Algebraic & Geometric Topology

External Spanier–Whitehead duality and
homology representation theorems
for diagram spaces

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We construct a Spanier–Whitehead type duality functor relating finite $\mathcal{C}$–spectra to finite $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–spectra and prove that every $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory is given by taking the homotopy groups of a balanced smash product with a fixed $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–spectrum. We use this to construct Chern characters for certain rational $\mathcal{C}$–homology theories.

1 Introduction

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a small category. A pointed $\mathcal{C}$–space, or diagram space over $\mathcal{C}$, is a functor

$$X : \mathcal{C} \to \mathrm{Top}_*.$$

The homotopy theory of diagram spaces is studied for various reasons, perhaps the most fundamental one being Elmendorf's theorem [13], which identifies the homotopy theory of G–spaces for a discrete group G with the homotopy theory of diagram spaces over the so-called orbit category Or(G). Similarly to classical homotopy theory, a major tool to study $\mathcal{C}$–spaces are $\mathcal{C}$–homology theories, which are collections of functors

$$h_n^{\mathcal{C}} : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Top}_*) \to \mathrm{Ab}$$

satisfying the usual Eilenberg–Steenrod axioms; see Section 5.1. Such theories can be constructed by setting

$$(1) \qquad\qquad h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(X; E) = \pi_n(E \wedge_{\mathcal{C}} X),$$

where E is a (cofibrant) $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–spectrum. This construction can be traced back to the very beginning of the theory of spectra in the case that $\mathcal{C}$ is the trivial category, and was first formulated by Davis and Lück [10] in this general form. It since has proved useful in many contexts, primarily in work on the Farrell–Jones conjecture; see Bartels, Bestvina, Lück and Reich [2; 3; 4; 33], Kammeyer, Lück and Rüping [24; 45], Kasprowski, Ullmann, Wegner and Winges [25; 59] and Wu [60]. However, the question of whether every $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory arises in the way described above had not yet been addressed. This is answered in the positive by our first theorem, the homology representation theorem, proved in Section 5:

Theorem A   *Suppose that $\mathcal{C}$ is equivalent to a countable category. Let $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ be any $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory. Then there is a $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–spectrum E and a natural isomorphism*

$$(2) \qquad\qquad h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-) \cong h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-; E).$$

Moreover, every morphism of homology theories

$$h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-; E) \to h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-; E')$$

is induced by a morphism $E \to E'$ in the derived category of $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–spectra.

As for the well-known case $\mathcal{C} = *$, the analogous *cohomological* version of this statement is considerably easier to prove, using a Yoneda lemma argument due to Brown [8]. Neeman [42] has vastly generalized this argument to a triangulated category setup that is sufficient to treat the case of $\mathcal{C}$–cohomology theories. Specific references for the case of $\mathcal{C}$–spaces are Bárcenas [1] and Lackmann [27].

The classical strategy for deducing the homological Theorem A from the cohomological one is to use Spanier–Whitehead duality to switch between cohomology and homology, and then use Adams' version of Brown's representability theorem to deal with the arising difficulty that the duality functor is only defined on finite spectra. The latter point poses no difficulties, since Adams' result was also generalized by Neeman [41] in a form suitable for our applications.

The first point is more difficult. The main innovation here is that the correct notion of duality is *not* incorporated by a functor

$$D \colon \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O)^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O),$$

but by a functor

$$D \colon \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O)^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}^O).$$

This is the reason why we called it the external (Spanier–Whitehead) duality functor. Note that in the technical sense, the term "duality" is not justified. It refers to the canonical isomorphism

$$\tag{3} DDX \cong X$$

for dualizable X. However, the two D here are not, as in the classical case, the same functor, but only formally given by the same construction, applied to $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$.

These two aspects originate from the fact that instead of classical duality theory, which takes place in a monoidal category, the correct framework for us is duality theory in a closed bicategory. This was first developed in May and Sigurdsson [38, Chapter 16]. We give a slightly simplified exposition in Section 4. It is applied to a closed bicategory of spectrally enriched categories, derived bimodules and morphisms between these, constructed in Theorem 2.3.1. With the correct setup at hand, the following statement, which is our Corollary 4.2.7, may be proved quite analogously to the classical case.

Theorem B   *Every finite $\mathcal{C}$–CW–spectrum is dualizable.*

For finite groups G, classical genuine G–representation theory takes into account the orthogonal representation theory of G. This is a very sophisticated and rich theory. Recently, this approach has been extended to proper equivariant homotopy theory for infinite discrete groups; see Degrijse, Hausmann, Lück, Patchkoria and Schwede [11]. We take a different route here, which uses no representation theory. We want to stress that for (finite or infinite) groups, our results are neither generalizations nor special cases of the genuine results. We refer the reader to Remark 2.1.4 for a more detailed discussion.

Our third main result concerns the case of *rational $\mathcal{C}$–homology theories*. These come from contravariant functors from $\mathcal{C}$ to rational spectra, which are identified with rational chain complexes via the stable Dold–Kan correspondence. Note that at this point we face the problem of upgrading a (weak) monoidal Quillen equivalence between two categories of spectra to a Quillen equivalence between diagram spectra, suitably compatible with balanced smash products. This is a quite subtle issue, discussed in Section 3. If the chain complexes we get on the algebraic side split (functorially), this entails the existence of a Chern character, ie a decomposition of the rational $\mathcal{C}$–homology

theory into a direct sum of shifted Bredon homology theories; see Definition 6.3.4. We can construct such a Chern character in two instances:

Theorem C   Let $\mathcal{C}$ be equivalent to a countable category and assume that $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ is a rational $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory with the property that all coefficient systems $h_i^{\mathcal{C}}$ are flat as right $\mathcal{C}$–modules. Then there is a Chern character for $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$.

Theorem D   Suppose that $\mathcal{C} = \mathrm{Or}(G, \mathcal{F})$ where G is finite and all members of the family $\mathcal{F}$ are cyclic of prime power order.[1] Then a Chern character exists for **every** $\mathcal{C}$–homology and cohomology theory.

Theorem C, which we prove as Proposition 6.3.7, is similar to a theorem of Lück [32]; see Remark 6.3.8. It may be applied to G–homology theories whose coefficient systems have Mackey extensions; see Section 6.4. Theorem D, proved as Corollary 6.5.4 and Proposition 6.5.5, uses the results of Li [31] on hereditary category algebras. Actually, as we prove in Proposition 6.5.1, every $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory possesses a Chern character if and only if the category algebra $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$ (see Definition 6.2.1) is hereditary.

Further directions

Our results suggest further questions that we find interesting. The first concerns the notion of an *equivariant* homology theory, described in Lück and Reich [33, Section 6]. This consists of homology theories for all groups at the same time, linked by various induction isomorphisms. These can also be constructed from suitable diagram spectra, for instance spectra over the category of small groupoids.

Question 1   Is there a representation theorem for equivariant homology theories, ie does every equivariant homology theory come from a suitable diagram spectrum?

We note that all common examples of equivariant homology theories are constructed using groupoid spectra, *except* equivariant bordism (see Lück [32, Example 1.4]), where such a representation is not known to us.

The next question concerns the fact that in the nonequivariant stable category $\mathscr{SHC}$, the dualizable objects are exactly the finite CW–spectra, and these are also exactly the compact objects (in the sense that mapping out of them up to homotopy commutes with direct sums).

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[1]We want to stress that different primes are allowed to occur as the bases of these prime power orders.

Question 2 What is the relation between compact, dualizable and finite objects in the derived category of $\mathcal{C}$–spectra?

The last question concerns the case of rational $\mathcal{C}$–homology theories.

Question 3 Find conditions under which the flatness assumption of Theorem C is satisfied.

The generalization of the hereditarity results in Section 6.5 and related questions are the subject of work in progress of the author together with Liping Li; see [29]. In particular, Theorem D can be generalized to infinite groups.

Organization of the paper

- Section 2 recalls some background from homotopy theory and constructs the closed bicategory of spectrally enriched categories.
- Section 3 discusses what happens if orthogonal spectra are replaced by another model category of spectra as the target category of our diagram spectra.
- Section 4.1 develops external duality theory in closed bicategories and applies this to $\mathcal{C}$–spectra, proving Theorem B.
- Section 5.1 proves Theorem A via the route sketched above.
- Section 6 studies the rational case and proves Theorems C and D.

Acknowledgements

2 The closed bicategory DerMod(Sp^O)

The correct setup for developing external duality theory, as is done in Section 4, is given by the notion of a closed bicategory. This will then be applied to deduce results about C–spectra. In this first section we will introduce the actors, ie recall the basics about model structures on the category $\mathrm{Fun}(C, \mathrm{Sp}^O)$ of C–spectra in Section 2.1, introduce the notion of a closed bicategory in Section 2.2 and show how $\mathrm{Fun}(C, \mathrm{Sp}^O)$ can be endowed with this structure (see Proposition 2.2.1), and then show that we can preserve this structure when passing to the homotopy category in Section 2.3, especially Theorem 2.3.1. Our closed bicategories will, in the underived (resp. derived) case, consist of small spectrally enriched categories (with cofibrant mapping objects), bimodules (resp. derived bimodules) over these and morphisms (in the homotopy category) of bimodules.

2.1 Recapitulations about the homotopy category of C–spectra

Let Sp^O denote the category of orthogonal spectra with the stable model structure, as discussed in [36], and let C be a small category enriched in Sp^O. Let $\mathrm{Fun}(C, \mathrm{Sp}^O)$ denote the category of enriched functors from C to Sp^O and enriched natural transformations [7, Definition 6.2.4]. Prominent objects of this category are the representable functors

$$\underline{c} = C(c, ?)$$

for $c \in \mathrm{Ob}(C)$, or more generally $X \wedge \underline{c}$ for some spectrum X, where the smash product is meant objectwise.

We want to endow $\mathrm{Fun}(C, \mathrm{Sp}^O)$ with a model structure in which the fibrations and weak equivalences are given by the objectwise fibrations and weak equivalences. This determines the model structure, if it exists, uniquely, justifying that we call it "the" projective model structure. We want that:

- The projective model structure exists.

- It is a cofibrantly generated model structure. A class of generating cofibrations is given by morphisms of the form $X \wedge \underline{c} \to Y \wedge \underline{c}$, where $X \to Y$ runs through a class of generating cofibrations of Sp^O and c through the objects of C; a class of generating trivial cofibrations is described similarly.

- A cofibration in the projective model structure is objectwise a cofibration.

For usual Set–enriched categories $\mathcal{C}$, this is folklore since Sp^O is a cofibrantly generated model category [17, Theorem 11.6.1, Proposition 11.6.3]. For spectrally enriched $\mathcal{C}$, the situation is more subtle. The most general reference we could find is:

Theorem 2.1.1 (Shulman [51, Theorem 24.4]) *Suppose that $\mathcal{C}$ satisfies*:

(C) *the mapping spectra $\mathcal{C}(c, d)$ are cofibrant for all $c, d \in \mathcal{C}$.*

Then all three items above are satisfied.

Shulman's theorem uses the fact that Sp^O satisfies the monoid axiom, as is proved in [36, Theorem 12.1(iii)]. Because of the above theorem:

> *We assume from now on that our category $\mathcal{C}$ satisfies* (C).

We define
$$\mathcal{SHC}_{\mathcal{C}} = \mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O))$$

and use square brackets to indicate that we are talking about morphisms in the homotopy category:
$$[X, Y]_{\mathcal{C}} := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O))}(X, Y) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{SHC}_{\mathcal{C}}}(X, Y).$$

$\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O)$ is a stable model category, so the homotopy category admits a preferred *triangulated structure*, even in the strong sense of [19, Section 7]. We refer to the fact that

$$(4) \qquad\qquad X \xrightarrow{f} Y \to Z \to \Sigma X$$

is a distinguished triangle sloppily as $Z = C(f)$. Note that this notion makes sense already in the pointed model category of pointed $\mathcal{C}$–spaces [19, Section 6]. If f is a cofibration between cofibrant objects, then $C(f) = Y/X$.

It is a well-known fact about triangulated categories that a distinguished triangle (4) induces a long exact sequence

$$(5) \qquad \cdots \to [\Sigma Y, B]_{\mathcal{C}} \to [\Sigma X, B]_{\mathcal{C}} \to [Cf, B]_{\mathcal{C}} \to [Y, B]_{\mathcal{C}} \to [X, B]_{\mathcal{C}} \to \cdots,$$

and similarly for $[B, -]_{\mathcal{C}}$.

A triangulated subcategory of $\mathcal{SHC}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is a full subcategory closed under Σ and Σ^{-1} with the property that if it contains a morphism $f : X \to Y$, then it also contains its cone Cf.

Recall from [36] that Sp^O is inhabited by various spheres $F_k S^n$ with $F_0 S^0 = \mathbb{S}$ and $F_k(X \wedge Y) = (F_k X) \wedge Y$. In the homotopy category, $F_k S^n$ becomes a k–fold

desuspension of S^n. The canonical maps $F_k(S^n_+) \to F_k(D^{n+1}_+)$, with $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define a class of generating cofibrations in Sp^O. A class of generating cofibrations in $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O)$ is thus given by $F_k(S^n_+) \wedge \underline{c} \to F_k(D^{n+1}_+) \wedge \underline{c}$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$. We will call an object of $\mathscr{SHC}_{\mathcal{C}}$ a *finite $\mathcal{C}$–CW–spectrum* if it can be obtained from the constant functor $\underline{*}$ by a finite number of gluing steps using these generating cofibrations. The $\mathcal{C}$–Spanier–Whitehead category $\mathscr{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is the full subcategory of $\mathscr{SHC}_{\mathcal{C}}$ on the finite $\mathcal{C}$–CW–spectra.

The name is justified by the following lemma:

Lemma 2.1.2 (a) $\mathscr{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$ *is the full subcategory of $\mathscr{SHC}_{\mathcal{C}}$ on objects of the form $\Sigma^N \Sigma^\infty A$ for some integer N and some finite pointed $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complex A.*

(b) *If A is a finite $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complex and B is an arbitrary $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complex, then*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathscr{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}}(\Sigma^N \Sigma^\infty A, \Sigma^M \Sigma^\infty B) \cong \mathrm{colim}_k \{\Sigma^{N+k} A, \Sigma^{M+k} B\}_{\mathcal{C}},$$

where the curly brackets on the right denote (unstable) homotopy classes of maps of $\mathcal{C}$–spaces.

(c) $\mathscr{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$ *is the smallest triangulated subcategory of $\mathscr{SHC}_{\mathcal{C}}$ containing the objects $\underline{c}$ for all $c \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$.*

Note that statement (b) serves as an alternative definition of $\mathscr{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$, not using $\mathscr{SHC}_{\mathcal{C}}$.

Proof Part (a) is an easy induction. In part (c), the fact that $\mathscr{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is triangulated is clear as well. For the minimality, note that this would be clear inductively if we had defined finite $\mathcal{C}$–CW–spectra using attaching maps $F_k(S^n) \wedge \underline{c} \to F_k(D^{n+1}) \wedge \underline{c}$ since $D^{n+1} = C(S^n)$. Unfortunately, D^{n+1}_+ is *not* the cone of S^n_+. However, in the homotopy category, we may suspend as often as we want since this is an isomorphism. After one suspension, the basepoint problem vanishes: the inclusion $S^n_+ \to D^{n+1}_+$ becomes the inclusion of the boundary B of an $(n+2)$–disk D with two boundary points identified (to the basepoint). The cone of the quotient map $S^{n+1} \to B$ can be identified with D.

For part (b), note that it suffices to prove this statement for ΣA and ΣB. Fix B. As in the proof of (c), we only need to show that it holds true for all $\underline{c}$, and if it is true for A and A', and if $f : A \to A'$ is a morphism, then it is true for Cf. For corepresentable functors $\underline{c}$, the statement boils down to the well-known corresponding statement for $\mathscr{SHC}$. Use Theorem 2.3.1(c) and Lemma 2.3.6 below to deal with the left-hand side. For the cone argument, first prove that the right-hand side functor (for fixed B) turns cofiber sequences into long exact sequences, similarly to (5) above. There is a natural map

from the right-hand side to the left-hand side which is compatible with these two cone long exact sequences, and thus the claim follows via induction and the five lemma. □

Remark 2.1.3 If $\mathcal{C} = \mathrm{Or}(G)$ is the orbit category of a group G, then Marc Stephan [54] has shown that Elmendorf's theorem holds in orthogonal spectra, ie there is a model structure on naive orthogonal G–spectra (G–objects in the category of orthogonal spectra) and a Quillen equivalence between this model category and $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O)$. However, this may fail in other categories of spectra with the properties discussed in Section 3.1 below. For instance, it definitely fails in $\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{Q}}$. The reason is that Stephan's paper has a cellularity condition that is satisfied by Sp^O, but not by $\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{Q}}$. We will not use the spectral Elmendorf theorem in this paper.

Remark 2.1.4 As promised in the introduction, we want to compare our approach to the classical one of classical genuine G–equivariant homotopy theory. Surveys on this topic are [37; 46, Chapter 3; 16, Sections 2 and 3, Appendices A and B]. In this context, G is a finite (or compact Lie) group, and usually not $\mathbb{Z}$–graded, but so-called $RO(G)$–graded (co)homology theories are considered and this leads to a stable category in which not only S^1 but all representation spheres S^V are invertible with respect to the smash product, where V runs through all finite subrepresentations of a so-called universe $\mathcal{U}$. Using Remark 2.1.3 above, one sees that (for Sp^O as the category of spectra) we invert subrepresentations of the trivial universe $\mathbb{R}^\infty$, an approach sometimes called naive equivariant stable homotopy theory in the genuine context.

