartesian $(n+1)$ –cubes to cartesian $(n+1)$ cubes.

Analogous to the 1–excisive case, we make the following definition:

$$T_n F(X) := \operatorname{holim}_{U \in \mathcal{P}_0([n])} F(U * X)$$

This allows us to express $t_n: F(X) \rightarrow T_n F(X)$ as the natural map:

$$F(X) = F(\emptyset * X) \rightarrow \operatorname{holim}_{U \in \mathcal{P}_0([n])} (U \mapsto F(U * X)).$$

As before, we define the degree n polynomial approximation to F , $P_n F$, as the following homotopy colimit:

$$P_n F(X) := \operatorname{hocolim}(T_n F(X) \xrightarrow{t_n} T_n^2 F(X) \xrightarrow{t_n} \dots)$$

2.5 Taylor tower

The collection of polynomial approximations to a functor F , $\{P_n F\}_{n \geq 0}$, come with natural maps $P_n F(X) \rightarrow P_{n-1} F(X)$ for all $n \geq 1$. Using Goodwillie’s definition [14]

$$(T_n^i F)(X) := \operatorname{holim}_{(U_1, \dots, U_i) \in \mathcal{P}_0([n+1])^i} F(X * (U_1 * \dots * U_i))$$

we then have for all $i, n \geq 1$ a natural map $T_n^i F \xrightarrow{q_{n,i}} T_{n-1}^i F$ induced by the inclusion of categories, $\mathcal{P}_0([n])^i \hookrightarrow \mathcal{P}_0([n+1])^i$. Taking the colimit along i gives us the induced map $P_n F \xrightarrow{q_n} P_{n-1} F$. With these maps we form a tower, the Goodwillie–Taylor tower of $F(X)$:

$$\dots \longrightarrow P_n F(X) \xrightarrow{q_n} P_{n-1} F(X) \xrightarrow{q_{n-1}} \dots \longrightarrow P_1 F(X) \xrightarrow{q_1} P_0 F(X)$$

We denote by $P_\infty F(X)$ the homotopy inverse limit of this tower.

This defines $P_\infty F(X)$ as the homotopy inverse limit of a collection of constructions which are themselves homotopy colimits (of finite homotopy inverse limits). That is, it is not expected that this construction will commonly commute with either colimits or limits; there are several special cases set out in [14].

2.6 Analyticity

Let ρ be an integer greater than or equal to zero. We say that a functor F is ρ –analytic if its failure to be n –excisive is controlled by ρ as n increases. A precise definition of ρ –analyticity may be found in Goodwillie [13]. We need only the following consequence of being ρ –analytic.

For a ρ –analytic functor, F , and any ρ –connected space, X , the following natural map is an equivalence $F(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} P_\infty F(X)$.

Note Higher values of ρ mean that X is ‘closer’ to 0 (that is, $*$), since increasing connectivity means that X has more vanishing homotopy groups. A lower value of ρ means a larger “radius of convergence” of the functor F .

3 Proof of Theorem 1.1

In this section, we prove the following theorem:

Theorem 1.1 *For all $k, n \geq 0$, we have the following weak equivalence*

$$T_n^k F(X) \sim \operatorname{holim}_{\Delta \leq nk} \operatorname{diag}(\operatorname{cosk}_{\bar{n}} F((\operatorname{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet)^{*k} * X))$$

In particular, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we have as an immediate consequence the following equivalence:

$$\operatorname{holim}_n T_n^k F(X) \sim \operatorname{holim}_{\Delta} \operatorname{diag} F((\operatorname{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet)^{*k} * X).$$

The heart of this proof is establishing a finite-dimensional analog for the generalized n -cosimplicial Eilenberg–Zilber Theorem (see Shipley [21, Proposition 8.1]).

First, we make use of a lemma to switch models for $T_n F$.

Lemma 3.1 (Sinha [22, Theorem 6.7], or Hopkins [17, Section 3.1, Proposition 3.1.4]) *Let $c_n: \mathcal{P}_\emptyset([n]) \rightarrow \Delta_{\leq n}$ be the functor which sends a nonempty subset S to $\#[S - 1]$ and which sends an inclusion $S \subseteq S'$ to the composite $\#[S - 1] \cong S \subset S' \cong \#[S' - 1]$. c_n is homotopy left cofinal.*

The immediate consequence of this lemma (plus Lemma 2.2, which outlines the relevant consequence of cofinality) is that we can move between the two models for each $T_n F$, that is, the following are weakly equivalent:

$$\operatorname{holim}_{\Delta \leq n} F(\operatorname{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet * X) \xleftarrow{\sim} \operatorname{holim}_{U \subset \mathcal{P}_0([n])} F(U * X) =: T_n F(X)$$

For the next step of the proof, we will need to introduce some new notation. Consider X an n -cosimplicial space and, for various i and j , $\operatorname{cosk}_j^i X$ an n -cosimplicial space with the j -coskeleton taken in the i th direction. This will be explained for bicosimplicial objects, and the constructions generalize to the n -cosimplicial case.

Let $X^{\bullet, \bullet}$ be bicosimplicial, with directions 1 and 2. For each p and each q , we have cosimplicial spaces $X^{p, \bullet}$ and $X^{\bullet, q}$. For each p , we can consider (separately, not necessarily for all p at once) the cosimplicial space $\operatorname{cosk}_j X^{p, \bullet}$ (and similarly for each q). Then, the bicosimplicial space X with j -coskeleton taken in the 1st direction, denoted $\operatorname{cosk}_j^1 X$, is the functor $q \mapsto (p \mapsto \operatorname{cosk}_j X^{p, \bullet})^q$.

We also note that these then give rise to partial holims taken in the various directions. Let X be an n -cosimplicial space, then the homotopy limit taken only in the i th direction, $\text{holim}_{\Delta}^i X$ and the j th holim in the i th direction, $\text{holim}_{\Delta \leq j}^i X$, both produce $(n-1)$ -cosimplicial spaces.

Proposition 3.2 *For any n -cosimplicial space, Y , we have that*

$$\text{holim}_{\Delta \leq j_1}^1 \text{holim}_{\Delta \leq j_2}^2 \dots \text{holim}_{\Delta \leq j_n}^n Y \sim \text{holim}_{\Delta \leq J} \text{diag} \text{cosk}_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n} Y,$$

Here, $\text{cosk}_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n}$ denotes the j_i th coskeleton taken in the i th direction for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

In the special case that X be an n -cosimplicial space with the property that $\text{holim}_{\Delta}^i X$, is equivalent to $\text{holim}_{\Delta \leq j_i}^i X$, for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and some $j_i \geq 1$, this is Bauer–Eldred–Johnson–McCarthy [2, Lemma 2.9], albeit stated in slightly different language and using an alternate method of proof.

We first establish the bicosimplicial case, and then conclude n -cosimplicial by induction. Bicosimplicial spaces can be assumed to be objectwise fibrant, so $\text{holim}_{\Delta} X$ can be written $\text{Hom}(\Delta, X)$, which will simplify the proof.

Lemma 3.3 *Let X be a bicosimplicial simplicial set. Then*

$$\text{holim}_p^1 \text{holim}_q^2 X = \text{holim}(\text{cosk}_p^1 \text{cosk}_q^2 X) \sim \text{holim}_{p+q} \text{diag}(\text{cosk}_p^1 \text{cosk}_q^2 X)$$

Let sSet be the category of simplicial sets, then $\text{sSet}^{\Delta \times \Delta}$ is the category of bicosimplicial simplicial sets.

Proof of Lemma 3.3 We will freely exchange $\text{holim}(X)$ with its model

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}^{\Delta \times \Delta}}(\Delta_t^{s_1} \times \Delta_t^{s_2}, X_t^{s_1, s_2})$$

(enriched Hom). Using Shipley [21, Proposition 8.1], this is also equivalent to $\text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}^{\Delta}}(\Delta_t^s, X_t^{s, s})$. Likewise,

$$(1) \quad \text{holim}(\text{cosk}_p^1 \text{cosk}_q^2 X) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}^{\Delta}}(\Delta_t^s, (\text{cosk}_p^1 \text{cosk}_q^2 X)_t^{s, s}).$$