This framework in all its generality breaks down when G becomes an infinite group. Recently, the authors of [11] developed a generalization for infinite (or noncompact Lie) groups G with respect to the family of finite (or compact) subgroups. In their setup, smashing with all Thom spaces S^ξ, with ξ a G–vector bundle over $\underline{E}G$, is inverted. Thus, this gives a different setup than the one we treat here, and in particular does not relate to the Davis–Lück construction of homology theories occurring in our homology representation Theorem 5.2.3. Also, our theory is more general in that it treats diagram spaces over arbitrary countable categories $\mathcal{C}$.

2.2 The constructions $\wedge_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{C}}$

From now on, the letters $\mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{D}$ also refer to spectrally enriched small categories satisfying (C) as in Theorem 2.1.1. The spectrally enriched category $\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}$ has objects $\mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{A}) \times \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{B})$ and

$$(\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}})((a,b),(a',b')) = \mathcal{A}(a,a') \wedge \mathcal{B}(b',b).$$

Note that this spectral category satisfies (C) again. An $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule is a continuous functor $\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Sp}^O$. We denote the category of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodules and $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–linear morphisms (natural transformations of enriched functors) by

$$\mathrm{Mod}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) = \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Sp}^O),$$

with Hom sets denoted by $\mathrm{Hom}_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})}(-, -)$ and homotopy sets (Hom sets in the homotopy category of $(\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}})$–spectra) denoted by $[-, -]_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})}$. We just call $(\mathcal{C}, *)$– and $(*, \mathcal{C})$–bimodules left and right $\mathcal{C}$–modules, respectively.

If X is a right and Y a left $\mathcal{C}$–module, then $X \wedge_{\mathcal{C}} Y$ is the spectrum

$$\mathrm{coequ}\big(\textstyle\bigvee_{(c,d) \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})^2} Y(c) \wedge \mathcal{C}(c, d) \wedge X(d) \rightrightarrows \bigvee_{c \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})} Y(c) \wedge X(c)\big).$$

Here, the upper arrow is defined on any (c, d)–summand via the morphism corresponding to

$$X^* \colon \mathcal{C}(c, d) \to \mathrm{map}(X(d), X(c))$$

under the adjunction between $- \wedge X(d)$ and $\mathrm{map}(X(d), -)$. The lower arrow is defined similarly, using Y instead of X.

More generally, the balanced smash product $X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} Y$ of an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule X and a $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$–bimodule Y is the $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$–bimodule defined by

$$X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} Y(a, c) = X(a, ?) \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} Y(?, c).$$

Similarly, the mapping spectrum $\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}(U, X)$ between two right $\mathcal{C}$–modules U and X is defined as

$$\mathrm{equ}\bigg(\prod_{c \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})} \mathrm{map}(U(c), X(c)) \rightrightarrows \prod_{(c,d) \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})^2} \mathrm{map}\big(\mathcal{C}(c, d), \mathrm{map}(U(d), X(c))\big)\bigg).$$

More generally, for an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule X and a $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule U, we have an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$–bimodule $\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}}(U, X)$. We can similarly define the mapping spectrum between two left $\mathcal{C}$–modules, or between an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule and an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$–bimodule. We also introduce the $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$–bimodule $\mathcal{A}$ defined by

$$(a, a') \mapsto \mathcal{A}(a', a),$$

this not being a tautology, but referring to the mapping spectra of the category $\mathcal{A}$.

The constructions just introduced can not only be defined in Sp^O, but in any cosmos[2] $\mathcal{V}$. They are linked in various ways that can be subsumed using the notion of a closed bicategory.

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[2]A cosmos is a closed symmetric monoidal category with all small limits and colimits.

Recall that a *bicategory* $\mathcal{M}$ consists of a class of objects $\mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{M})$, and a small category of 1–morphisms $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ between any two objects $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$, together with composition functors

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) \to \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$$

for all $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C} \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{M})$ that are associative and have units up to coherent isomorphisms [6, Definition 7.7.1]. The morphisms between the 1–morphisms are called 2–morphisms. A bicategory is called *closed* [38, Definition 16.3.1] if for every 1–morphism $X : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{B}$ and every object $\mathcal{C}$, the precomposition with X,

$$X^* : \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}) \to \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C}),$$

as well as the postcomposition with X, $X_* : \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A}) \to \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})$, have a right adjoint. Since adjoints are unique up to unique isomorphism if they exist, this is a property of a bicategory, not an additional structure on it.

Proposition 2.2.1 *Let $\mathcal{V}$ be a cosmos. Then there is a closed bicategory $\mathrm{Mod}(\mathcal{V})$ in which the objects are given by small $\mathcal{V}$–enriched categories, 1–morphisms from $\mathcal{A}$ to $\mathcal{B}$ are $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodules with composition given by balanced product and $\mathrm{id}_\mathcal{A}$ given by the $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$–bimodule $\mathcal{A}$, the 2–morphisms are given by morphisms of bimodules, and if X is an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule then the right adjoints of pre- and postcomposition with X are given by $\mathrm{map}_\mathcal{A}(X, -)$ and $\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}}(X, -)$.*

Proof The bicategory structure was first discussed in [5] for $\mathcal{V} = \mathrm{Set}$; Proposition 2.6 of [18] is a classical reference for $\mathcal{V} = \mathrm{Top}$, though it omits bicategorical language. A general reference is [52, Section 3], especially Lemmas 3.25 and 3.27. $\qquad \square$

Remark 2.2.2 In the literature, there are three different names for what we call bimodules here, all of which seem to be common in some circles; the other two are distributors and profunctors. Consequently, the bicategory introduced above is sometimes also called $\mathrm{Dist}(\mathcal{V})$ or $\mathrm{Prof}(\mathcal{V})$.

Remark 2.2.3 The category $\mathrm{Mod}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ can again be jazzed up to a spectrally enriched category: if we view two $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodules X and Y as left $(\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}})$–modules (or right $(\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{op}} \wedge \mathcal{B})$–modules), we can define a mapping spectrum $\mathrm{map}_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})}(X, Y)$ with underlying set $\mathrm{Hom}_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})}(X, Y)$. Thus, $\mathrm{Mod}(\mathrm{Sp}^O)$ is a spectrally enriched closed bicategory in the obvious sense. We don't give further details since we won't use this enrichment.

Example 2.2.4 In addition to $\mathcal{V} = \text{Set}$ and $\mathcal{V} = \text{Sp}^O$, another interesting example of a cosmos is $\mathcal{V} = \text{Ab}$. An Ab–enriched category is usually called a preadditive category, and a preadditive category with one element is the same as a ring, with a bimodule in the sense discussed here corresponding to a bimodule in the usual sense (whence the name). Thus, we get as a full subbicategory of Mod(Ab) the bicategory of rings, (R, S)–bimodules and (R, S)–linear homomorphisms between them, which is sometimes called the Morita category. More generally, you can take $\mathcal{V} = R\text{–Mod}$ for some commutative ring R. You may also take $\mathcal{V} = \text{Ch}_R$. A Ch_R–category is the same as an R–linear dg-category. Suppose that $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ are R–linear categories (concentrated in degree 0), then an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule is the same as a chain complex of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodules over $R\text{–Mod}$. Thus we get as a full subbicategory of Mod(Ch_R) the bicategory of R–linear categories and chain complexes of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodules. We will study this in detail in the rational case in Section 6.

2.3 Deriving $\wedge_C$ and map_C

We will now derive the whole setup in the sense that we pass to the homotopy category of every bimodule category Mod($\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$), and define a derived version of the balanced smash product which allows us to view the collection of all derived bimodule categories as a bicategory, as well as derived versions of the mapping spectra which exhibit this bicategory as closed. Technically, we achieve this by using the notion of a Quillen adjunction of two variables [19, Section 4.1].

Throughout the rest of this subsection, let X be an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule, Y a $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$–bimodule, Z a $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$–bimodule, U an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{D})$–bimodule, and V an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$–bimodule. (This convention will always be clear from the context.)

Theorem 2.3.1 *The following data defines a closed bicategory* DerMod(Sp^O): *objects are small* Sp^O*–enriched categories satisfying* (C), *1–morphisms from* $\mathcal{A}$ *to* $\mathcal{B}$ *are* $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$*–bimodules, and 2–morphisms are given by*

$$(\text{DerMod}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}))(X, Y) = [X, Y]_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})}.$$

The identity 1–morphism of an object $\mathcal{A}$ *is the* $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$*–bimodule* $\mathcal{A}$ *and the identity 2–morphism of a 1–morphism* X *is* id_X. *The composition of 1–morphisms and their adjoints are given by the functors*

$$- \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^L - : \text{DerMod}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) \times \text{DerMod}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}) \to \text{DerMod}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C}),$$

$$R\text{map}_{\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}} : \text{DerMod}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}))^{\text{op}} \times \text{DerMod}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C}) \to \text{DerMod}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}),$$

and

$$Rmap_{\mathcal{A}} \colon DerMod(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})^{op} \times DerMod(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C}) \to DerMod(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}),$$

which are the total derived functors of $- \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} -$, $map_{\mathcal{C}^{op}}$ *and* $map_{\mathcal{A}}$. *Explicitly, for* Q *a functorial cofibrant replacement and* R *a functorial fibrant replacement, we have*

$$X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y \cong QX \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} QY, \quad Rmap_{\mathcal{C}^{op}}(Y, V) \cong map_{\mathcal{C}^{op}}(QY, RV)$$

and

$$Rmap_{\mathcal{A}}(X, U) \cong map_{\mathcal{C}^{op}}(QX, RU).$$

In particular, the closed bicategory structure induces the natural isomorphisms:

(a) $\mathcal{A} \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X \cong X \cong X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} \mathcal{B}$ *in* $DerMod(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$.

(b) $(X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y) \wedge_{\mathcal{C}}^{L} Z \cong X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} (Y \wedge_{\mathcal{C}}^{L} Z)$ *in* $DerMod(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{D})$.

(c) $[X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y, V]_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})} \cong [X, Rmap_{\mathcal{C}^{op}}(Y, V)]_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})} \cong [Y, map_{\mathcal{A}}(X, V)]_{(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})}$.

(d) $Rmap_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{A}, X) \cong X \cong Rmap_{\mathcal{B}^{op}}(\mathcal{B}, X)$ *in* $DerMod(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$.

(e) $Rmap_{\mathcal{A}}(X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y, U) \cong Rmap_{\mathcal{B}}(Y, Rmap_{\mathcal{A}}(X, U))$ *in* $DerMod(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$.

(f) $Rmap_{\mathcal{D}^{op}}(Z, Rmap_{\mathcal{A}}(X, U)) \cong Rmap_{\mathcal{A}}(X, Rmap_{\mathcal{D}^{op}}(Z, U))$ *in* $DerMod(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$.

Proof Let $\mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{C}$ denote small spectrally enriched categories satisfying (C). The closedness of the bicategory $Mod(Sp^{O})$ gives natural isomorphisms

$$\varphi_{l} \colon Hom_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})}(X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} Y, V) \xrightarrow{\cong} Hom_{(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})}(Y, map_{\mathcal{A}}(X, V))$$

and

$$\varphi_{r} \colon Hom_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})}(X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} Y, V) \xrightarrow{\cong} Hom_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})}(X, map_{\mathcal{C}^{op}}(Y, V)).$$

The categories $Mod(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$, $Mod(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$ and $Mod(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$ with the quintuple consisting of $\wedge_{\mathcal{B}}$, $Hom_{r} = map_{\mathcal{C}^{op}}$, $Hom_{l} = map_{\mathcal{A}}$ and the two isomorphisms φ_{r} and φ_{l} form an adjunction of two variables in the sense of [19, Definition 4.1.12]. We want to apply [19, Corollary 4.2.5] to show that $\wedge_{\mathcal{B}}$ is a Quillen bifunctor.

In order to do this we have to check that the pushout product of two generating cofibrations is a cofibration, and that it is a trivial cofibration if one of the factors is a generating trivial cofibration. For the definition of the pushout products $\square$ and $\square_{\mathcal{B}}$ see [19, Definition 4.2.1]. We check the first statement, the other two being similar. We may choose the generating cofibrations of the form $f \wedge \underline{(a, b)}$ and $g \wedge \underline{(b', c)}$, where f and g belong to a class of generating cofibrations of Sp^{O}. Up to isomorphism of morphisms, we have the identity

(6) $$(f \wedge \underline{(a, b)}) \square_{\mathcal{B}} (g \wedge \underline{(b', c)}) \cong (f \square g) \wedge \mathcal{B}(b, b') \wedge \underline{(a, c)}.$$

By the pushout-product axiom for Sp^O, $f \,\square\, g$ is a cofibration. Now, $\mathcal{B}(b, b')$ is cofibrant by (C) and thus $(f \,\square\, g) \wedge \mathcal{B}(b, b')$ is a cofibration, since it is a smash product of a cofibration with a cofibrant object. Here we use the pushout-product axiom for Sp^O again. Thus, the right-hand side of (6) has the left lifting property with respect to all trivial fibrations and is thus a cofibration.

Proposition 4.3.1 of [19] then applies to show that we have total derived functors as in the statement of the theorem, and that the quintuple

$$(\wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^L, \mathrm{Rmap}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}, \mathrm{Rmap}_{\mathcal{A}}, R\varphi_r, R\varphi_l)$$

defines an adjunction of two variables. This gives the isomorphism (c). Isomorphism (b) follows from the explicit description of $\wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^L$ together with the fact that the balanced smash product of two cofibrant bimodules is cofibrant, which follows from the Quillen bifunctor property.

To show that $\mathrm{DerMod}(\mathrm{Sp}^O)$ is actually a bicategory, we are left to deal with two points. Firstly, that there is an associativity isomorphism satisfying a coherence square. This follows directly from the corresponding fact for $\mathrm{Mod}(\mathrm{Sp}^O)$, as in the proof of [19, Propositions 4.3.1 or 4.3.2]. Secondly, that we have an identity 1–morphism at every object. Surprisingly, this is the more difficult part, since the identity $\mathcal{A}$ might be noncofibrant. However, we may use Corollary 2.3.4 below to see that

$$\mathcal{A} \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^L X \cong \mathcal{A} \wedge_{\mathcal{A}} X \cong X,$$

since $\mathcal{A}$ is obviously right flat in the sense of Definition 2.3.3. The coherence conditions for this unitality isomorphism are readily checked.

The fact that the derived mapping functors are right adjoints of the derived smash products is part of the adjunction of two variables statement. Summarizing, we have now proved that $\mathrm{DerMod}(\mathrm{Sp}^O)$ is a closed bicategory, amounting to isomorphisms (a) to (c).

Now the point is that (d) to (f) are valid in any closed bicategory: (d) follows from (a) — if pre- and postcomposition with $\mathcal{A}$ is isomorphic to the identity, then the same has to be true for their adjoints. Similarly, (e) and (f) follow from (b). $\square$

Proposition 2.3.2 *If X is a cofibrant $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–spectrum, then $X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} -$ preserves weak equivalences.*

Proof We first treat the case where X is $F_k A \wedge \underline{(a, b)}$, where A is any pointed CW–complex. Let $Y \to Y'$ be any weak equivalence of $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$–spectra. Smashing with $F_k A \wedge \underline{(a, b)}$, we get the map

$$F_k A \wedge \mathcal{A}(a, -) \wedge Y(b, -) \to F_k A \wedge \mathcal{A}(a, -) \wedge Y'(b, -).$$

Now, $\mathcal{A}(a, -)$ is objectwise a cofibrant spectrum by (C), and so is $F_k A$. But smashing with a cofibrant spectrum preserves weak equivalences by [36, Proposition 12.3].

Now we want to reduce to the general case. By general theory of cofibrantly generated model categories, a cofibrant object is a retract of a cell complex. Since weak equivalences are closed under retracts, we may assume that X is a (transfinite) cell complex, ie a transfinite composition (see [17, Definition 10.2.2]) of pushouts along generating cofibrations. Suppose that the transfinite composition is indexed by some β and denote the intermediate "skeleta" by X_α for $\alpha < \beta$, where $X_{\alpha+1}$ can be obtained from X_α by a cobase change along a coproduct of generating cofibrations. In particular, $X_\alpha \hookrightarrow X_{\alpha+1}$ is a cofibration in the projective model structure, but this property is not preserved when smashing (over $\mathcal{C}$) with an arbitrary spectrum. This is why we have to use the more subtle notion of h–cofibration. This is a concept which is not available in an arbitrary model category, but is in many topological examples, in particular in Sp^O. Our use of h–cofibrations is restricted to this proof.

We define a map of $\mathcal{C}$–spectra $A \to B$ to be an h–cofibration if $B \wedge I_+$ retracts onto $A \wedge I_+ \cup_A B \wedge \{0\}_+$; see [36, page 457]. Since the generating cofibrations are h–cofibrations, the same is true for the inclusions $X_\alpha \to X_{\alpha+1}$. Moreover, h–cofibrations are preserved under balanced smash products by definition.

Now we are in shape to prove the proposition for general X by transfinite induction on β. It is true for the domains and targets of the generating cofibrations by the first step of the proof, applied to $A = \mathrm{S}^n_+$ and $A = \mathrm{D}^n_+$. Thus, if it is true for X_α, then also for $X_{\alpha+1}$, using [36, Theorem 8.12(iv)]. For limit ordinals β, we know that X_β is the colimit of X_α for $\alpha < \beta$. This is preserved when smashing with Y and Y'. In orthogonal spectra, a stable equivalence is the same as a π_*–isomorphism [36, Proposition 8.7]. Computing the stable homotopy groups commutes with colimits along h–cofibrations, since these are levelwise closed inclusions. $\square$

Definition 2.3.3 An $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–spectrum F is *right flat* if $F \wedge_\mathcal{B} -$ preserves weak equivalences. A morphism $f : F \to X$ is called a *right flat replacement* of X if F is right flat and f is a weak equivalence.

Corollary 2.3.4 *Let* $f : F \to X$ *be a right flat replacement of* X. *Then there is a natural isomorphism*

$$X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y \cong F \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} Y$$

for any $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$–*bimodule* Y.

Proof There are weak equivalences

$$X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y = QX \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} QY \xrightarrow{\sim} X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} QY \xleftarrow{\sim} F \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} QY \xrightarrow{\sim} F \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} Y,$$

where the first and second weak equivalence follow from Proposition 2.3.2.   □

Left flat replacements are defined similarly and the statement of the corollary carries over mutatis mutandis.

Remark 2.3.5 Proposition 2.3.2 and Corollary 2.3.4 have been proved to show the isomorphism $\mathcal{A} \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X \cong X$. The proof is technically much more advanced than the rest of the proofs in this section and in particular harder to generalize to other model categories of spectra than orthogonal spectra; see Section 3. In the understanding of the author, this is inevitable for Proposition 2.3.2 since the corresponding statement for $\mathcal{C} = *$ is a subtle point in all treatments he could find, but it would be nice to have a more straightforward proof of the fact that $\mathcal{A} \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X \cong X$, going along another route.

The one-object Yoneda lemma carries over to the derived setting without trouble since $\underline{c}$ is a cofibrant $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–spectrum. We state it here for later use:

Lemma 2.3.6 *For a* $\mathcal{C}$–*spectrum* X *and* $c \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$, *there are natural isomorphisms in* $\mathscr{SHC}$,

$$\underline{c} \wedge_{\mathcal{C}} X \cong X(c) \quad \text{and} \quad R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{C}}(\underline{c}, X) \cong X(c).$$

3   Changing the category of spectra

Throughout the paper hitherto, we investigated $\mathcal{C}$–spectra in the sense of functors from $\mathcal{C}$ to the category Sp^{O} of orthogonal spectra. However, the literature also uses several other model categories of spectra, which are either Quillen equivalent to orthogonal spectra (respecting the smash product in one sense or the other, as discussed below), or describe a slightly different version of spectra, eg connective spectra or rational spectra. The purpose of this section is to bring all these other models in, in two ways:

- Firstly, we state conditions under which much of the framework built up so far can be built up with another category of spectra instead of orthogonal spectra.

- Secondly, suppose we have built up the framework for two different model categories $\mathcal{S}$ and $\mathcal{T}$, and we have a Quillen equivalence between the two. Then we want to see how our constructions, performed in $\mathcal{S}$, compare with the same constructions performed in $\mathcal{T}$.

The first item will be carried out in Section 3.1. We will write down a list of assumptions on the model category of spectra and then deduce a substantial part of Section 2. Roughly speaking, we generalize enough to write down derived smash products and mapping spectra, and prove the various adjunctions between them; see Proposition 3.1.1. What we will *not* prove is the derived Yoneda Lemma

$$\mathcal{A} \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X \cong X,$$

since the way we proved it used rather specific properties of orthogonal spectra; see the proof of Proposition 2.3.2. However, let us emphasize that we pursued a minimalist approach here, proving what we strictly need in the rest of the paper instead of maximizing the generality. We can well imagine that a reader who is, for example, an expert on simplicial homotopy theory will find a way to prove the derived Yoneda Lemma for simplicial symmetric spectra, either transferring Proposition 2.3.2 or via another route.

The second item is dealt with in Section 3.2. The Quillen equivalence between $\mathcal{S}$ and $\mathcal{T}$ has to be compatible with the smash product. The literature contains (at least) two different ways in which a Quillen equivalence can be compatible with monoidal structures on its source and target: strong and weak monoidal Quillen equivalences. Their definitions will be recalled below. In many cases, it is possible to compare two categories of spectra by a strong monoidal Quillen equivalence, and then the comparison result is trivial. For instance, this applies to all pairs of model categories of spectra discussed in [36]. However, we also need (in Section 6.1) the comparison along the more restrictive notion of a weak monoidal Quillen equivalence, which is not trivial any longer; see Proposition 3.2.1.

Note that the agenda of the first item may be carried out for spectrally enriched categories $\mathcal{C}$, while in the second case, we have to restrict to usual Set–enriched categories, since it is technically difficult to compare $\mathcal{S}$–enriched with $\mathcal{T}$–enriched categories; see Remark 3.2.3.

The reason that we get into this discussion in detail is twofold. Firstly, it is intrinsically satisfying to know that our results are independent of the choice of a model category of spectra. Secondly, and more concretely, our comparison results will become crucial in Section 6.1, where they are used in the rational case to pass from rational spectra to rational chain complexes.

Remark 3.0.1 We want to comment on the way we intend to apply the comparison results of this subsection. Suppose $\mathcal{S}$ is a model category of spectra which is Quillen equivalent to orthogonal spectra, and we are interested in Theorem A from Section 1 for $\mathcal{S}$. Then we will use the result for Sp^O, to be proved below, and then compare the balanced smash product occuring (secretly) on the right-hand side of (2) from Theorem A to the corresponding balanced smash product in $\mathcal{S}$, using the machinery we are just about to develop, for instance the isomorphism (7) from Section 3.2 below. Similarly, if $\mathcal{S}$ is, say, the model category of simplicial symmetric spectra and the homology theory is defined on simplicial $\mathcal{C}$–sets instead of $\mathcal{C}$–spaces, we may first transfer it to $\mathcal{C}$–spaces (using the Quillen equivalence between simplicial sets and spaces), then apply the representation theorem here and translate back to simplicial spaces and simplicial symmetric spectra.

Another strategy would be to develop bicategorical duality theory over $\mathcal{S}$ and then *prove* Theorem A separately for $\mathcal{S}$. Although this is also a totally valid approach, it is *not* the one we will use here — mainly because of the technical problem mentioned above that we cannot prove the derived Yoneda Lemma for $\mathcal{S}$ and thus do not have a clean bicategory at hand.

3.1 Categories of spectra

We start by distilling properties of Sp^O we used to set up the framework of Section 2. Let $(\mathcal{S}, \wedge, \mathbb{S})$ denote a model category which also has a monoidal structure.

As already explained in the introduction, our proof of Proposition 2.3.2 is so specific that we don't aim to generalize it, or the derived Yoneda lemma. We rather pursue a minimalist approach, comprising the following: set up homotopy categories as in Section 2.1 up to and including the discussion of the triangulated structure, define balanced smash products and mapping spectra as in Section 2.2, derive these as in Theorem 2.3.1 to get $\wedge_{\mathcal{C}}^L$ and $R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and isomorphisms (b) through (f).

To prove these statements, we used the following list of properties of Sp^O:

- The smash product and mapping spectra furnish Sp^O with the structure of a cosmos, ie a closed symmetric monoidal category with all small limits and colimits.
- It has a cofibrantly generated stable [19, Chapter 7] model structure. There is a class of generating cofibrations and generating trivial cofibrations whose sources are cofibrant.
- The unit of the smash product is cofibrant.
- The pushout-product axiom [47, Definition 3.1] holds.
- The monoid axiom [47, Definition 3.3] holds.

We have argued that the following "metatheorem" holds:

Proposition 3.1.1 *Suppose that a model category* $(\mathcal{S}, \wedge, \mathbb{S})$ *of spectra satisfies the above list of properties. Then the statements of Theorem 2.3.1 hold for* $\mathcal{S}$ *in the place of* Sp^O, *except that* $\mathrm{DerMod}(\mathcal{S})$ *may fail to have identities, thus is not a bicategory, and that isomorphism* (a) *may not hold.*

Remark 3.1.2 The fact that Sp^O is a cosmos (with respect to the smash product) was crucially needed to construct balanced smash products and mapping spectra, and the compatibility with the model structure to derive these; see Subsections 2.2 and 2.3. The cofibrant generation is needed to construct model structures on $\mathcal{C}$–spectra. The facts that Sp^O is a cosmos, the unit is cofibrant and the pushout-product axiom holds imply that it is a monoidal model category in the sense of [19, Definition 4.2.6]. The latter notion is slightly weaker than the three mentioned facts and would technically also suffice for our purposes. The monoid axiom is needed for Theorem 2.1.1.

The literature in stable homotopy theory contains a plethora of different model categories of spectra. Apart from orthogonal spectra, we will use the category $\mathrm{Sp}^{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{sSet}}$ of simplicial symmetric spectra with the stable model structure from [22].

Lemma 3.1.3 *The model category* $\mathrm{Sp}^{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{sSet}}$ *satisfies the above list of properties.*

Proof See [22, Theorems 2.2.10 and 3.4.4, and Corollaries 5.3.8 and 5.5.2]. Note that the authors of [22] call what we defined as a model category satisfying the pushout-product axiom a monoidal model category. The fact that the unit is cofibrant is remarked on page 53 of [22]. □

Remark 3.1.4 In [49, Theorem 3.3.3] it is shown that if spectra are simplicial symmetric spectra, the model categories $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^{\Sigma}_{s\mathrm{Set}})$ are exactly the simplicial, cofibrantly generated, proper, stable model categories with a set of compact generators.

Remark 3.1.5 The paper [36] further treats the model categories of $\mathcal{W}$–spaces and sequential spectra. The treatment of $\mathcal{W}$–spaces and orthogonal spectra is completely analogous, so that all results (even Proposition 2.3.2) will be true for $\mathcal{W}$–spaces, with the same references in [36] applying. All model categorical aspects apply to sequential spectra as well, but this is not a closed symmetric monoidal category and will be treated separately in Section 3.3.

We will now discuss some model categories of rational spectra originally introduced in [50]. These will be the main actors of Section 6.1. The four monoidal model categories are:

- the category $H\mathbb{Q}$–$\mathcal{M}od$ of modules over the monoid $H\mathbb{Q}$ in $\mathrm{Sp}^{\Sigma}_{s\mathrm{Set}}$ with model structure as explained in [47, Theorem 4.1(1)],

- the model category $\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of unbounded rational chain complexes; see Section 2.3 of [19],

- the category $\mathrm{Sp}^{\Sigma}(s\mathrm{Vect}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ of symmetric spectra over simplicial $\mathbb{Q}$–vector spaces; see [21],

- the category $\mathrm{Sp}^{\Sigma}(\mathrm{ch}^{+}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ of symmetric spectra over nonnegatively graded rational chain complexes; see [21].

The last two model structures are constructed following the general construction [19] of a model category of symmetric spectra over a given (nice) monoidal model category. It is applied to the categories of simplicial objects in $\mathbb{Q}$–vector spaces with the model structure from [43, Chapter II.4], and to $\mathrm{ch}^{+}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with the projective model structure [12, Section 7].

Lemma 3.1.6 *The four model categories mentioned above satisfy the above list of properties.*

Proof Standing Assumptions 2.4 of [50], proved for our four model categories in Section 3, comprises all our assumptions except the cofibrancy of the sources of the generating (trivial) cofibrations. For $H\mathbb{Q}$–$\mathcal{M}od$, this can be seen as follows: Generating cofibrations for $H\mathbb{Q}$–modules can be obtained from generating cofibrations in $\mathrm{Sp}^{\Sigma}_{s\mathrm{Set}}$

by smashing with $H\mathbb{Q}$; see [47, Lemma 2.3]. Since these have cofibrant sources and $H\mathbb{Q}$ is cofibrant, the smash product is cofibrant in $\mathrm{Sp}^{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{sSet}}$ and thus also in $H\mathbb{Q}{-}\mathcal{M}od$ since this has more cofibrations. For $\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{Q}}$, the sources are cofibrant since they are bounded and (trivially) degreewise projective. For the last two categories, the stable model structures on symmetric spectra have the same cofibrant objects as the projective model structures introduced [21, Theorem 8.2] and their generating cofibrations have cofibrant sources since this is true for $s\mathrm{Vect}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and $\mathrm{ch}^{+}_{\mathbb{Q}}$. $\qquad\square$

3.2 Comparison between different categories of spectra

Throughout this subsection, $\mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{C}$ are discrete (as opposed to enriched) categories (see Remark 3.2.3). Let $(\mathcal{S}, \wedge, \mathbb{S})$ and $(\mathcal{T}, \otimes, \mathbb{T})$ denote categories of spectra, ie stable model categories satisfying the list of assumptions from the last subsection. Let

$$F : (\mathcal{S}, \wedge, \mathbb{S}) \rightleftarrows (\mathcal{T}, \otimes, \mathbb{T}) : G$$

be a Quillen equivalence between two categories of spectra, where F is the left adjoint. An $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule is just a functor in the usual nonenriched sense from $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}$ to $\mathcal{S}$ or $\mathcal{T}$. We thus have an adjunction

$$F_* : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{S}) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{T}) : G_*,$$

which is again a Quillen equivalence [17, Theorem 11.6.5].

Recall the definition of weak and strong monoidal Quillen equivalences from [48, Section 3.2]: a Quillen equivalence is called strong monoidal if F is strong monoidal and $F(Q\mathbb{S}) \to F(\mathbb{S}) \cong \mathbb{T}$ is a weak equivalence for the unit $\mathbb{S}$, and it is called weak monoidal if G is lax monoidal. Thus F is lax comonoidal, so that the maps

$$\nabla : F(x \wedge y) \to F(x) \otimes F(y)$$

are weak equivalences for all cofibrant x and y, and the composite

$$F(Q\mathbb{S}) \to F(\mathbb{S}) \to \mathbb{T}$$

is a weak equivalence as well. In our case, the unit $\mathbb{S}$ is cofibrant, so this boils down to the fact that $F(\mathbb{S}) \to \mathbb{T}$ is a weak equivalence.

In the case of a strong monoidal Quillen equivalence (which we face, for example, when comparing symmetric with orthogonal spectra as our underlying cosmos) it is straightforward to construct a satisfying comparison machinery: F_* commutes with balanced smash products and thus the same holds for the equivalence of categories

$$\Phi = \Phi_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})} = \mathrm{Ho}(F_*) : \mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{S})) \to \mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{T})),$$

and, consequently, its inverse $\Gamma = \mathrm{Ho}(G_*)$. We spell out the natural isomorphisms

$$(7) \qquad \Phi(X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^L Y) \cong \Phi(X) \otimes_{\mathcal{B}}^L \Phi(Y), \quad \Gamma(X' \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^L Y') \cong \Gamma(X') \otimes_{\mathcal{B}}^L \Gamma(Y')$$

as well as

$$(8) \qquad\qquad R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Phi(X), \Phi(U)) \cong \Phi(R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(X, U)),$$
$$R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Gamma(X'), \Gamma(U')) \cong \Gamma(R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(X', U')).$$

These come from the adjunction between the balanced smash product and mapping spectrum. Similar isomorphisms hold for $R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{B}}$.

Now we turn to weak monoidal Quillen equivalences. The comonoidal transformation ∇ induces a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\bigvee_{b \to b'} F(X(b') \wedge Y(b)) & \Longrightarrow & \bigvee_b F(X(b) \wedge Y(b)) \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \nabla} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \nabla} \\
\bigvee_{b \to b'} F(X(b')) \otimes F(Y(b)) & \Longrightarrow & \bigvee_b F(X(b)) \otimes F(Y(b))
\end{array}
$$

and thus induces a map on the colimits of the rows. Since F commutes with colimits, we get $\nabla \colon F_*(X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} Y) \to F_*(X) \otimes_{\mathcal{B}} F_*(Y)$.

Proposition 3.2.1 ∇ *is a weak equivalence if X and Y are cofibrant.*

Proof We first treat the case where $X = A \wedge \underline{(a, b)}$ for some cofibrant spectrum A. Here ∇ is isomorphic to

$$\nabla \colon F(A \wedge \underline{a} \wedge Y(b, -)) \to F(A \wedge \underline{a}) \otimes F(Y(b, -)),$$

which is a weak equivalence since $A \wedge \underline{a}$ is objectwise cofibrant by discreteness of $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{C}$, and $Y(b, -)$ is objectwise cofibrant by [17, Proposition 11.6.3]. Note the natural isomorphism

$$F_*(A \wedge \underline{(a, b)}) \cong F_*\big(\textstyle\bigvee_{\underline{b}} A \wedge \underline{a}\big) \cong \textstyle\bigvee_{\underline{b}} F_*(A \wedge \underline{a}) \cong F_*(A \wedge \underline{a}) \otimes \underline{b},$$

since F commutes with colimits.

In the general case, X is a retract of a (transfinite) cell complex. We may thus assume that X is itself a cell complex. Arguing by transfinite induction, we have to show that the property that ∇ is a weak equivalence is preserved under gluing along coproducts of generating cofibrations and under passage to colimits along cofibrations.

For the first point we use the first step of the proof and the cube lemma [19, Lemma 5.2.6]. The two comparison diagrams consist of cofibrant objects and one cofibration since F_* is left Quillen, and $\wedge_{\mathcal{B}}$ and $\otimes_{\mathcal{B}}$ are Quillen bifunctors; see the proof of Theorem 2.3.1.

For the second point, suppose that we have a chain of cofibrations of some shape κ. This is a cofibrant diagram in the projective model structure on the functor category of κ–sequences as the lifting property can be proved by transfinite induction. Since the colimit is a left Quillen functor [17, Theorem 11.6.8], it preserves weak equivalences between cofibrant objects. □

With Φ as above we get a natural isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{T}))$,

$$\Phi(X \wedge^L_{\mathcal{B}} Y) = F_*(QX \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} QY) \overset{\cong}{\underset{\nabla}{\Longrightarrow}} F_*(QX) \otimes_{\mathcal{B}} F_*(QY) \cong \Phi(X) \otimes^L_{\mathcal{B}} \Phi(Y),$$

and we obtain our desired isomorphisms (7) and, by adjointness, (8).