By the Yoneda Lemma applied to $X \in \text{sSet}^{\Delta \times \Delta}$,

$$\begin{aligned} a, b, c \mapsto X_c^{a, b} &\cong a, b, c \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\text{Set}^{\Delta \times \Delta}}(\Delta_a^{\bullet} \times \Delta_b^*, X_c^{\bullet, *}) \\ a, c \mapsto X_c^{a, a} &\cong a, c \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\text{Set}^{\Delta}}(\Delta_a^{\bullet}, \text{diag}(X^{\bullet, *})_c) \end{aligned}$$

Given this, and combined with the isomorphisms

$$\text{holim}_n(X) \cong \text{Hom}(\text{sk}_n \Delta, X) \cong \text{Hom}(\Delta, \text{cosk}_n X),$$

we also have

$$a, b, c \mapsto (\text{cosk}_p^1 \text{cosk}_q^2 X)_c^{a,b} \cong a, b, c \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\text{Set}^{\Delta \times \Delta}}((\text{sk}_p \Delta^\bullet)_a \times (\text{sk}_q \Delta^*)_b, X_c^{\bullet, *}).$$

We continue the proof, making use of this in the first of the following equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}^\Delta}(\Delta_t^s, \text{Hom}_{\text{Set}^{\Delta \times \Delta}}(\text{sk}_p \Delta_s^\bullet \times \text{sk}_q \Delta_s^*, X_t^{*, \bullet})) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}^{\Delta \times \Delta}}(\Delta_t^s \otimes_\Delta (\text{sk}_p \Delta_s^\bullet \times \text{sk}_q \Delta_s^*), X_t^{*, \bullet}) \\ &\hspace{15em} (\text{Hom}_{\text{Set}^{\Delta \times \Delta}}(G, -) \text{ right adjoint to } - \otimes_\Delta G) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}^{\Delta \times \Delta}}(\Delta_t^s \otimes_\Delta \text{sk}_{p+q}(\text{sk}_p \Delta_s^\bullet \times \text{sk}_q \Delta_s^*), X_t^{*, \bullet}) \\ &\hspace{15em} ((\text{sk}_p \Delta_s^\bullet \times \text{sk}_q \Delta_s^*) \cong \text{sk}_{p+q}(\text{sk}_p \Delta_s^\bullet \times \text{sk}_q \Delta_s^*)) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}^{\Delta \times \Delta}}(\text{sk}_{p+q} \Delta_t^s \otimes_\Delta (\text{sk}_p \Delta_s^\bullet \times \text{sk}_q \Delta_s^*), X_t^{*, \bullet}) \\ &\hspace{15em} (\text{sk}_n \text{ is a tensor, } \text{sk}_n Y = \Delta \otimes_{\Delta_{\leq n}} Y) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}^\Delta}(\text{sk}_{p+q} \Delta_t^s, \text{Hom}_{\text{Set}^{\Delta \times \Delta}}(\text{sk}_p \Delta_s^\bullet \times \text{sk}_q \Delta_s^*, X_t^{*, \bullet})) \\ &\hspace{15em} (\text{Hom}, \otimes \text{ adjunction again}) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}^\Delta}(\text{sk}_{p+q} \Delta_t^s, (\text{cosk}_p^1 \text{cosk}_q^2 X)_t^{s, s}) \\ &\hspace{15em} (\text{Definition/Yoneda}) \\ &\cong \text{holim}_{p+q} \text{diag}(\text{cosk}_p^1 \text{cosk}_q^2 X) \end{aligned}$$

We made use of the fact that n -skeleton is a tensor, by means of the following yoga:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^* \otimes \text{sk}_n Y &= \Delta^* \otimes_\Delta \Delta \otimes_{\Delta_{\leq n}} Y \\ &= \Delta^* \otimes_{\Delta_{\leq n}} Y \\ &= \Delta^* \otimes_{\Delta_{\leq n}} \otimes_\Delta \Delta \otimes_\Delta Y \\ &= \text{sk}_n \Delta^* \otimes_\Delta Y \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

Proof of Proposition 3.2 Our inductive hypothesis is that

$$\text{holim}_{j_{n-1}}^{n-1} \dots \text{holim}_{j_2}^2 \text{holim}_{j_1}^1 X \sim \text{holim}_{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} j_i} \text{diag} X.$$

The diagonal is taken in the directions we are totalizing in, which we will abusively denote as $\text{diag} X$; it should be clear from context what is meant.

Now consider $\text{holim}_{j_n}^n \text{holim}_{j_{n-1}}^{n-1} \dots \text{holim}_{j_2}^2 \text{holim}_{j_1}^1 X$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{holim}_{j_n}^n \text{holim}_{j_{n-1}}^{n-1} \dots \text{holim}_{j_2}^2 \text{holim}_{j_1}^1 X &\sim \text{holim}_{j_n} \text{holim}_{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} j_i} \text{diag} X \\ &\quad \text{(Inductive Hypothesis)} \\ &\sim \text{holim}_{\sum_{i=1}^n j_i} \text{diag}(\text{diag} X) \\ &\quad \text{(Lemma 3.3)} \\ &\sim \text{holim}_{\sum_{i=1}^n j_i} \text{diag} X \end{aligned}$$

The last step is that taking the diagonal of the entire object is equivalent to taking the diagonal in the first k dimensions and *then* the diagonal of that collapsed out part and the rest. □

Proof of Theorem 1.1 Now that we have Proposition 3.2, this is nearly immediate.

$$\begin{aligned} T_n^k F(X) &:= T_n(T_n(\dots(T_n F(X))) \\ &\sim \text{holim}_{\Delta_{\leq n}} \dots \text{holim}_{\Delta_{\leq n}} F((\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet)^{*k} * X) \quad \text{(Lemma 3.1)} \\ &\sim \text{holim}_{\Delta_{\leq n} \times \dots \times \Delta_{\leq n}} F((\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet)^{*k} * X) \quad \text{(Fubini)} \\ &\sim \text{holim}_{\Delta_{\leq nk}} \text{diag} \text{cosk}_{\bar{n}} F((\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet)^{*k} * X) \quad \text{(Proposition 3.2)} \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

4 Proof of Theorem 1.2

In this section, we will prove the following theorem:

Theorem 1.2 For all $k \geq 0$, the functors $\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet$ and $(\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet)^{*(k+1)}$ are both homotopy left cofinal as functors from Δ to $(k-1)$ -connected spaces; in particular, for all spaces X and homotopy endofunctors F , we have weak equivalences

$$\text{holim}_{\Delta} F(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X) \sim \text{holim}_{\Delta} F((\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet)^{*(k+1)} * X)$$

Furthermore, with Theorem 1.1, we have weak equivalences for all $k \geq 0$

$$\text{holim}_{\Delta} F(\text{sk}_k \Delta^\bullet * X) \sim \text{holim}_n (\dots \rightarrow T_n^{k+1} F(X) \rightarrow T_{n-1}^{k+1} F(X) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow T_1^{k+1} F(X))$$

We first make a few definitions. Let \mathcal{K} be the category of $(k-1)$ -connected spaces of CW type. Define functors $\mathcal{X}_k, \mathcal{Y}_k: \Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ such that

$$\mathcal{X}_k(p) = \text{sk}_k \Delta^p$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_k(p) = \underbrace{\text{sk}_0 \Delta^p * \cdots * \text{sk}_0 \Delta^p}_{(k+1) \text{ copies}}$$

Clearly, when $k = 0$, these two functors are the same. Notice also that for $k = 1$, we have $\mathcal{X}_1(p) = K_p$ (the complete graph on $(p + 1)$ vertices) and $\mathcal{Y}_1(p) = K_{p+1, p+1}$ (the complete bipartite graph on two sets of $(p + 1)$ vertices). See Figure 3.

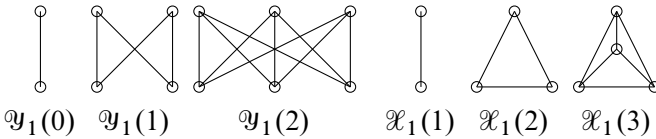


Figure 3: \mathcal{Y}_1 of 0,1, and 2 and \mathcal{X}_1 of 1,2,and 3

Once we show that \mathcal{X}_k and \mathcal{Y}_k are homotopy left cofinal as functors $\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$, Lemma 2.2 implies that the maps below are weak equivalences:

$$\text{holim}_{\Delta} F(\mathcal{X}_k * X) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{holim}_{U \in \mathcal{K}} F(U * X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{holim}_{\Delta} F(\mathcal{Y}_k * X)$$

That is, we obtain our desired weak equivalence via a zig-zag of weak equivalences.