Corollary 3.2.2 *Let (F, G) denote a weak or strong monoidal Quillen equivalence between two categories of spectra $(\mathcal{S}, \wedge, \mathbb{S})$ and $(\mathcal{T}, \otimes, \mathbb{T})$. If $\mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{C}$ denote discrete categories, then the derived functors Φ and Γ on $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–, $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$– and $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$– modules commute with balanced smash products and mapping spaces, as spelled out in (7) and (8) above.*

Remark 3.2.3 It is important in our discussion that $\mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{C}$ are discrete categories. For a treatment of nondiscrete categories (in case of strong monoidal Quillen equivalences), and a formulation of Corollary 3.2.2 in bicategorical language, see [28, Corollaries 2.16 and 2.23].

3.3 Sequential spectra

Sequential spectra do not form a monoidal model category, only a model category tensored and cotensored over spaces. The tensor and cotensor structure can be derived by the same Quillen adjunction argument as in Theorem 2.3.1. In this case even Proposition 2.3.2 may be proved in the same way as above, relying on the same references in [36], as this paper treats sequential and orthogonal spectra uniformly.

While it is impossible to formulate duality for sequential spectra over $\mathcal{C}$ (using our methods), it *is* possible to write down a homology theory from a sequential $\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}$–spectrum as in (1) from Section 1 or, more precisely, (13) from Lemma 5.1.3 below. For this construction, Theorem 5.2.3 actually holds true as well. To see this, we compare with a Quillen equivalence to orthogonal $\mathcal{C}$–spectra and only have to show that the balanced smash products are translated into one another.

Let $\mathbb{U}_*(Y)$ denote the underlying $(\mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}})$–sequential spectrum of a $(\mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}})$–orthogonal spectrum Y. Let X be an $(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}})$–space. Then there is a tautological isomorphism of $(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}} \times \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}})$–sequential spectra

$$\mathbb{U}_*(\Sigma^\infty X \wedge Y) \cong X \wedge \mathbb{U}_* Y$$

inducing the same isomorphism for $\wedge_{\mathcal{B}}$ instead of $\wedge$ since $\mathbb{U}_*$ commutes with colimits. To pass to the derived functor, it suffices to cofibrantly replace X by an argumentation similar to Corollary 2.3.4. Thus, we get a natural isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Ho}(\mathbb{U}_*)(\Sigma^\infty X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^L Y) \cong X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^L \mathrm{Ho}(\mathbb{U}_*)(Y).$$

Similarly,

$$\mathrm{Ho}(\mathbb{U}_*)(R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Sigma^\infty X, U)) \cong R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(X, \mathrm{Ho}(\mathbb{U}_*)(U)),$$

where we use in the derivation process that the right adjoint $\mathbb{U}_*$ preserves fibrant objects.

4   External Spanier–Whitehead duality

We will now set up an external version of Spanier–Whitehead duality which relates finite $\mathcal{C}$–spectra to finite $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–spectra and which allows us to go back and forth between homology theories on finite $\mathcal{C}$–spectra and cohomology theories on finite $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–spectra in the proof of Theorem 5.2.3.

We will begin by formulating the problem, ie by defining the notion of a dual pair. This is carried out in the context of an arbitrary bicategory in Section 4.1. There are several equivalent formulations of this notion, the equivalence of which is proved in Proposition 4.1.1. We will later use this formulation of the problem in the bicategory structure on $\mathrm{DerMod}(\mathrm{Sp}^O)$ discussed in Theorem 2.3.1. The discussion at the end of Section 4.1 uses the symmetry of the bicategory $\mathrm{DerMod}(\mathrm{Sp}^O)$ and finally the closedness. The closed structure allows us to write down, in Section 4.2, an *ansatz* for the solution of the above problem: we construct a functor D for which it is plausible that (X, DX) is a dual pair. This approach could in principle be carried out in any closed bicategory, but we only do this in the example of $\mathrm{DerMod}(\mathrm{Sp}^O)$ to simplify the exposition. Finally, we prove in the usual way, using an inductive argument, that finite spectra are dualizable.

4.1   Bicategorical duality theory

The discussion in this subsection is essentially equivalent to [38, Chapter 16], slightly simplified for our purposes; also compare with [30, Chapter III]. We change our standing

notation from the last section: here X will always denote an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule, Y a $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$–bimodule, Z a $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A})$–bimodule, U a $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$–bimodule, V an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$–bimodule and W a $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule. All morphisms between bimodules are morphisms in the homotopy category — in other words, we are working in the bicategory $\mathrm{DerMod}(\mathrm{Sp}^{O})$.

Given a morphism

$$\varepsilon \colon X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y \xrightarrow{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})} \mathcal{A},$$

we may define

$$\varepsilon_{*}^{1} \colon [W, Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})} \to [W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y, Z]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A})},$$

where $\varepsilon_{*}^{1}(f)$ is the composition

$$W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y \xrightarrow{f \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y} Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y \xrightarrow{Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} \varepsilon} Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} \mathcal{A} \cong Z.$$

Similarly, we may define

$$\varepsilon_{*}^{2} \colon [U, Y \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} V]_{(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})} \to [X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} U, V]_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})}.$$

On the other hand, a morphism

$$\eta \colon \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B})} Y \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X$$

yields

$$\eta_{*}^{1} \colon [W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y, Z]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A})} \to [W, Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})}$$

and

$$\eta_{*}^{2} \colon [X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} U, V]_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})} \to [U, Y \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} V]_{(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})}.$$

In the following, the letters ε and η are reserved for morphisms with source and target as above. The next proposition is the main point of our discussion of duality since it shows that the notion of a dual pair can be equivalently formulated in terms of ε and η, or only one of them — the other one can be recovered uniquely. It is essentially [30, Theorem III.1.6] or [38, Proposition 16.4.6].

Proposition 4.1.1 *The following data determine one another:*

(I) *morphisms ε and η such that the composition*

$$X \cong X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} \eta} X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X} \mathcal{A} \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X \cong X$$

equals id_X and the composition

$$Y \cong \mathcal{B} \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y \xrightarrow{\eta \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y} Y \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y \xrightarrow{Y \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} \varepsilon} Y \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} \mathcal{A} \cong Y$$

equals id_Y,

(II)   *a morphism ε such that ε^1_* is a bijection for all W and Z,*

(III)   *a morphism ε such that ε^2_* is a bijection for all U and V,*

(IV)   *a morphism η such that η^1_* is a bijection for all W and Z,*

(V)   *a morphism η such that η^2_* is a bijection for all W and Z.*

Proof   If ε and η as in (I) are given, then a direct check reveals that ε^1_* and η^1_* are inverse bijections, as are ε^2_* and η^2_*. Thus we recover (II) through (V). We now show how to recover (I) from (II), with the proceeding starting from another point being analogous.

Suppose that ε^1_* is always a bijection. With $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{B}$, $W = \mathcal{B}$ and $Z = Y$, we get an isomorphism

$$\varepsilon^1_* \colon [\mathcal{B}, Y \wedge^L_{\mathcal{A}} X]_{(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B})} \to [\mathcal{B} \wedge^L_{\mathcal{B}} Y, Y]_{(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})}.$$

Choosing η as the preimage of the canonical isomorphism $\mathcal{B} \wedge^L_{\mathcal{B}} Y \cong Y$, we get the second of the two compositions in (I) to equal id_Y. Note that we have no other choice for η if we want (I) to hold. Moving on, note that $\varepsilon^1_* \eta^1_*$ is the identity for all W and Z. Since ε^1_* is a bijection, this exhibits η^1_* as a bijection as well and implies that the other composition $\eta^1_* \varepsilon^1_*$ also equals the identity. Now the first composition in (I), viewed as a morphism $X \to \mathcal{A} \wedge^L_{\mathcal{A}} X$ (forget the last canonical isomorphism φ_X), equals $\eta^1_*(\varepsilon)$, so its image under η^1_* equals ε. But the same is true for φ_X^{-1}, so the two are equal.

It is obvious that the presented constructions are inverse to each other — one way we forgot about η, and going back we had a unique choice for η. $\square$

Remark 4.1.2   Condition (I) of Proposition 4.1.1 says that (X, Y) is an adjoint pair in the sense of adjointness between 1–morphisms in bicategories [6, Definition 7.7.2].

Definition 4.1.3 $(X, Y; \varepsilon, \eta)$ — equivalently $(X, Y; \varepsilon)$ or $(X, Y; \eta)$ — is called a *dual pair* of bimodules if the equivalent conditions of Proposition 4.1.1 hold.

Note that we can omit one of ε and η from the quadruple $(X, Y; \varepsilon, \eta)$, but not both; for instance, ε is not uniquely determined by X and Y, since we might change it by an automorphism of its source or target.

Remark 4.1.4   The discussion above is not symmetric in $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$. We could equally well have formulated a second kind of duality where we interchanged the role of the

source and target of a 1–morphism, as well as the order of the composition (balanced smash product) everywhere. This would have given a *different* notion of duality with *different* dual pairs.

The bicategory $\mathrm{DerMod}(\mathrm{Sp}^O)$ has a special kind of symmetry available. By definition there is a canonical isomorphism of categories between $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–bimodules and $(\mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{op}})$–bimodules, which we denote by

$$X \mapsto X^{\mathrm{op}}.$$

This assignment is involutive, and we have canonical isomorphisms

$$\gamma \colon (X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y)^{\mathrm{op}} \overset{\cong}{\Longrightarrow} Y^{\mathrm{op}} \wedge_{\mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}}^{L} X^{\mathrm{op}}$$

of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$–bimodules, and

$$\delta \colon (\mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{A}})^{\mathrm{op}} \overset{\cong}{\Longrightarrow} \mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{op}}}$$

of $(\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{op}})$–bimodules.

Remark 4.1.5 In the language of [38, Section 16.2], this refers to the fact that $\mathrm{DerMod}(\mathrm{Sp}^O)$ is a symmetric bicategory with involution $\mathcal{A} \mapsto \mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{op}}$.

In this notation, Remark 4.1.4 says that the fact that $(X, Y; \varepsilon, \eta)$ is a dual pair is *not* equivalent to the fact that $(X^{\mathrm{op}}, Y^{\mathrm{op}}; \varepsilon', \eta')$ is a dual pair for some ε' and η'. However, there is the following tautological observation which we will use later:

Proposition 4.1.6 *The pair* $(X, Y; \varepsilon, \eta)$ *is a dual pair if and only if*

$$(Y^{\mathrm{op}}, X^{\mathrm{op}}; \delta \varepsilon^{\mathrm{op}} \gamma^{-1}, \gamma \eta^{\mathrm{op}} \delta^{-1})$$

is.

Proof The proof is trivial for condition (I) of Proposition 4.1.1. $\qquad\square$

Proposition 4.1.7 *If* $(X, Y; \varepsilon, \eta)$ *and* $(U, W; \zeta, \theta)$ *are dual pairs, then so is*

$$(X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} U, W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}} Y; \nu, \xi)$$

where ν *is the composition*

$$X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} U \wedge_{\mathcal{C}}^{L} W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y \xrightarrow{X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} \zeta \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y} X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} \mathcal{B} \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y \cong X \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} Y \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \mathcal{A}$$

and ξ *is defined similarly.*

Proof The proof is trivial for condition (I) of Proposition 4.1.1; see Theorem 16.5.1 of [38]. $\qquad\square$

The next two propositions use the closedness of $\mathrm{DerMod}(\mathrm{Sp}^O)$. They are essentially Propositions 16.4.13 and 16.4.12 of [38].

Proposition 4.1.8 *If $(X, Y; \varepsilon)$ is a dual pair, then we have the natural isomorphisms*

$$(9) \qquad\qquad Z \wedge^L_{\mathcal{A}} X \xrightarrow[\cong]{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})} R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{op}}}(Y, Z),$$

$$(10) \qquad\qquad Y \wedge^L_{\mathcal{A}} V \xrightarrow[\cong]{(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})} R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(X, V),$$

and

$$(11) \qquad\qquad Y \cong R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(X, \mathcal{A}).$$

Proof For the first two isomorphisms use Proposition 4.1.1(II), Theorem 2.3.1(c) and the (usual form of the) Yoneda lemma. Setting $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A}$ and $V = \mathcal{A}$ in (10) yields (11). □

4.2 External duality for $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–spectra

Considering (11) from Proposition 4.1.8 above, we will now reverse the logic, define Y as DX and check when this yields a dual pair.

Definition 4.2.1 For an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–spectrum X, define the *dual of X* to be the $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$–spectrum

$$DX = D_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})}X = R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(X, \mathcal{A}).$$

Remark 4.2.2 The notation $D_{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})}$ above should draw the reader's attention to the fact that the dual of an $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–spectrum depends on the pair $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$, and not only on the indexing category $\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}}$. However, we will only write D from now on.

Remark 4.2.3 If we are sloppy for the moment and ignore the derivation process, we may think of D as given by the formula

$$DX(c) = \mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{C}}(X(-), \mathcal{C}(c, -)).$$

We have the evaluation map

$$\varepsilon_X \colon X \wedge^L_{\mathcal{B}} DX \cong R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{A}, X) \wedge^L_{\mathcal{B}} R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(X, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})} \mathcal{A}.$$

Definition 4.2.4 X is called *dualizable* if $(X, DX; \varepsilon_X)$ is a dual pair, ie if the map $(\varepsilon_X)^*_1$ from Proposition 4.1.1 is a bijection for all W and Z.

The map ε_X has the naturality property that for every morphism $f\colon X \to X'$ in DerMod($\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$), the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X \wedge^L_{\mathcal{B}} DX' & \xrightarrow{\; f \wedge^L_{\mathcal{B}} \mathrm{id}\;} & X' \wedge^L_{\mathcal{B}} DX' \\
\big\downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id} \wedge^L_{\mathcal{B}} Df} & & \big\downarrow{\scriptstyle \varepsilon_{X'}} \\
X \wedge^L_{\mathcal{B}} DX & \xrightarrow{\quad \varepsilon_X \quad} & \mathcal{A}
\end{array}
$$

commutes. It follows that for all W and Z (which we consider fixed from now on),

$$(\varepsilon_X)^1_* \colon [W, Z \wedge^L_{\mathcal{A}} X]_{(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{B})} \to [W \wedge^L_{\mathcal{B}} DX, Z]_{(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{A})}$$

is a natural transformation.

Recall that an exact functor between triangulated categories is a functor which commutes with the shift functor and sends distinguished triangles to distinguished triangles. If $\mathcal{S}$ is a triangulated category, then $\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{op}}$ becomes a triangulated category with shift functor the opposite of Σ^{-1}, abusively denoted by Σ^{-1} again, where a triangle

$$X \to Y \to Z \to \Sigma^{-1} X$$

is distinguished if and only if

$$\Sigma^{-1} X \to Z \to Y \to X$$

is distinguished in $\mathcal{S}$.

Lemma 4.2.5   (a) $D\colon (\mathrm{DerMod}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}))^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{DerMod}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$ *is an exact functor.*

   (b) X *is dualizable if and only if* ΣX *is.*

   (c)   *If* $X \to X' \to X'' \to \Sigma X$ *is a distinguished triangle and both* X *and* X' *are dualizable, then so is* X''.

Proof   (a)   By Theorem 2.3.1(e),

$$D(\Sigma X) = R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbb{S} \wedge^L X, \mathcal{A}) \cong R\mathrm{map}(\mathbb{S}, DX) \cong \Sigma^{-1} DX.$$

To show that D preserves cofiber sequences, we may assume that our cofiber sequence is of the form

$$X \xrightarrow{\; f \;} Y \to Cf \to \Sigma X$$

with X and Y cofibrant and f a cofibration. By using the explicit cofibrant models and the properties of (underived) mapping spectra (see Section 2.2), the image of the sequence under D is identified with the sequence

$$\Omega DX \to \mathrm{hofib}(Df) \to DY \xrightarrow{\; Df \;} DX,$$

which is a fiber sequence in the sense of [19, Definition 6.2.6]. But fiber and cofiber sequences coincide in a stable model category by [19, Theorem 7.1.11].

(b)   There is a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
[W, Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} \Sigma X]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})} & \xrightarrow{(\varepsilon_{\Sigma X})_{*}^{1}} & [W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} D(\Sigma X), Z]_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A}} \\
\Big\downarrow{\cong} & & \Big\downarrow{\cong} \\
[W, \Sigma Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})} & \xrightarrow{(\varepsilon_{X})_{*}^{1}} & [W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} DX, \Sigma Z]_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A}}
\end{array}
$$

where the vertical arrows are the isomorphisms from Theorem 2.3.1(b) and (c), and the right one also uses the isomorphisms $\Omega E \cong \Sigma^{-1} \mathbb{S} \wedge E$ and $R\mathrm{map}(\Sigma^{-1} \mathbb{S}, F) \cong \Sigma F$ in $\mathscr{SHC}$.