To show left cofinality of the two functors, we show that for all $Z \in (k-1)$ -connected spaces of CW type, the simplicial sets $p \mapsto \text{Top}_{\text{cts}}(\mathcal{X}_k(p), Z)$ and $p \mapsto \text{Top}_{\text{cts}}(\mathcal{Y}_k(p), Z)$ are contractible.

Our proofs will make use of the following lemma, which establishes that for $k = 0$, both simplicial sets are contractible:

Lemma 4.1 *Let $\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet$ be the cosimplicial space sending $[n]$ to the 0 skeleton of Δ^n , the topological n -simplex. Then for any nonempty space Z , the simplicial set $p \mapsto \text{Top}(\text{sk}_0 \Delta^p, Z)$ is contractible by a contracting homotopy.*

Proof For each p , $\text{sk}_0 \Delta^p$ is the discrete space with $(p + 1)$ points. This allows us to write $\text{Top}(\text{sk}_0 \Delta^p, Z)$ as $\prod^{p+1} Z$. That is, our simplicial set is of the form

$$Z \rightleftarrows Z \times Z \rightleftarrows Z \times Z \times Z \times \cdots$$

The structure maps are

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_i: Z_{n+1} \rightarrow Z_n \quad \text{projection by deleting the } i\text{th coordinate :} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad d_i(z_0, \dots, z_n) = (z_0, \dots, z_{i-1}, z_{i+1}, \dots, z_n) = \bar{z}_i \\ s_i: Z_n \rightarrow Z_{n+1} \quad \text{inclusion and diagonal applied to the } i\text{th coordinate :} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad s_i(z_0, \dots, z_{n-1}) = (z_0, \dots, z_{i-1}, z_i, z_i, z_{i+1}, \dots, z_{n-1}) \end{array} \right.$$

Recall (from, for example, Dugger’s primer [6]) that for \mathcal{Y}_\bullet a simplicial set augmented by the map $d_0: \mathcal{Y}_0 \rightarrow *$ (that is, $* =: \mathcal{Y}_{-1}$), a (forward) *contracting homotopy* of \mathcal{Y}_\bullet is given by a collection of maps $\mathcal{S}: \mathcal{Y}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{n+1}$ for $n \geq -1$ such that for each $y \in \mathcal{Y}_n$, one has

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_i(\mathcal{S}y) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{S}(d_i y) & \text{if } 0 \leq i < n \\ y & \text{if } i = n \end{cases} \\ \mathcal{S}(s_i y) = s_i(\mathcal{S}y) \end{array} \right. \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq n$$

First choose a point $v \in Z$. We set $\mathcal{S}(*)$ (in our -1 st dimension) to be $v \in Z$. For n -simplices z for $n > -1$, we define $\mathcal{S}(z) := (z, v)$. That is, if $z = (z_0, \dots, z_n) \in \prod^{n+1} Z$, then $\mathcal{S}(z) = (z_0, \dots, z_n, v)$. This is our desired contracting homotopy \square

4.1 Contractibility of $p \mapsto \text{Top}(\mathcal{X}_k(p), Z)$.

The k -skeleton of a (co)simplicial object is adjoint to its k -coskeleton. With this, we have, for every j , the following isomorphisms of sets:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Top}(|\text{sk}_k \Delta^j|, Z) &\cong \text{sSet}(\text{sk}_k \Delta^j, \text{Sing}(Z)) \\ &\cong \text{sSet}(\Delta^j, \text{cosk}_k \text{Sing}(Z)) \\ &:= \text{cosk}_k(\text{Sing}(Z))_j \end{aligned}$$

That is, $p \mapsto \text{Top}(\mathcal{X}_k(p), Z) \cong \text{cosk}_k(\text{Sing}(Z))$.

For Y_\bullet a simplicial set, we have that the map $Y_\bullet \rightarrow \text{cosk}_k Y_\bullet$ is 1-1 and onto for dimensions $\leq k$, which implies that the homotopy groups of the two objects are the same in dimensions $< k$ (this is discussed in Dwyer-Kan [7, Section 1.2, part (vi)]). We also have that the homotopy groups of $\text{cosk}_k Y_\bullet$ are trivial in dimensions $\geq k$, when Y_\bullet is fibrant.