(c)   Fix W and Z. Note that $Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} -$ and $W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} -$ preserve distinguished triangles since they are left adjoints. By (5) from Section 2.1, the columns of the following ladder are exact:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
[W, Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})} & \xrightarrow{(\varepsilon_{X})_{*}^{1}} & [W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} DX, Z]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A})} \\
\Big\downarrow & & \Big\downarrow \\
[W, Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X']_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})} & \xrightarrow{(\varepsilon_{X'})_{*}^{1}} & [W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} DX', Z]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A})} \\
\Big\downarrow & & \Big\downarrow \\
[W, Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} X'']_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})} & \xrightarrow{(\varepsilon_{X''})_{*}^{1}} & [W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} DX'', Z]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A})} \\
\Big\downarrow & & \Big\downarrow \\
[W, Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} \Sigma X]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})} & \xrightarrow{(\varepsilon_{\Sigma X})_{*}^{1}} & [W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} \Sigma DX, Z]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A})} \\
\Big\downarrow & & \Big\downarrow \\
[W, Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^{L} \Sigma X']_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B})} & \xrightarrow{(\varepsilon_{\Sigma X'})_{*}^{1}} & [W \wedge_{\mathcal{B}}^{L} \Sigma DX', Z]_{(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A})}
\end{array}
$$

The statement is now deduced via the five lemma. $\square$

From now on, assume that

(FM)   the mapping spectra of $\mathcal{B}$ are finite CW–spectra.

In our applications $\mathcal{B}$ will always be the trivial category $*$ with mapping spectrum $\mathbb{S}$.

Lemma 4.2.6   *If condition* (FM) *holds, then every* $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$*–spectrum of the form* $\underline{(a, b)}$ *is dualizable.*

Proof For clarity, denote by $\underline{a}$ (as usual) the covariant functor corepresented by a, and by $\underline{a}$ the contravariant functor represented by a during this proof. We first treat the case that $\mathcal{B}$ is trivial. Note that $D\underline{a} \cong \underline{a}$ by Lemma 2.3.6 and

$$\varepsilon \colon \underline{a} \wedge^L \underline{a} \cong \underline{a} \wedge \underline{a} \to \mathcal{A}$$

is just the composition in $\mathcal{A}$. It follows that ε_*^1 is given by

$$[W, Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^L \underline{a}]_{(\mathcal{C},*)} \to [W \wedge^L \underline{a}, Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^L \underline{a} \wedge^L \underline{a}]_{(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{A})} \xrightarrow{\text{compose}} [W \wedge^L \underline{a}, Z]_{(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{A})}.$$

Lemma 2.3.6 exhibits the source and the target as $[W, Z(?, a)]_{(\mathcal{C},*)}$. Here, $Z(a, ?)$ makes sense for a derived module Z because of the definition of weak equivalence. A direct check on elements (assuming that W is cofibrant and Z is fibrant) shows that the above composition is an isomorphism.

In the general case, we have

$$\underline{(a, b)} = \underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} \cong \underline{a} \wedge^L \underline{b}.$$

Denote by $D\underline{b}$ the functor $R\text{map}(\underline{b}, \mathbb{S})$. This is the dual of $\underline{b}$ viewed as a $(*, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule. This $(*, \mathcal{B})$–bimodule is dualizable by condition (FM). By Proposition 4.1.7 and the first part of the proof, $\underline{(a, b)}$ is dualizable with dual

$$D\underline{(a, b)} \cong D\underline{b} \wedge^L \underline{a}. \qquad \square$$

The following corollary summarizes the last two sections and comprises Theorem B from Section 1.

Corollary 4.2.7 *Suppose that condition (FM) holds. Then every finite $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–CW–spectrum is dualizable. Consequently, for every finite $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–spectrum X, any $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$–spectrum V and any $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A})$–spectrum Z, there are natural isomorphisms*

$$Z \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^L X \cong R\text{map}_{\mathcal{A}^{\text{op}}}(DX, Z)$$

and

$$DX \wedge_{\mathcal{A}}^L V \cong R\text{map}_{\mathcal{A}}(X, V).$$

In particular, there is a natural isomorphism

$$(12) \qquad D_{(\mathcal{A}^{\text{op}},\mathcal{B}^{\text{op}})}(D_{(\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B})}X)^{\text{op}} \cong X$$

for finite X.

Remark 4.2.8   It follows from the proof of Lemma 4.2.6 that if $\mathcal{B} = *$, then the dual of a finite $(\mathcal{A}, *)$–spectrum is a finite $(*, \mathcal{A})$–spectrum. This is false for general $\mathcal{B}$.

Remark 4.2.9   In practice, we will refer to (12) sloppily as $DDX \cong X$. The "op" in (12) refers to the fact that we have to consider DX as an $(\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{B}^{\mathrm{op}})$–spectrum, instead of as a $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$–spectrum, which implies that the duality functor is taken with respect to the (contravariant) $\mathcal{A}$–variance again.

Proof of Corollary 4.2.7   The full subcategory of dualizable objects contains all corepresentable functors (a, b) by Lemma 4.2.6 and is a triangulated subcategory by Lemma 4.2.5(b) and (c). Thus, it contains all finite $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$–spectra by Lemma 2.1.2(c). The two isomorphisms follow from Proposition 4.1.8. The isomorphism $X \cong DDX$ follows from the first one by setting $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A}$ and $Z = \mathcal{A}$ (or from Proposition 4.1.6).   □

In particular, D constitutes an equivalence of triangulated categories

$$\mathscr{S}\mathscr{W}_{\mathcal{C}} \to \mathscr{S}\mathscr{W}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}^{\mathrm{op}}$$

for an arbitrary spectrally enriched category $\mathcal{C}$ satisfying (C).

Example 4.2.10   Let $\mathcal{C}$ be the orbit category of finite subgroups of the integers. It has one object and automorphism group $\mathbb{Z}$. We will view $\mathcal{C}$ as a spectrally enriched category by adjoining a basepoint and smashing with $\mathbb{S}$. Let X be the $\mathbb{Z}$–space $\mathbb{R}$ with the usual translation action. This is a free (thus proper) action, so it defines a $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–space $X^?$ that we abusively also denote by X. We want to describe the dual of X_+, which is a $\mathcal{C}$–spectrum. Suspending once, we get a cofiber sequence

$$\Sigma \underline{\underline{x}} \xrightarrow{F} \Sigma \underline{\underline{x}} \to \Sigma X_+.$$

Here, x denotes the unique object of $\mathcal{C}$ and the map F can be described as follows: In the S^1 coordinate, it collapses the antipodal point of the basepoint to the basepoint. Then it maps the first half of the circle to the circle in the target with the same $\underline{x}$ coordinate n, and the second half of the circle to the $(n+1)^{\mathrm{st}}$ circle. Dualizing and rotating, we thus get a cofiber sequence

$$\Sigma^{-1} \underline{x} \xrightarrow{DF} \Sigma^{-1} \underline{x} \to D(X_+).$$

5 Homological representation theorems

Having established external Spanier–Whitehead duality we can now prove our homology representation theorem, Theorem 5.2.3, as sketched in Section 1. In Section 5.1 we first recollect some well-known information about $\mathcal{C}$–homology theories, before Section 5.2 uses results of Neeman, as well as the results of Section 4, to prove the main result. It has the hypothesis that $\mathscr{SW}_{\mathcal{C}^{op}}$ is equivalent to a countable category. This turns out to be equivalent to the countability of $\mathcal{C}$ itself (up to equivalence of categories), as proved in Section 5.3.

From now on, $\mathcal{C}$ is a discrete (as opposed to enriched) index category.

5.1 $\mathcal{C}$–homology theories

Recall that a $\mathcal{C}$–*homology theory* consists of a sequence of functors

$$h_n^{\mathcal{C}} : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Top}_*) \to \mathrm{Ab}$$

for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, together with natural isomorphisms $\sigma_n : h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma X) \cong h_{n-1}^{\mathcal{C}}(X)$ such that:

- If $A \xrightarrow{f} X$ is a map of pointed $\mathcal{C}$–spaces, then the sequence

  $$h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(A) \to h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(X) \to h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(Cf)$$

  is exact.

- For a collection (X_i) of pointed $\mathcal{C}$–spaces, the canonical homomorphism

  $$\bigoplus_{i \in I} h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(X_i) \to h_n^{\mathcal{C}}\big(\bigvee_{i \in I} X_i\big)$$

  is an isomorphism.

- If $f : X \to Y$ is a weak equivalence of $\mathcal{C}$–spaces, then $h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(f)$ is an isomorphism for all n.

$\mathcal{C}$–*cohomology theories* $(h^n)_n$ are defined similarly, except that they are contravariant functors and the wedge axiom has a product instead of a sum.

If the functors $h_n^{\mathcal{C}}$ are only defined on finite $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complexes, then we call $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ a *homology theory on finite $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complexes*. For homology theories, this is the same datum since the homology of a $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complex is the colimit of the homologies of its finite subcomplexes, by a well-known telescope argument from the classical setting. This is, however, *not* true for cohomology theories. In both the homological and cohomological case, the wedge axiom for finite sums follows from the cone axiom.

Remark 5.1.1 There are variations in this definition which give equivalent notions of homology theories. For example, the homology theory may only be defined on pointed $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complexes, with the weak equivalence axiom left out (being void on $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complexes). Such a theory can be extended to all pointed $\mathcal{C}$–spaces via a functorial CW–approximation. Also, one might define unreduced homology theories which are functors from pairs of (unpointed) $\mathcal{C}$–spaces to abelian groups, satisfying the usual Eilenberg–Steenrod axioms. The notions of reduced and unreduced $\mathcal{C}$–homology theories are proved to be equivalent in the classical way [27]. All combinations of these two variations occur in the literature.

We recall the notion of a (co)homological functor on a triangulated category from [42, Definition 1.1.7, Remark 1.1.9]:

Lemma 5.1.2 *A (co)homology theory on finite pointed $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complexes is the same datum as a (co)homological functor on the triangulated category $\mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$.*

Proof We use the description of $\mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$ given in Lemma 2.1.2. If H is a homological functor, then defining

$$h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(X) = H(\Sigma^{-n}\Sigma^{\infty}X)$$

together with the obvious suspension isomorphisms yields a homology theory on finite $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complexes. Conversely, if $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ is such a theory, then Lemma 2.1.2 shows that

$$H(\Sigma^N\Sigma^{\infty}X) = h_{-N}^{\mathcal{C}}(X)$$

defines a functor on $\mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$. The short exact cofiber sequence can be turned into a long exact sequence by the usual rotation method, showing that H is a homological functor. It is obvious that these two constructions are inverse to each other. $\square$

The following construction is classical [10, Lemma 4.2]:

Lemma 5.1.3 *Let $E\colon \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Sp}^O$ be a functor. Then*

(13) $$h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(X; E) = \pi_n(E \wedge_{\mathcal{C}}^L \Sigma^{\infty}X)$$

defines a $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory.

Remark 5.1.4 Strictly speaking, in the right-hand side of the above equation, $\pi_n(-)$ should be $[\Sigma^n\mathbb{S}, -]_{\mathcal{SHC}}$. This coincides with the well-known colimit definition for orthogonal spectra, but not for (all) symmetric spectra; see [22, page 61].

5.2 The homology representation theorem

Our main result, Theorem 5.2.3, which is Theorem A from Section 1, can be seen as a converse to Lemma 5.1.3. It shows that every homology theory can be obtained by this construction when $\mathscr{S}\mathscr{W}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$ is equivalent to a countable category in the following sense:

Definition 5.2.1 A category is called *countable* if it has countably many objects and morphisms.

Remark 5.2.2 A category is equivalent to a countable category if and only if it has a countable skeleton and all morphism sets are countable.

Theorem 5.2.3 *Suppose that $\mathscr{S}\mathscr{W}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$ is equivalent to a countable category. Let $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ be any $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory. Then there is a $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–spectrum E and a natural isomorphism*

$$h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-) \cong h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-; E).$$

Moreover, every morphism of homology theories

$$h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-; E) \to h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-; E')$$

is induced by a morphism $E \to E'$ in the derived category $\mathscr{S}\mathscr{H}\mathscr{C}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$.

The morphism in the last statement of Theorem 5.2.3 is in general not unique, already in the case $\mathcal{C} = *$, due to the existence of phantoms. The proof of the theorem is based on two theorems from [41]:

Theorem 5.2.4 [41, Theorem 5.1] *Let $\mathscr{S}$ be a countable triangulated category. Then the objects of projective dimension ≤ 1 in $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathscr{S}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Ab})$ are exactly the homological functors $\mathscr{S}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Ab}$.*

We cite a second theorem from the same paper. The version which we state here seems to be slightly stronger, but the same proofs apply in our case.

In detail: let $\mathscr{T}$ be a triangulated category with arbitrary small coproducts, and denote by $\mathscr{S}$ a triangulated subcategory which

- is essentially small,
- generates $\mathscr{T}$ [41, Definition 2.5],
- consists of compact objects [41, Definition 2.2].

Neeman insists on $\mathscr{S}$ being the category $\mathscr{T}^c$ of *all* compact objects (and he requires this subcategory to have the other two properties), but this is not really needed.

Theorem 5.2.5 [41, Proposition 4.11] *If every homological functor $H : \mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Ab}$ has projective dimension ≤ 1 as an object of $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Ab})$, then the pair $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{S})$ satisfies Brown representability in the sense that:*

(i) *Every homological functor $H : \mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Ab}$ is naturally isomorphic to a restriction*

$$H(-) \cong \mathcal{T}(-, X) \restriction_{\mathcal{S}}$$

for some object X of $\mathcal{T}$.

(ii) *Given any natural transformation of functors on $\mathcal{S}^{\mathrm{op}}$*

$$\mathcal{T}(-, X) \restriction_{\mathcal{S}} \to \mathcal{T}(-, Y) \restriction_{\mathcal{S}},$$

there is a morphism $f : X \to Y$ in $\mathcal{T}$ inducing the natural transformation. The map f is in general not unique.

We apply the two theorems to $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{SHC}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$ and $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$. The generation and compactness hypotheses are trivial.

Proof of Theorem 5.2.3 Let H be the homological functor on $\mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$ corresponding to (the restriction of) $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ by Lemma 5.1.2. Since D is exact by Lemma 4.2.5(a), we can define a homological functor G on $\mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}^{\mathrm{op}}$ by

$$G(Y) = H(DY).$$

By Theorems 5.2.4 and 5.2.5, there is a fibrant and cofibrant $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–spectrum E that represents G. We thus have natural isomorphisms

$$h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(X) \cong H(\Sigma^{-n}\Sigma^{\infty}X) \cong G(D(\Sigma^{-n}\Sigma^{\infty}X)) \cong [D(\Sigma^{-n}\Sigma^{\infty}X), E]_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$$

$$\overset{(\eta_X)_*^1}{\cong} [\Sigma^n\mathbb{S}, E \wedge_{\mathcal{C}}^L \Sigma^{\infty}X] \cong \pi_n(E \wedge_{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^{\infty}X).$$

An arbitrary $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complex X is the colimit of its finite subcomplexes, and both homology theories commute with these colimits, so the isomorphism can be pulled over. Finally, an arbitrary $\mathcal{C}$–space can be approximated by a $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complex.

The representation of morphisms of homology theories follows analogously from part (ii) of Theorem 5.2.5. $\qquad\square$

5.2.1 $\mathcal{C}$–cohomology theories

A $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$–spectrum E defines a cohomology theory via

$$h_{\mathcal{C}}^*(Y; E) = [\Sigma^{-n}\Sigma^{\infty}Y, E]_{\mathcal{SHC}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}} \cong \pi_{-n}(R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}(\Sigma^{\infty}Y, E)).$$

If Y is a $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complex and E is fibrant, the R can be omitted. The fact that every $\mathcal{C}$–cohomology theory has this form, ie the generalization of the classical Brown representability theorem, may be obtained by mimicking its original proof [1; 27], or by citing a theorem of Neeman again [42, Theorem 8.3.3]. Note that the cohomological case is in any way considerably easier than the homological case: it doesn't need the countability assumption.

5.2.2 Morphisms of $\mathcal{C}$–cohomology theories These are always represented by morphisms in $\mathcal{SHC}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$. First, replace the representing spectra E and E' by fibrant and cofibrant spectra, and restrict to cofibrant X. Then the nth degree cohomology theory is just given by $[X, E_n]_{\mathcal{C}}$, thus we get various maps $E_n \to E'_n$ such that the obvious compatibility diagrams commute up to homotopy. Now, rewrite these diagrams using the structure maps $\Sigma E_n \to E_{n+1}$ and use that these have the homotopy extension property since E is cofibrant [36, Lemma 11.4] to strictify the diagrams inductively. (This is the argument for sequential spectra; use the arguments presented in Section 3.3 to pass to orthogonal spectra.)

5.3 Countability considerations

In practice, it may seem hard to check whether $\mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}}$ is equivalent to a countable category for a given category $\mathcal{C}$. However, this turns out to be the case if and only if $\mathcal{C}$ itself is equivalent to a countable category. The following proposition, together with Theorem 5.2.3, proves Theorem A from Section 1:

Proposition 5.3.1 *Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a category. Then $\mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is equivalent to a countable category if and only if $\mathcal{C}$ is.*

Example 5.3.2 If G is a countable group and $\mathcal{F}$ is a family of subgroups which is countable up to conjugation in G, then $\mathrm{Or}(G, \mathcal{F})$ is countable. For instance, $\mathcal{F}$ can be the family of finite subgroups.

Example 5.3.3 Let G be a reductive p–adic algebraic group [9; 39] and $\mathcal{F}$ the family of compact open subgroups. Note that the orbit category is a discrete category, in the sense that the topology on the morphism spaces is discrete. We now show that it is countable. Any compact subgroup fixes a vertex in the Bruhat–Tits building, hence is contained in a vertex stabilizer. These are all conjugate to a stabilizer of the vertex of some fundamental chamber, of which there are only finitely many. Let K be a

vertex stabilizer. The compact totally disconnected group K has a countable system K_i of compact open subgroups which form a neighborhood basis of the identity. Thus, every subgroup of K lies between some K_i and K. But for fixed i, there are only finitely many of these, since they correspond to subgroups of the finite group K/K_i. To prove that morphism sets are countable, it suffices by Lemma 6.4.2 to show that G/K is countable. But G/K is the orbit of a vertex in the Bruhat–Tits building, which is countable since the building is a union of balls and every ball contains only finitely many vertices by local compactness. With a little more care, one can show that if G is a reductive group over $\mathbb{Q}_p$ which is absolutely almost simple and simply connected, then the morphism sets are even finite [28, Appendix B].

Lemma 5.3.4 *Let X be a countable pointed CW–complex.*

(a) *For every n, $\pi_n(X)$ is countable.*

(b) *Fix a map $\partial D^n \to X$. Then the set $[(D^n, \partial D^n), X]$ of homotopy classes of maps $D^n \to X$ rel ∂D^n is countable.*

Proof Part (a) is contained in Theorem 6.1 of [34]. Part (b) can be proved similarly. ☐

Proof of Proposition 5.3.1 It is obviously necessary that $\mathcal{C}$ is equivalent to a countable category, since for any object c, the 0th singular homology of $X(c) \cong R\mathrm{map}_{\mathcal{C}}(\underline{c}, X)$ is a well-defined functor H_c on $\mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$:

$$H_c(X) = H_0(X(c)).$$

Let $\mathrm{Fun}_{\mathrm{fin.CW}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O)$ denote the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O)$ of functors which are finite $\mathcal{C}$–CW–spectra.

We have a quotient functor $\mathrm{Fun}_{\mathrm{fin.CW}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O) \to \mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and a Yoneda embedding $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Fun}_{\mathrm{fin.CW}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O)$. The composition

$$\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Fun}_{\mathrm{fin.CW}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^O) \to \mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}} \xrightarrow{(H_c)_c} \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Ab})$$

is again the Yoneda embedding, which is fully faithful. It follows that the composition of the first two functors sends nonisomorphic objects to nonisomorphic objects and is faithful. Thus if $\mathcal{SW}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is equivalent to a countable category, then so is $\mathcal{C}$.

For the sufficiency, it is obviously enough to show that the category of finite pointed $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complexes, with homotopy classes of maps, is equivalent to a countable category;

compare Lemma 2.1.2. Note that for a finite $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complex X, all $X(c)$ are countable CW–complexes, because of the condition that $\mathcal{C}$ has countable morphism sets.

First, we show that there are only countably many homotopy types of objects X via induction on the number of cells of X. There are only countably many 0–dimensional CW–complexes since $\mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ is countable. Now, we suppose that X is given and we want to show that there are only countably many possibilities to attach one further cell. This amounts to choosing an object c (countably many choices) and a based homotopy class of an attaching map $\mathrm{S}_+^n \wedge \underline{c} \to X$. But these are in bijection with free homotopy classes $\mathrm{S}^n \to X(c)$, which is a quotient of $\pi_n(X(c))$ and thus countable by Lemma 5.3.4(a).

The countability of the morphism sets follows similarly from Lemma 5.3.4(b). □

6 The rational case

In this section, the discrete category $\mathcal{C}$ is always assumed to be equivalent to a countable category. For technical reasons, we treat homology theories of $\mathcal{C}$–simplicial sets instead of $\mathcal{C}$–spaces. The results apply to topological spaces too, since we may apply the geometric realization functor objectwise. Our Theorem 5.2.3 holds true also in this setting, yielding that any homology theory $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ is of the form $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-\,; E)$ for some $E \colon \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Sp}_{\mathrm{sSet}}^{\Sigma}$.

Now, suppose that the homology theory $h_*^{\mathcal{C}} \cong h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-\,; E)$ is rational, ie takes values in $\mathbb{Q}$–vector spaces. By plugging in corepresentable functors $\underline{c}$, it follows that all spectra $E(c)$ have rational homotopy groups for all c. Thus the natural map

$$E \to H\mathbb{Q} \wedge E$$

is a weak equivalence of $\mathcal{C}$–spectra. Note that the right-hand side is not only a functor from $\mathcal{C}$ to spectra, but also to $H\mathbb{Q}$–modules. The *stable Dold–Kan correspondence*, discussed in Section 6.1, links these to chain complexes.

We have thus arrived in a purely algebraic setting. More precisely, we study modules over a certain category algebra $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$; see Section 6.2. One of the tools that is available here, and was not available in the case of spectra, is the Künneth spectral sequence for a tensor product of chain complexes. We use this to prove the existence of a Chern character in the case of flat coefficients; see Proposition 6.3.7. The flatness hypothesis is true in the homological case if the coefficients extend to Mackey functors, as discussed

in Section 6.4. Another approach, based on the work of Liping Li on hereditary category algebras [31], is presented in Section 6.5. This approach has no hypothesis on the homology theory, but on the category $\mathcal{C}$.

6.1 The stable Dold–Kan correspondence

We work with the paper [50], which realizes the stable Dold–Kan correspondence as a zigzag of weak monoidal Quillen equivalences (left adjoints on top):

$$(14) \qquad H\mathbb{Q}\text{–}\mathcal{M}od \underset{U}{\overset{Z}{\rightleftarrows}} \mathrm{Sp}^\Sigma(s\mathrm{Vect}_\mathbb{Q}) \underset{\phi^*N}{\overset{L}{\rightleftarrows}} \mathrm{Sp}^\Sigma(\mathrm{ch}_\mathbb{Q}^+) \underset{R}{\overset{D}{\rightleftarrows}} \mathrm{Ch}_\mathbb{Q} .$$

The paper constructs these functors over a general ring R (and concentrates on $R = \mathbb{Z}$ in some parts of the exposition), but we will only need the special case $R = \mathbb{Q}$. The four model categories used here were introduced in Section 3.1. For the definition of the various functors, we refer to [50]. The definitions of some of them will be recalled in the proof of Proposition 6.1.1. They have the special property that all right adjoints preserve all weak equivalences. This passes to the functor categories and has the consequence that no fibrant replacements are necessary when the derived functor is computed.

For any (Set–enriched) category $\mathcal{C}$, we get Quillen equivalences

$$\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, H\mathbb{Q}\text{–}\mathcal{M}od) \underset{U_*}{\overset{Z_*}{\rightleftarrows}} \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^\Sigma(s\mathrm{Vect}_\mathbb{Q})) \underset{(\phi^*N)_*}{\overset{L_*}{\rightleftarrows}} \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^\Sigma(\mathrm{ch}_\mathbb{Q}^+))$$

$$\underset{R_*}{\overset{D_*}{\rightleftarrows}} \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Ch}_\mathbb{Q}).$$

By the discussion in Section 3.2, we thus get an equivalence of categories

$$\mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, H\mathbb{Q}\text{–}\mathcal{M}od)) \underset{\Gamma}{\overset{\Phi}{\rightleftarrows}} \mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Ch}_\mathbb{Q})),$$

where Φ and Γ respect derived balanced smash products and mapping spectra, and are given by

$$\Phi = D_* Q(\phi^*N)_* Z_* Q \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma = U_* L_* Q R_*.$$

Here Q denotes cofibrant resolution, as usual. For a based simplicial set A, let $\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}A$ denote the simplicial $\mathbb{Q}$–vector space which is the reduced linearization of A, ie it has as a basis in degree n the set of nonbasepoint n–simplices $A_n \setminus \{*\}$. Furthermore, let $N : s\mathrm{Vect}_\mathbb{Q} \to \mathrm{ch}_\mathbb{Q}^+$ denote the normalized chain complex functor.

Proposition 6.1.1 *If X is a based simplicial $\mathcal{C}$–set, then there is a natural isomorphism*

$$\Phi(H\mathbb{Q} \wedge \Sigma^\infty X) \cong N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X.$$

Proof We may assume that X is cofibrant in the projective model structure since $N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\colon \mathrm{sSet} \to \mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ preserves all weak equivalences [14, Proposition 2.14]. We go through the construction of Φ step by step. The first cofibrant replacement is not needed since $\Sigma^{\infty}X$ is a cofibrant $\mathcal{C}$–spectrum, and thus $H\mathbb{Q} \wedge \Sigma^{\infty}X$ is a cofibrant $\mathcal{C}$–$H\mathbb{Q}$–module. The functor Z is given by linearizing and then using the canonical morphism $\mu\colon \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(H\mathbb{Q}) \to \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S}$ to turn the result into a $\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S}$–module again.

We thus have

$$Z_* Q(H\mathbb{Q} \wedge \Sigma^{\infty}X) = \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S} \otimes_{\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(H\mathbb{Q})} \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(H\mathbb{Q} \wedge \Sigma^{\infty}X)$$
$$\cong \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S} \otimes_{\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(H\mathbb{Q})} \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(H\mathbb{Q}) \otimes_{\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S}} \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(\Sigma^{\infty}X) \cong \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(\Sigma^{\infty}X).$$

Here we used that the functor $\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}$ is strong monoidal and commutes with colimits. Note that

$$(\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(\Sigma^{\infty}X))_n \cong \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}S^n \otimes \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X,$$

which we refer to as $\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(\Sigma^{\infty}X) = \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S} \otimes \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X$.

Next, we apply the functor ϕ^*N objectwise. Here N is the normalized chain complex functor as introduced above, which sends $\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(\Sigma^{\infty}X)$ to a $N(\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S})$–module in the category of symmetric sequences of positive chain complexes. This becomes a module over $\mathrm{Sym}(\mathbb{Q}[1])$ (a symmetric spectrum) via a ring homomorphism

$$\phi\colon \mathrm{Sym}(\mathbb{Q}[1]) \to N(\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S})$$

specified on page 358 of Shipley [50]. This ring map is not an isomorphism (it corresponds to a subdivision of a cube into simplices), but a weak equivalence; see the proof of Shipley's Proposition 4.4.

Next, we show that $N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X$ is a cofibrant $\mathcal{C}$–chain complex. Since N is an equivalence of categories, it commutes with colimits, and so does $\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}$. Thus the assertion follows inductively from the fact that $N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(S^{n-1})_+ \to N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}(D^n)_+$ is a cofibration. This is readily checked since cofibrations of chain complexes over the field $\mathbb{Q}$ are just monomorphisms.

A similar inductive argument can be used to show that $\mathrm{Sym}(\mathbb{Q}[1]) \otimes N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X$ is cofibrant in $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Sp}^{\Sigma}(\mathrm{ch}_{\mathbb{Q}}^+))$ and that ϕ induces a weak equivalence

$$\phi \otimes \mathrm{id}\colon \mathrm{Sym}(\mathbb{Q}[1]) \otimes N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X \to N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S} \otimes N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X.$$

From the right-hand side we go on with the shuffle map of [48, (2.7)], applied levelwise:

$$\nabla\colon N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S} \otimes N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X \to N(\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S} \otimes \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X).$$

The shuffle map is always a quasi-isomorphism on the level of chain complexes (even a homotopy equivalence with homotopy inverse the Alexander–Whitney map), thus it induces a weak equivalence on each level. To see that it is a morphism of symmetric spectra, ie $\mathrm{Sym}(\mathbb{Q}[1])$–modules, it suffices to show that it is a morphism of $N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S}$–modules. This is an easy diagrammatic check using the fact that N is a lax monoidal transformation [48, page 256]. Summarizing, we have constructed a cofibrant replacement

$$\mathrm{Sym}(\mathbb{Q}[1]) \otimes N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X \xrightarrow[\sim]{\nabla \circ (\phi \otimes \mathrm{id})} \phi^* N(\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{S} \otimes \widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X).$$

The last step is to apply the functor D objectwise to the left-hand side. But this is objectwise just the suspension spectrum of $N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}X(?)$, and D applied to the suspension spectrum of a chain complex yields just the chain complex itself by [50, Lemma 4.6]. (Suspension spectra are denoted by F_0 in Shipley's paper.) $\square$

6.2 Rational $\mathcal{C}$–modules and nondegenerate $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–modules

The upshot of the argumentation of this section until this point is that we can translate Theorem 5.2.3 to the rational case since a $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ always comes from a functor $E : \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Note that this is the same as a chain complex of functors from $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$ to $\mathbb{Q}$–vector spaces. We now take a closer look at this additive category.

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a small category enriched in $\mathbb{Q}$–vector spaces. (Everything holds true over an arbitrary commutative ground ring, though.)

Definition 6.2.1 The *category algebra* $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$ of $\mathcal{C}$ is given by

$$\bigoplus_{c,d \in \mathcal{C}} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, d),$$

with multiplication defined by bilinear extension of the relations

$$g \cdot f = \begin{cases} gf & \text{if } g \text{ and } f \text{ are composable,} \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

If $\mathcal{C}$ happens to be the free $\mathbb{Q}$–linear category on a (Set–enriched) category, we have the presentation

$$\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C} \cong \mathbb{Q}\left\langle e_f \text{ for } f : c \to d \mid e_g e_f = \begin{cases} e_{gf} & \text{if } g \text{ and } f \text{ are composable,} \\ 0 & \text{else,} \end{cases} \right\rangle,$$

where the angle brackets indicate that we take the quotient of the free (noncommutative) algebra over the e_f by said relations. If $\mathcal{C}$ has only finitely many objects, the category

algebra $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$ has a unit $\sum_{c\in\mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})}\mathrm{id}_c$. For general (non-object-finite) $\mathcal{C}$, $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$ has only an approximate unit in the sense defined below. Recall that a net in a set S is a map $I \to S$ where I is a directed set, ie a partially ordered set in which any two elements have a common upper bound.

Definition 6.2.2 A ring S has an *approximate unit* if there is a net $(e_i)_{i\in I}$ of idempotents in S with the properties:

- For every $s \in S$, there is some i such that $e_i s = s = s e_i$.

- For $i \le j$, we have $e_j e_i = e_i e_j = e_i$.

A left S–module M is called nondegenerate if $SM = M$. Equivalently, if for every $m \in M$ there is some i such that $e_i m = m$. The category of nondegenerate left S–modules and S–linear maps is denoted by $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}od_S$.

Lemma 6.2.3 *Let S be a ring with approximate unit.*

(a) *If M is a nondegenerate left S–module, then there is a natural isomorphism of S–modules*

$$S \otimes_S M \cong M.$$

(b) *A nondegenerate left S–module P which is projective in the category of nondegenerate left S–modules is flat in the sense that $- \otimes_S P$ is an exact functor from nondegenerate S–modules to abelian groups.*

Proof (a) Define an S–linear map $f : S \otimes_S M \to M$ by $s \otimes m \mapsto sm$. A map g (of sets, say) in the other direction is defined as follows: an element $m \in M$ is mapped to $e_i \otimes m$, where $i \in I$ is such that $e_i m = m$. This is well-defined, since if j is another such index, choose $k \ge i, j$. Then

$$e_i \otimes m = (e_k e_i) \otimes m = e_k \otimes (e_i m) = e_k \otimes m = e_j \otimes m.$$

It is immediate that $f \circ g$ is the identity. For $g \circ f$, use the fact that S has an approximate unit by choosing e_i with $e_i s = s$. Then $e_i sm = sm$ and

$$g(f(s \otimes m)) = e_i \otimes (sm) = s \otimes m.$$

(b) A nondegenerate S–module is a quotient of a direct sum of left regular representations S. If it is projective, then it is a direct summand and hence flat by part (a). $\qquad\square$

For our category algebra $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$, the set I consists of all finite sets of objects of $\mathcal{C}$, ordered by inclusion, and the approximate unit sends $F \in I$ to

$$e_F = \sum_{c \in F} \mathrm{id}_c \,.$$

The following result is essentially [40, Theorem 7.1]:

Proposition 6.2.4 *There is an isomorphism of additive categories*

$$\Xi : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Vect}_{\mathbb{Q}}) \to \mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}\!od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}.$$

There is a similar equivalence between contravariant functors and nondegenerate right modules. If this is also denoted by Ξ, then there are natural isomorphisms of $\mathbb{Q}$–vector spaces

$$\Xi(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \Xi(Y) \cong X \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} Y$$

for a right $\mathcal{C}$–module X and left $\mathcal{C}$–module Y, and

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}(\Xi(X), \Xi(Z)) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Z)$$

*for two right $\mathcal{C}$–modules X and Z. The analogous statement for rational chain complexes holds true **mutatis mutandis**.*

Proof The equivalence is defined as follows: if $X : \mathcal{C} \to \mathrm{Vect}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a functor, define

$$\Xi(X) = \bigoplus_{c \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})} X(c)$$

with the action of $(f : c_0 \to d_0) \in \mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$ on $x = (x_c)_c$ given by

$$(f \cdot x)_d = \begin{cases} X(f)(x_{c_0}) & \text{if } d = d_0, \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

This yields a nondegenerate $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–module since every element lies in some vector subspace $\bigoplus_{c \in F} X(c)$, where F is a finite set of objects, and e_F acts as the identity on this subspace.

An inverse equivalence

$$\Pi : \mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}\!od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \to \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Vect}_{\mathbb{Q}})$$

is constructed as follows: if M is a nondegenerate $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–module, let

$$(\Pi(M))(c) = \mathrm{id}_c \, M.$$

A morphism $f : c \to d$ induces a linear map $\mathrm{id}_c\, M \to \mathrm{id}_d\, M$ since $f = \mathrm{id}_d\, f$.

It is easy to check that $\Pi \Xi$ is the identity. For the other composition, note that there is a natural map

$$\Xi(\Pi(M)) = \bigoplus_{c \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})} \mathrm{id}_c\, M \to M$$

induced by the inclusions. This will be an injective $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–linear map in general since the id_c are orthogonal idempotents. If M is nondegenerate, it is surjective.