Singularization produces fibrant simplicial sets, so we know that $\text{Sing}(Z)$ is fibrant and therefore $\pi_i \text{cosk}_k \text{Sing}(Z) \cong 0$ for all $i \geq k$. We assumed that Z was $(k - 1)$ connected, so for $i \leq (k - 1)$, $\pi_i \text{cosk}_k \text{Sing}(Z) \cong \pi_i \text{cosk}_k Z \cong 0$. We have just shown that all of its homotopy groups are trivial, that is, it is weakly contractible. Its realization is a space of CW type, so by the Whitehead theorem, weakly contractible implies contractible. \square

4.2 Contractibility of $p \mapsto \text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_k(p), Z)$.

This proof will be by induction. Note that the base case $k = 0$ is [Lemma 4.1](#). We then assume that for all $0 < k < K$, $\text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_k(\bullet), Z)$ is contractible.

For the general case, we will express $\text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_K(\bullet), Z)$ as the homotopy pullback of contractible simplicial sets, and conclude that it is contractible.

A common model for the join of two spaces is the following pushout:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times Y & \longrightarrow & CX \times Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \longrightarrow & X * Y \end{array}$$

Therefore, for all $j \geq 0$, $\mathcal{Y}_K(j) = \text{sk}_0 \Delta^j * \mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(j)$ is the following pushout of spaces:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(j) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^j & \longrightarrow & C\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(j) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^j \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(j) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y}_K(j) := \mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(j) * \text{sk}_0 \Delta^j \end{array}$$

We then apply $\text{Top}(_, Z)$, the hom-set in topological spaces (of CW type), with Z $(k-1)$ -connected. This functor takes pushouts to pullbacks (strict), and we have that the resultant square is, for each j , a pullback of sets:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(j) * \text{sk}_0 \Delta^j, Z) & \longrightarrow & \text{Top}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(j)) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^j, Z) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(j), Z) & \longrightarrow & \text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(j) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^j, Z) \end{array}$$

Figure 4: Levelwise pullback of sets

We will first show contractibility of the simplicial sets, then that the square is a homotopy pullback of simplicial sets (when j is allowed to vary).

By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(\bullet), Z)$ is a contractible simplicial set. For the other two simplicial sets, if we allow our indices to vary independently, we may view our square as one of bisimplicial sets, and make use of results of Bousfield and Friedlander. Note that we consider $\text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(\bullet), Z)$ bisimplicial by making it constant in one direction. See [Figure 5](#).

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(i) * \text{sk}_0 \Delta^j, Z) & \longrightarrow & \text{Top}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(i) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^j, Z)) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(i), Z) & \longrightarrow & \text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(i) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^j, Z)
 \end{array}$$

Figure 5: Square of bisimplicial sets (the indices $i, j \geq 0$ vary independently)

Using the following result, we can show levelwise equivalence (that is, contractibility) and conclude that the diagonal is also contractible:

Theorem 4.2 (Bousfield–Friedlander [4, page 119, Theorem B.2]) *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of bisimplicial sets such that $f_{m,*}: X_{m,*} \rightarrow Y_{m,*}$ is a weak equivalence for each $m \geq 0$. Then $\text{diag}(f): \text{diag}X \rightarrow \text{diag}Y$ is a weak equivalence.*

Note that we have for each $m \geq 0$ the following isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Top}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, Z) &\cong \text{Top}(\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, \text{hom}_{\text{Top}}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m)), Z)) \\
 \text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, Z) &\cong \text{Top}(\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, \text{hom}_{\text{Top}}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m), Z))
 \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 4.1 these are contractible, since we have expressed them as $\text{Top}(\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, X)$ for X a space. By Theorem 4.2, we may also conclude that $\text{Top}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(\bullet) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, Z)$ and $\text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(\bullet) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, Z)$ are contractible, as we have shown levelwise contractibility.

To show that Figure 4 is a homotopy pullback, we continue to regard our square as one of bisimplicial sets, as in Figure 5, and use the following Theorem:

Theorem 4.3 (Bousfield–Friedlander [4, Theorem B.4]) *Let*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 V & \longrightarrow & X \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 W & \longrightarrow & Y
 \end{array}$$

be a commutative square of bisimplicial sets such that the terms $V_{m,}, W_{m,*}, X_{m,*}$ and $Y_{m,*}$ form a homotopy fiber square for each $m \geq 0$. If $X_{m,*}$ and $Y_{m,*}$ are all connected, then*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{diag}V & \longrightarrow & \text{diag}X \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \text{diag}W & \longrightarrow & \text{diag}Y
 \end{array}$$

is a homotopy fiber square.