The two asserted natural isomorphisms are straightforward. $\qquad\square$

Remark 6.2.5 The above proposition being proved, we will from now on omit the isomorphisms Ξ and Π and thus identify rational $\mathcal{C}$–vector spaces with nondegenerate left $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–modules, etc.

Remark 6.2.6 The category

$$\mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}) \cong \mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{Q}})$$

can be endowed with a model structure in (at least) two ways. The first one is just the projective model structure as a functor category, coming from the projective model structure on $\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{Q}}$. The second one is the projective model structure on chain complexes over $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}$. This model structure (for abelian categories different from modules over a unital ring) is defined in [20, Section 3]. The hypotheses of [20, Theorem 3.7] are satisfied here since $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$ generates $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}$ in the sense that $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}(\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}, -)$ is faithful. One can easily check that these two model structures coincide.

The discussion of this section allows us, in the rational case, to state Theorem 5.2.3 in a completely algebraic way.

Corollary 6.2.7 *If E is a chain complex of right $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–modules, then*

(15) $$h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(X; E) = \mathrm{H}_*(E \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \overline{X})$$

defines a rational reduced $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory. Here

$$\overline{X} = QN\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\,\mathrm{Sing}(X)$$

denotes a cofibrant replacement of $N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\,\mathrm{Sing}(X)$ and $\mathrm{Sing} : \mathrm{Top}_* \to \mathrm{sSet}_*$ denotes the singular simplicial complex functor.

Conversely, if $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ is a rational $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory, then there is a chain complex E, and a natural isomorphism of homology theories as above.

Remark 6.2.8 In the second part of the theorem, if E is cofibrant (as a chain complex over $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}$), one might take $N\widetilde{\mathbb{Q}}\operatorname{Sing}(X)$ instead of its cofibrant replacement $\overline{X}$. This is due to the fact that in the aforementioned model category, tensoring with a cofibrant chain complexes preserves weak equivalences, by Lemma 6.2.9, so we get an analogue of Corollary 2.3.4. However, we will mainly use (15) in the form with $\overline{X}$ since this allows us to manipulate E.

Lemma 6.2.9 *If X is a cofibrant chain complex over $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}$, then tensoring with X preserves weak equivalences.*

Proof Note that a cofibrant chain complex is degreewise projective by the argument from [19, Lemma 2.3.6]. For positive chain complexes, the assertion thus follows from the Künneth spectral sequence [35, Theorem 12.1]. In the general case, truncate the chain complexes (the cofibrant complex X naively, the source and target of the quasi-isomorphism as in the proof of Proposition 6.3.7 below) and then pass to the colimit. $\qquad\square$

6.3 Chern characters

We quickly recall the notion of Bredon homology [10, Section 3]. Let M be a right $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–module. If X is a pointed $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complex, then applying the cellular complex objectwise yields a left $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–chain complex and the homology of the tensor product

$$h_n^{\mathcal{C},\mathrm{Br}}(X; M) = \mathrm{H}_n(M \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} C_*^{\mathrm{cell}}(X; \mathbb{Q}))$$

defines a $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory — use a CW–approximation to extend it to arbitrary $\mathcal{C}$–spaces.

Definition 6.3.1 The *coefficient system* of a reduced $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ is the $\mathbb{Z}$–graded right $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–module given by $h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(c) = h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(\mathrm{S}^0 \wedge \underline{c})$.

The Bredon homology with respect to this coefficient system appears in the Atiyah–Hirzebruch spectral sequence

$$(16) \qquad\qquad h_p^{\mathcal{C},\mathrm{Br}}(X; h_q^{\mathcal{C}}) \Rightarrow h_n^{\mathcal{C}}(X).$$

It is proved in the same way as in the case $\mathcal{C} = *$ [27].

Lemma 6.3.2 *Suppose the right $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–chain complex E is given by a right $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–module $E_0 = M$ in degree 0, and $E_n = 0$ otherwise. Then there is a natural isomorphism of homology theories*

$$\mathrm{H}_*(E \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \overline{X}) \cong h_*^{\mathcal{C},\mathrm{Br}}(X; M).$$

Proof The coefficient system of the left homology theory is given by E_k in degree k. Since this is 0 in nonzero degrees, the Atiyah–Hirzebruch spectral sequence (16) collapses and gives the above isomorphism. □

Remark 6.3.3 Alternatively to using the Atiyah–Hirzebruch spectral sequence, one could also prove Lemma 6.3.2 by using a zigzag of chain complexes between the singular and the cellular chain complex which is natural (in cellular maps) and induces the isomorphism between singular and cellular homology. This then can be upgraded to $\mathcal{C}$–CW–complexes. Such a zigzag is constructed on page 121 of [58].

We now turn to the question of existence of Chern characters, which means for us that the homology theory splits into a direct sum of shifted Bredon homology theories. By plugging in suspended representable functors $S^n \wedge \underline{c}$, one sees that there is only one choice for the coefficient systems in every degree, yielding:

Definition 6.3.4 Let $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ be a $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory. A *Chern character for $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$* is an isomorphism of $\mathcal{C}$–homology theories

$$h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(X) \cong \bigoplus_{s+t=*} h_s^{\mathcal{C},\mathrm{Br}}(X; h_t^{\mathcal{C}}).$$

Chern characters for $\mathcal{C}$–cohomology theories are defined in the exact same way, also using direct sums.

Lemma 6.3.5 *Let M be a right $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–chain complex. Then a Chern character exists for $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-; M)$ if and only if M is isomorphic to a complex with zero differentials in the derived category of $\mathrm{Ch}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}})$.*

Proof The "if" part is obvious. For the "only if" part, suppose that $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-; M)$ possesses a Chern character. Assembling all coefficient systems, appropriately shifted, into a complex M' with zero differentials, we thus get an isomorphism of rational $\mathcal{C}$–homology theories

$$h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-; M) \cong h_*^{\mathcal{C}}(-; M').$$

By the second part of Theorem 5.2.3 (representation of morphisms), this isomorphism comes from a morphism in the derived category of $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, H\mathbb{Q}\text{–}\mathcal{M}od)$, which is equivalent to the derived category of $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ by the stable Dold–Kan correspondence, and to the derived category of $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}$ by Proposition 6.2.4 and Remark 6.2.6.

We thus have a morphism $f : M \to M'$ in the derived category of $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}$ inducing an isomorphism of homology theories as above. But, evaluating on the functors $\underline{c}$ for $c \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$, this means that f is a quasi-isomorphism, ie an isomorphism in the derived category. $\square$

Remark 6.3.6 In the case that M is bounded, [23, Sections 4.5 and 4.6] describes how one can find out whether the condition of Lemma 6.3.5 holds, using a sequence of obstructions living in $\mathrm{Ext}^i(H_{p+i-1}(M), H_p(M))$ with $i \geq 2$. The exposition assumes that the ground ring R has a unit, but this is not used in the argumentation.

We now discuss one approach to constructing Chern characters. The following result was announced in Section 1 as Theorem C:

Proposition 6.3.7 *Suppose that $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ is a rational $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory with the property that all coefficient systems $h_t^{\mathcal{C}}$ are flat as right $\mathcal{C}$–modules. Then there exists a Chern character for $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$ which is natural in the homology theory $h_*^{\mathcal{C}}$.*

Remark 6.3.8 This result is similar to [32, Theorem 4.4] where the case of the proper orbit category of a discrete group is treated, with the additional assumption that the homology theory is equivariant, ie there are proper homology theories for all discrete groups linked via induction isomorphisms. A technical difference is that the flatness assumption is not over the orbit category itself, but over a certain category $\mathbb{Q}\,\mathrm{Sub}(G, \mathcal{FIN})$, whereas the homology theories are defined on $\mathrm{Or}(G, \mathcal{FIN})$–spaces as usual. Thus, our theorem does not imply Lück's theorem directly.

Remark 6.3.9 Taking into account Lemma 6.3.5, we have proved that whenever a chain complex of nondegenerate $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–modules has flat homology, then it is isomorphic to a trivial complex in the derived category. For bounded complexes, we may also see this: using the result that over a countable ring, flat modules have projective dimension at most 1 [53], we see that all higher Ext^i–groups of the homology modules for $i \geq 2$, appearing in Remark 6.3.6, vanish.

Proof of Proposition 6.3.7 Start with the representation as in (15) from Corollary 6.2.7. First suppose that E is bounded below, say positive. We claim that $\overline{X}$ is degreewise flat. Copying the argument from the proof of [19, Lemma 2.3.6] shows that $\overline{X}$ is degreewise projective in the category $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{M}od_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}$. Note that a fibration is still the same as a degreewise surjective map. By Lemma 6.2.3(b), $\overline{X}$ is degreewise flat.

Having said this, we get a Künneth spectral sequence [35, Theorem 12.1]:

$$E^2_{p,q} = \bigoplus_{s+t=q} \mathrm{Tor}^{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}_p(\mathrm{H}_s(E), \mathrm{H}_t(\overline{X})) \Rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{p+q}(E \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \overline{X}).$$

Since the coefficients $\mathrm{H}_s(E)$ are flat, all higher Tor terms vanish and the E^2 page is concentrated on the line $p = 0$. It thus degenerates and gives an isomorphism

$$h^{\mathcal{C}}_n(X) \cong \mathrm{H}_n(E \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \overline{X}) \cong \bigoplus_{s+t=n} \mathrm{H}_s(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \mathrm{H}_t(\overline{X}) \cong \bigoplus_{s+t=n} \mathrm{H}_t(\mathrm{H}_s(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \overline{X})$$

$$\cong \bigoplus_{s+t=n} h^{\mathcal{C},\mathrm{Br}}_t(X; \mathrm{H}_s(E)),$$

where we used flatness of $\mathrm{H}_s(E)$ again, and Lemma 6.3.2. Naturality of the Künneth spectral sequence shows directly that this isomorphism is natural in X. Naturality in the homology theory additionally needs the fact that every morphism of homology theories is induced by a morphism of chain complexes, after possibly replacing E by a fibrant and cofibrant complex; see Theorem 5.2.3.

For arbitrary E, let $\tau_k E$ denote the truncations

$$(\tau_k E)_n = \begin{cases} E_n & \text{if } n \geq k, \\ \ker(d_k) & \text{if } n = k, \\ 0 & \text{if } n < k. \end{cases}$$

There are natural injective chain maps

$$\tau_k E \hookrightarrow E$$

inducing a homology isomorphism in all degrees $\geq k$, whereas the homology of $\tau_k E$ in degrees $< k$ is 0. In particular, $\mathrm{H}_t(\tau_k E)$ is flat for all t.

The maps above exhibit E as the colimit of the sequence

$$\tau_0 E \hookrightarrow \tau_{-1} E \hookrightarrow \tau_{-2} E \hookrightarrow \cdots.$$

We now run the above argument with the truncations $\tau_k E$. Note that we need not assume these to be cofibrant, thanks to Lemma 6.2.9. The various isomorphisms

$$\mathrm{H}_n(\tau_k E \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \overline{X}) \cong \bigoplus_{s+t=n} \mathrm{H}_s(\mathrm{H}_t(\tau_k E) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \overline{X})$$

are natural with respect to the inclusions $\tau_k E \hookrightarrow \tau_{k-1} E$ by naturality of the Künneth spectral sequence. Passing to the colimit, the right-hand side obviously gives the desired sum of Bredon homologies. The left-hand side gives $H_n(E \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \overline{X})$ since homology commutes with filtered colimits, and so does $- \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}} \overline{X}$. $\square$

A cohomological version can be proved in a very similar way:

Proposition 6.3.10 *Let $h_{\mathcal{C}}^*$ be a rational $\mathcal{C}$–cohomology theory with **projective** coefficient systems. Then there is a Chern character for $h_{\mathcal{C}}^*$.*

Proof The proof is analogous, using a cohomological version of Corollary 6.2.7 and the cohomological Künneth spectral sequence [44, Theorem 11.34]

$$E_2^{p,q} = \bigoplus_{s+t=q} \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}^p(H_s(\overline{X}), H_t(E)) \Rightarrow H_{p+q}(\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}(\overline{X}, E)).$$

Note that to formulate Corollary 6.2.7 with $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}$ instead of derived tensor product, we also need to replace E fibrantly, since we don't have a mapping space version of Corollary 2.3.4 at hand. However, in $\mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and thus in $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathrm{Ch}_{\mathbb{Q}})$, all objects are fibrant. $\square$

6.4 Mackey functors

In this subsection, $\mathcal{C}$ is the orbit category of a group G. We will show that the flatness assumption of Proposition 6.3.7 holds if G is finite and the coefficients can be extended to Mackey functors.

The following definitions and the explicit description of the orbit category below are well-known. The restriction that a family is closed under taking subgroups (in particular, it always contains the trivial subgroup) is sometimes dropped in the literature, but we use it in this subsection as well as in Section 6.5 below.

Definition 6.4.1 (a) Let G be a group. A family of subgroups of G is a set of subgroups of G which is nonempty and closed under conjugation and taking subgroups.

(b) The orbit category $\mathrm{Or}(G, \mathcal{F})$ has as objects the transitive G–spaces G/H for $H \in \mathcal{F}$, and as morphisms all G–linear maps.

(c) An EI category is a category in which all endomorphisms are invertible.

Lemma 6.4.2 *Let G be an arbitrary group and $\mathcal{F}$ a family of subgroups.*

(a) *For $H, K \in \mathcal{F}$, there is an isomorphism*

$$\phi^{H,K} \colon K \backslash \operatorname{Trans}_G(H, K) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Or}(G,\mathcal{F})}(G/H, G/K) \quad \text{given by } g \mapsto \phi^{H,K}(g)$$

with

$$\operatorname{Trans}_G(H, K) = \{g \in G; gHg^{-1} \subseteq K\}$$

and

$$(\phi^{H,K}(g))(xH) = xg^{-1}K$$

for $x \in G$. Furthermore, for $L \in \mathcal{F}$ and $g' \in \operatorname{Trans}_G(K, L)$, we have

$$\phi^{K,L}(g') \circ \phi^{H,K}(g) = \phi^{H,L}(g'g).$$

(b) *If $\mathcal{F}$ consists of finite groups only, then $\operatorname{Or}(G, \mathcal{F})$ is an EI category.*

If no confusion can arise, we will only write ϕ for $\phi^{H,K}$.

Proof Part (a) is well-known and follows immediately from the fact that the objects of G are transitive G–spaces. For part (b), note that if H is finite, then $gHg^{-1} \subseteq H$ implies, by cardinality reasons, that $gHg^{-1} = H$ and thus $g^{-1}Hg = H$. □

From now on, G is finite and $\mathcal{F}$ is the family of all subgroups. Recall that a (rational) Mackey functor assigns to any subgroup H of G a $\mathbb{Q}$–vector space $M(H)$, and to any inclusion $K \subseteq H$ two homomorphisms

$$I_K^H \colon M(K) \to M(H) \quad \text{and} \quad R_K^H \colon M(H) \to M(K),$$

called induction and restriction, and for any $g \in G$ conjugation homomorphisms

$$c_g \colon M(H) \to M(gHg^{-1}).$$

These have to satisfy certain relations listed, for instance, in [56].

Let $\Omega_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$ denote the Mackey category of G; we take [56, Proposition 2.2] as its definition. It is a category enriched in $\mathbb{Q}$–vector spaces which is not the free $\mathbb{Q}$–linear category on a category. Its objects are the subgroups of G. By design, a Mackey functor is just a $\mathbb{Q}$–linear functor $\Omega_{\mathbb{Q}}(G) \to \operatorname{Vect}_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Lemma 6.4.3 *There is a canonical functor $I \colon \operatorname{Or}(G) \to \Omega_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$ defined by*

$$I(G/H) = H \quad \text{and} \quad I(\phi(g)) = I_{gHg^{-1}}^K c_g$$

for $g \in \operatorname{Trans}_G(H, K)$.

Remark 6.4.4 Since I is injective on objects, it induces a ring homomorphism I on the category algebras [61, Proposition 3.2.5]. The category algebra of $\Omega_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$ is called $\mu_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$, the Mackey algebra.

Proof of Lemma 6.4.3 Let H, K, L, g and g' be as in Lemma 6.4.2. Calculate:

$$I(\phi(g') \circ \phi(g)) = I(\phi(g'g)) = I^L_{g'gH(g'g)^{-1}} c_{g'g} = I^L_{g'K(g')^{-1}} I^{g'K(g')^{-1}}_{g'gH(g'g)^{-1}} c_{g'} c_g$$
$$= I^L_{g'K(g')^{-1}} c_{g'} I^K_{gHg^{-1}} c_g = I(\phi(g'))I(\phi(g)). \qquad \square$$

Definition 6.4.5 A left (or right) rational $\mathrm{Or}(G)$–module M is said to *extend to a Mackey functor* if it is of the form $I^* \tilde{M}$ for a left (or right) $\Omega_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$–module $\tilde{M}$.

Proposition 6.4.6 $\mu_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$ *is a projective left* $\mathbb{Q}\,\mathrm{Or}(G)$–*module.*

Remark 6.4.7 It is not known to us whether the corresponding statement for right modules holds. Thus Corollary 6.4.8 cannot be formulated for G–*cohomology* theories at the moment.

Proof of Proposition 6.4.6 A $\mathbb{Q}$–basis of $\mu_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$ is given on the bottom of page 1875 of [56] (cf Propositions 3.2 and 3.3). It consists of all elements

$$I^K_{gLg^{-1}} c_g R^H_L = I(\phi(g)) R^H_L$$

for $L \subseteq H$ and $g \in \mathrm{Trans}_G(L, K)$, up to the identification

(17) $\quad I(\phi(g)) R^H_L = I(\phi(g')) R^H_{L'} \Leftrightarrow \exists x \in H \cap (g')^{-1} K g$ such that $L' = xLx^{-1}$.

Let $\mathscr{P}$ denote a set of representatives of pairs (H, L) with $L \subseteq H$, modulo the relation that for fixed H, L may be conjugated by an element from H: $(H, L) \sim (H, hLh^{-1})$. Then we define an $\mathrm{Or}(G)$–linear homomorphism

$$F: \bigoplus_{(H,L) \in \mathscr{P}} \mathbb{Q}\,\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Or}(G)}(G/L, -) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}N_G(L)} \mathbb{Q}[N_G(L)/(H \cap N_G(L))] \to \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}(G),$$
$$\phi(g) \otimes n \mapsto I(\phi(gn)) R^H_L.$$

We will show that F is an isomorphism, which implies the result since the left-hand side is a projective module by the semisimplicity of all $\mathbb{Q}N_G(L)$.

To see that F is surjective, note that by the result cited above, the right-hand side has a basis of elements $I(\phi(g)) R^H_L$ with $L \subseteq H$. We only have to achieve $(H, L) \in \mathscr{P}$. For this, choose $h \in H$ such that $(H, L') \in \mathscr{P}$ with $L' = hLh^{-1}$. For $g' = gh^{-1}$, we have

$$h = (g')^{-1} \cdot 1 \cdot g \in (g')^{-1} K g \cap H,$$

and thus $I(\phi(g)) R^H_L = I(\phi(g')) R^H_{L'} = F(\phi(g) \otimes 1)$ by (17) above.

Next, we show that F is injective. Fix H and K and consider only morphisms from H to K. Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a set of representatives of subgroups of H up to conjugation (in H). The left-hand side has a basis consisting of all pairs $(L, \phi(g) \otimes 1)$, where $(H, L) \in \mathscr{P}$ and $g \in K \backslash \operatorname{Trans}_G(L, K) / N_G(L)$. Such an element is mapped to the element $I(\phi(gn)) R_L^H$ on the right-hand side, which is part of the Thévenaz–Webb basis. Thus, we only have to show that F is injective when restricted to the basis $\{(L, \phi(g) \otimes 1)\}$. Suppose that

$$F(L, \phi(g) \otimes 1) = F(L', \phi(g') \otimes 1).$$

By (17), there exists $x \in H \cap (g')^{-1} K g$ such that $L' = x L x^{-1}$. In particular, L and L' are conjugate in H, ie $L = L'$. Then $x \in N_G(L)$. We have $g'x = kg$ for some $k \in K$, and consequently

$$\phi(g) \otimes 1 = \phi(kg) \otimes 1 = \phi(g'x) \otimes 1 = \phi(g') \otimes x = \phi(g') \otimes 1. \qquad \square$$

Corollary 6.4.8 *Let G be finite and h_*^G a rational G–homology theory with the property that all coefficient systems $h_t^{\mathcal{C}}$ extend to Mackey functors. Then there is a Chern character for h_*^G.*

Proof Let $M = I^* \widetilde{M}$. By [55, Theorem 9.1], the Mackey algebra (over $\mathbb{Q}$) is semisimple. Thus, $\widetilde{M}$ is a projective $\mu_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$–module and hence M is a projective, thus flat, $\operatorname{Or}(G)$–module by Proposition 6.4.6. The existence of the Chern character then follows from Proposition 6.3.7. $\qquad \square$

Remark 6.4.9 A similar result was shown by Lück [32, Theorem 5.2]. His result holds for arbitrary discrete G (with $\mathcal{F}$ the family of finite subgroups), but refers to equivariant homology theories, and the Mackey condition is formulated for $\mathbb{Q} \operatorname{Sub}(G, \mathcal{FIN})$–modules; see Remark 6.3.8. Lück's definition of Mackey extension is stronger than our definition given below. Thus his examples, namely equivariant bordism (Examples 1.4 and 6.4) and the equivariant homology theories associated to rationalized algebraic K–theory and rationalized algebraic L–theory of the group ring, as well as rationalized topological K–theory of the reduced group C^*–algebra (Example 1.5, Section 8) can also serve as examples for us.

In contrast to Lück's result, the argumentation presented here breaks down for infinite G. While Proposition 6.4.6 still holds true in this case, it is not true any longer that $\mu_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$ is semisimple. We give an example showing that it is not even von Neumann regular.

Recall from [15] that a ring is called von Neumann regular if every module is flat, and that this is equivalent to the condition that for every ring element a, there exists a ring element x such that $axa = a$.

Example 6.4.10 Let $G = D_\infty = \langle s, t \mid s^2 = t^2 = 1 \rangle$ be the infinite dihedral group, and let $\Omega_\mathbb{Q}(G)$ and $\mu_\mathbb{Q}(G)$ be defined exactly as above (for finite groups), with the difference that the subgroups H and K are restricted to the finite subgroups of G. One can show that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\Omega_\mathbb{Q}(G)}(\langle s \rangle, \langle t \rangle) = \mathbb{Q}(\{I_1^{\langle t \rangle} g R_1^{\langle s \rangle}; g \in \langle t \rangle \backslash G / \langle s \rangle\}).$$

Representatives of the $(\langle t \rangle, \langle s \rangle)$–double cosets are given by $(st)^k$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let

$$x_k = I_1^{\langle t \rangle} (st)^k R_1^{\langle s \rangle} \quad \text{and} \quad y_k = I_1^{\langle s \rangle} (st)^k R_1^{\langle t \rangle}.$$

The y_k form a $\mathbb{Q}$–basis of the homomorphisms from $\langle t \rangle$ to $\langle s \rangle$ similarly.

Let $a = y_0 = I_1^{\langle s \rangle} R_1^{\langle t \rangle} \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\Omega_\mathbb{Q}(G)}(\langle t \rangle, \langle s \rangle)$. Compute

$$
\begin{aligned}
ax_k a &= I_1^{\langle s \rangle} R_1^{\langle t \rangle} I_1^{\langle t \rangle} (st)^k R_1^{\langle s \rangle} I_1^{\langle s \rangle} R_1^{\langle t \rangle} = I_1^{\langle s \rangle} (1 + t)(st)^k (1 + s) R_1^{\langle t \rangle} \\
&= I_1^{\langle s \rangle} ((st)^k + t(st)^k + (st)^k s + t(st)^k s) R_1^{\langle t \rangle} \\
&= I_1^{\langle s \rangle} ((st)^k + st(st)^k + (st)^k st + st(st)^k st) R_1^{\langle t \rangle} \\
&= y_k + 2y_{k+1} + y_{k+2}.
\end{aligned}
$$

It follows easily that the linear equation $axa = a$ has no solution. Thus, $\mu_\mathbb{Q}(D_\infty)$ is not von Neumann regular.

6.5 Hereditary category algebras

In this subsection we restrict ourselves to finite categories, so that we only deal with unital rings. Recall that a ring is called left hereditary if any submodule of a projective left module is projective. It is called right hereditary if any submodule of a projective right module is projective.

Proposition 6.5.1 *The following are equivalent for a finite category $\mathcal{C}$:*

(a) $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$ *is right hereditary.*

(b) ***Every** rational $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory possesses a Chern character.*

The same statement holds for left hereditary and cohomology.

Proof By Lemma 6.3.5, assertion (b) is equivalent to the fact that every chain complex of nondegenerate right $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–modules is isomorphic to a trivial complex in the derived category.

Over every ring any (right) chain complex is quasi-isomorphic to a degreewise projective one, and it is well-known [26, Section 1.6] that these split over right hereditary rings.

Conversely, assume that $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$ is not right hereditary. One can easily see that this means that $\text{Ext}^2_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}$ doesn't vanish, ie there are right $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$–modules M and N such that $\text{Ext}^2_{\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}}(N, M) \neq 0$. A straightforward triangulated category argument, explained for instance in [23, Sections 4.5 and 4.6], shows how this can be used to construct a chain complex L with only nontrivial homology groups $H_0(L) \cong M$ and $H_1(L) \cong N$ which is not isomorphic to the trivial complex $M[0] \oplus N[-1]$ in the derived category. $\qquad\square$

For finite EI categories, Liping Li [31] has found out when the category algebra is hereditary. Let us first introduce some notation. We call a category $\mathcal{C}$ finite if it has finitely many objects and morphisms. Assume for simplicity that $\mathcal{C}$ is connected. A morphism f is called *unfactorizable* if it is not an isomorphism, and whenever $f = gh$, then g or h is an isomorphism. Every nonisomorphism can be factored as a composition of unfactorizable morphisms. We now define the unique factorization property, which asserts that this factorization is essentially unique for every morphism. The definition is [31, Definition 2.7], slightly changed, since we do not assume that $\mathcal{C}$ is skeletal:

Definition 6.5.2 The category $\mathcal{C}$ satisfies the *unique factorization property* (*UFP*) if for any two chains

$$x = x_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} x_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} x_n = y$$

and

$$x = x'_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha'_1} x'_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha'_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha'_{n'}} x'_{n'} = y$$

of unfactorizable morphisms α_i and α'_i which have the same composition $f : x \to y$, we have $n = n'$ and there are isomorphisms $h_i : x_i \to x'_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that

$$h_1\alpha_1 = \alpha'_1, \quad \alpha'_n h_{n-1} = \alpha_n \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha'_i h_{i-1} = h_i\alpha_i \quad \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq n-1,$$

ie the following ladder diagram commutes:

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
x & \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} & x_1 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} & x_2 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_3} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{n-1}} & x_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} & y \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \text{id}_x} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h_1} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h_2} & & & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h_{n-1}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \text{id}_y} \\
x & \xrightarrow{\alpha'_1} & x'_1 & \xrightarrow{\alpha'_2} & x'_2 & \xrightarrow{\alpha'_3} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\alpha'_{n-1}} & x'_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\alpha'_n} & y
\end{array}
$$

Proposition 6.5.3 [31, Theorem 5.3, Proposition 2.8]   *If $\mathcal{C}$ is a finite EI category, then $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$ is left hereditary if and only if $\mathcal{C}$ satisfies the UFP. Moreover, being left hereditary and right hereditary is equivalent for $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C}$.*

Proof   Note that Li calls hereditary what we call left hereditary. With this in mind, the first statement follows directly from his Proposition 2.8 and Theorem 5.3. The second statement follows from this since $(\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{C})^{\mathrm{op}} \cong \mathbb{Q}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}})$, and $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}$ satisfies the UFP if and only if $\mathcal{C}$ does.   □

Corollary 6.5.4   *If $\mathcal{C}$ is a finite EI category, then $\mathcal{C}$ satisfies the UFP if and only if **every** rational $\mathcal{C}$–homology theory possesses a Chern character, which is true if and only if every $\mathcal{C}$–cohomology theory does.*

We finally analyze the case of orbit categories, heading to Theorem D from Section 1:

Proposition 6.5.5   *Let G be a group and $\mathcal{F}$ a family of finite subgroups. The category $\mathrm{Or}(G, \mathcal{F})$ satisfies the UFP if and only if $\mathcal{F}$ consists only of cyclic subgroups of prime power order (where different prime bases may occur in the same family).*

In particular, if $\mathcal{F}$ is the family of all subgroups, then this is the case if and only if G is of the form $\mathbb{Z}/p^k$ for some k. Note the formal similarity of this result to Triantafillou's results in [57].

Proof   The "only if" part   Suppose that $\mathrm{Or}(G, \mathcal{F})$ has the UFP. Let $F \in \mathcal{F}$. Let H and K be two subgroups of F. Let

$$1 \subseteq H_1 \subseteq H_2 \subseteq \cdots H_i = H \subseteq H_{i+1} \subseteq \cdots \subseteq H_n = F$$

be a chain of subgroups such that $H_l \subseteq H_{l+1}$ is a maximal subgroup, and similarly

$$1 \subseteq K_1 \subseteq K_2 \subseteq \cdots K_j = K \subseteq K_{j+1} \subseteq \cdots \subseteq K_m = F.$$

Recall the bijection ϕ from Lemma 6.4.2. We can factor the morphism $\phi(1)$ as a product of unfactorizables in two ways, as

$$G/1 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_1 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_2 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} \cdots \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_n = G/F$$

and

$$G/1 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/K_1 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/K_2 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} \cdots \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/K_m = G/F.$$

It follows from the UFP that $m = n$ and that for all l, G/H_l and G/K_l are isomorphic in $\mathrm{Or}(G, \mathcal{F})$, ie H_l and K_l are conjugate in G. Since H and K were arbitrary, it follows that for any two subgroups of F, one is subconjugate to the other in G. If H and K have the same order, they are thus conjugate in G.

This implies that F has to be a p–group for some p. Indeed, suppose that two different primes p and q divide $|F|$. Then we can choose H of order p and K of order q. It follows that $H = H_1$ and $K = K_1$, so H and K are conjugate which is absurd since they have different orders.

Next, we prove that F has only normal subgroups. Indeed, let L be minimal nonnormal. Then L is different from 1. Let K be a maximal proper subgroup of L, which is thus normal in F. Let

$$L = L_0 \subseteq L_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq L_n = F$$

be a chain of subgroups such that $L_i \subseteq L_{i+1}$ is maximal. For $f \in F \subseteq \mathrm{Trans}_G(K, L)$, the morphism $\phi(1) \colon G/K \to G/F$ has the two factorizations

$$G/K \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/L \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/L_1 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} \cdots \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/F$$

and

$$G/K \xrightarrow{\phi(f)} G/L \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/L_1 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} \cdots \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/F.$$

By the UFP, there is $g \in N_G(L)$ such that $\phi(g) = \phi(f) \colon G/K \to G/L$, ie $g = f$ modulo L. Thus, $f \in L N_G(L) = N_G(L)$ and L is normal in F.

Finally, we show that F has only one maximal subgroup. For this, consider any maximal subgroup H of F, and extend it to a chain

$$1 \subseteq H_1 \subseteq H_2 \subseteq \cdots H_n = H \subseteq F$$

where H_i is a maximal subgroup of H_{i+1}. Let $g \in \mathrm{Trans}_G(H, F)$ be arbitrary. Consider the two factorizations of $\phi(g) \colon 1 \to F$

$$G/1 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_1 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_2 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} \cdots G/H_n = G/H \xrightarrow{\phi(g)} G/F$$

and

$$G/1 \xrightarrow{\phi(g)} G/H_1 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_2 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} \cdots G/H_n = G/H \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/F.$$

By the UFP, there is $h \in N_G(H)$ such that $\phi(h) = \phi(g)$, ie $h = g$ in $F \backslash \mathrm{Trans}_G(H, F)$. Since H is normal in F, we have $F \subseteq N_G(H)$ and it follows that

$$N_G(H) = \mathrm{Trans}_G(H, F).$$

Now, suppose that H' is another maximal subgroup of F. Then H and H' are conjugate via some $g \in G$. It follows that $g \in \mathrm{Trans}_G(H, F) = N_G(H)$, so $H = H'$. Thus, F has only one maximal subgroup.

We claim that this forces F to be cyclic, and show this claim by induction over the order of F. Since F is a p–group, it has a nontrivial center C. F/C has only one maximal subgroup as well, and it follows that F/C is cyclic. It is an easy exercise to show that if the quotient of the group by its center is cyclic, the group has to be abelian. Thus, F is abelian. From the classification of finite abelian groups, F is cyclic.

The "if" part   Now, suppose that $\mathcal{F}$ only has cyclic members of prime power order. Given a chain

$$G/H_0 \xrightarrow{\phi(g_1)} G/H_1 \xrightarrow{\phi(g_2)} G/H_2 \cdots \xrightarrow{\phi(g_n)} G/H_n$$

of unfactorizable morphisms, we first manipulate it using the equivalence relation explained in Definition 6.5.2: Substituting $H_1' = g_1^{-1}H_1 g_1$, $g_1' = 1$ and $g_2' = g_2 g_1$, we consider the factorization

$$G/H_0 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_1' \xrightarrow{\phi(g_2 g_1)} G/H_2 \xrightarrow{\phi(g_3)} G/H_3 \cdots \xrightarrow{\phi(g_n)} G/H_n$$

with the same composition as before. Repeating this step at positions 2 through $n-1$, we arrive at a chain

$$G/H_0 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_1' \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_2' \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_3' \cdots G/H_{n-1}' \xrightarrow{\phi(g')} G/H_n$$

with composition g' modulo H_n. Since our replacement algorithm followed the definition of UFP, we only need to compare morphisms in such a normal form. Note that since H_{n-1}' is cyclic of order a power of p, the index $[H_i' : H_{i-1}']$ is always p since the morphisms of the chain are unfactorizable. This is true for any other chain from G/H_0 to G/H_n, and consequently the length of such a chain is always n. Let

$$G/H_0 \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_1'' \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_2'' \xrightarrow{\phi(1)} G/H_3'' \cdots G/H_{n-1}'' \xrightarrow{\phi(g'')} G/H_n$$

be another chain with the same composition, ie $g'' = fg'$ with $f \in H_n$. This implies that

$$(g')^{-1} H_n g' = (g'')^{-1} H_n g''.$$

Thus, H_{n-1}' and H_{n-1}'' are both maximal subgroups of $(g')^{-1} H_n g'$, and since this is a cyclic group, they coincide: $H_{n-1}' = H_{n-1}''$. Since $g'' = fg$, we get that $\phi(g') = \phi(g'')$. It follows that $H_i' = H_i''$ for all $i \leq n-1$ and thus the two chains are equal. $\square$

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