First note that X and Y in our case have already been shown to be contractible, so are therefore connected. We will show that our bisimplicial set diagram levelwise is homotopy pullback squares of simplicial sets. That is, for all $m \geq 0$, the following is not just a levelwise pullback of sets but a homotopy pullback of simplicial sets:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m) * \text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, Z) & \longrightarrow & \text{Top}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m)) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, Z) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m), Z) & \longrightarrow & \text{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, Z) \end{array}$$

We then show that the righthand vertical map is a Kan fibration,⁴ and conclude that our square is a homotopy pullback.

Simplicial sets are a simplicial model category, satisfying Quillen’s SM7 axiom, which is as follows:⁵

Quillen’s SM7 axiom *Let \mathcal{C} be a simplicial model category, and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Z)$ denote the simplicial set of morphisms between X and Z . If $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ is fibrant and $f: A \rightarrow B$ is a cofibration in \mathcal{C} , then $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(f, Y): \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(B, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(A, Y)$ is a fibration of simplicial sets.*

We apply several adjunctions to get the following isomorphisms. Note that $\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet$ is equivalent to the levelwise simplicial set skeleton, that is, $\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet: n \mapsto \text{sk}_0 \Delta^n$, so it is adjoint levelwise to the simplicial coskeleton (for discussions of skeleta/coskeleta, see Goerss–Jardine [11, Chapter VII, mainly Section 1]).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Top}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m)) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, Z) &\cong \text{sSet}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m)) \times \text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, \text{Sing}(Z)) \\ &\cong \text{sSet}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m)), \text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}}(\text{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, Z)) \\ &\cong \text{sSet}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m)), \text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}}(\Delta^\bullet, \text{cosk}_0 \text{Sing}(Z))) \\ &\cong \text{sSet}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m)) \times \Delta^\bullet, \text{cosk}_0 \text{Sing}(Z)) \\ &=: \text{Hom}_{\text{sSet}}(C(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m)), \text{cosk}_0 \text{Sing}(Z)) \end{aligned}$$

⁴We only need to show one map is a fibration due to right properness of the category of simplicial sets. See the glueing lemma, for example, in Schwede [20, Lemma 1.19].

⁵ $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\cdot, \cdot)$ is the simplicial set from the simplicial model structure, $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) := C(X \times \Delta^\bullet, Y)$ where $C(X, Y)$ is the hom-set of morphisms in \mathcal{C} .

and likewise,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m) \times \mathrm{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, Z) &\cong \mathrm{sSet}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m) \times \mathrm{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet, \mathrm{Sing}(Z)) \\ &\cong \mathrm{sSet}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m) \times \Delta^\bullet, \mathrm{cosk}_0 \mathrm{Sing}(Z)) \\ &=: \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{sSet}}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m), \mathrm{cosk}_0 \mathrm{Sing}(Z)) \end{aligned}$$

We may express our righthand vertical map as

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{sSet}}(C^{\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}}(m), \mathrm{cosk}_0 \mathrm{Sing}(Z)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{sSet}}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m), \mathrm{cosk}_0 \mathrm{Sing}(Z))$$

which is $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{sSet}}(-, \mathrm{cosk}_0 \mathrm{Sing}(Z))$ applied to the map $\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(m) \rightarrow C^{\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}}(m)$. This map is a cofibration of simplicial sets since it is a monomorphism. The singularization of a topological space is a fibrant simplicial set, and as coskeleton is a right Kan extension, it preserves fibrant objects. Therefore, we may apply SM7 and conclude that our map is a fibration of simplicial sets, and our square is a homotopy pullback square. Applying [Theorem 4.3](#), we conclude that [Figure 4](#) is a homotopy pullback of simplicial sets which we have already shown to be contractible, so we conclude that $\mathrm{Top}(\mathcal{Y}_{K-1}(\bullet) * \mathrm{sk}_0 \Delta^\bullet Z)$ is also a contractible simplicial set. \square

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