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On topological cyclic homology and cyclotomic spectra: THH and Frobenius.

$\mathcal{C}$  symmetric monoidal  $\infty$ -cat.

$$(D(\mathbb{Z}), \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}), (Sp, \otimes_{\mathbb{S}})$$

$$A \in \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{C}).$$

"Def"  $HH(A/e) = \text{colim}_{\Delta^{op}} (\dots A \otimes A \otimes A \cong A \otimes A \cong A)$ .

But what about cohomences?

$\text{Ass}_{\text{act}}^{\otimes}$  objects are finite sets.  
 morphisms are m.p.s of finite sets  
 equipped with linear orders on preimages.  
 Lexicographic ordering for composition.

"Def". An algebra  $A$  is a symmetric monoidal functor  
 $N(\text{Ass}_{\text{act}}^{\otimes}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ .

Exercise. If  $\mathcal{C}$  is a 1-category, check this is Do this.  
 $\cong$  to the ordinary def.

Now, need  $\Delta^{op} \rightarrow \text{Ass}_{\text{act}}^{\otimes}$ .

$$S \longmapsto \text{Cot}(S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n S_i = S : S_0 < S_1 \} / \phi \cup S = S \cup \phi.$$

Cyclically ordered. So

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \Delta^{op} & \\ j \nearrow & & \searrow \\ \Delta^{op} & \longrightarrow & \text{Ass}_{\text{act}}^{\otimes} \end{array}$$

Now,  $\Delta^{op} \rightarrow \text{Ass}_{\text{act}}^{\otimes} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  gives the cyclic bar construction.

So, take colim. This gives  $HH(A/e)$ . This is the colimit  
 over  $\Delta^{op}$  of a cyclic set.

Why not use  $A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} A$ ?  
 $S$ -action not clear.

$\text{Mod}_R \longleftarrow \text{Cat}_R$  preserves sifted  
colimits, so for  $A$  commutative,  
 an explicit  $HH(R/A)$  in  $\text{Cat}_R$ .

Con 1.  $C = D(Z)$

$Alg(Z) \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow DGA \ A, \text{ Flat}$

$Ass_{aut}^{\circ} \longrightarrow D(Z)$

$S \longleftarrow A^{\otimes S}$

needed to get  $(\rho, (\rho, \rho))$   
that this is  
actually symmetric monoidal.

In particular, we recover the classical HH.

Non-flat you get Shukla homology.

Ex.  $R$  ordinary commutative ring, flat over  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

$$HH_0(R) = R.$$

$$HH_1(R) \cong \Omega_{R/\mathbb{Z}}^1.$$

(If  $R$  is commutative, the  
 $HH_+(R)$  is graded commutative.)

If  $R$  is smooth,

$$\Omega_{R/\mathbb{Z}}^1 \cong HH_+(R)$$

Thomas claims: always have a map

$$\Omega_{R/\mathbb{Z}}^1 \longrightarrow HH_+(R).$$

If  $R$  is not smooth, a filtration on  $HH(R)$   
whose graded pieces are the desired symmetric powers  
of the cotangent complex.

Take a resolution

$$|R| \cong R$$

by polynomials. So, need to derive symmetric powers.

Ex.  $R = \mathbb{F}_p$ .  $|x| = 2$

$HH_+(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p \langle x \rangle =$  free divided power algebra on  $|x|=2$ .

$$\mathbb{F}_p[x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}, \dots] / x^{(i)} x^{(j)} = \binom{i+j}{i} x^{(i+j)}$$

$$\cong \mathbb{F}_p \left[ x, \frac{x^2}{2!}, \frac{x^3}{3!}, \dots \right]$$

$$x^p = p! \frac{x^p}{p!} = 0.$$

Farey proof.  $\mathbb{F}_p$  is like our  $\mathbb{Z}$ . So get  
a shift of the cotangent complex to degree 2.

Always:  $HH(\mathbb{F}_p) \simeq \mathbb{R} \oplus_{\mathbb{F}_p} \mathbb{F}_p$

$$\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_p \simeq \mathbb{Z}[\varepsilon]/(\varepsilon^2) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_p \simeq \mathbb{F}_p[\varepsilon]/(\varepsilon^2). \quad |\varepsilon|=1.$$

Resolve  $\mathbb{F}_p$  over  $A = \mathbb{F}_p[\varepsilon]/(\varepsilon^2)$ .

$$\mathbb{F}_p \simeq A\langle x \rangle, \quad dx(i) = \varepsilon x^{i-1}.$$

coga.

So,  $\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_A \mathbb{F}_p \simeq A\langle x \rangle \otimes_A \mathbb{F}_p \simeq \mathbb{F}_p\langle x \rangle$ .

no differential.

Case 2.  $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{S}_p$ .

$A \in \text{Alg}(\mathcal{S}_p)$ .

$$HH(A/\mathcal{S}_p) =: THH(A).$$

$$THH(\mathcal{S}) \simeq \mathcal{S}.$$

$X$  connected.

$$THH(\mathcal{B}[DX]) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_+ \overset{\infty}{\times} \mathbb{Z}X \longleftarrow \text{Rotation of loops gives the } \mathcal{S}\text{-action.}$$

Goodwillie-Jones.

Prop. If  $A \in \text{Alg}(\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Z}))$ , then is a map

$$THH(HA) \longrightarrow H(HH(A))$$

$$THH(A) \longrightarrow HH(A).$$

and for  $A$  connective, the induced map

$$THH_i(A) \longrightarrow HH_i(A)$$

is an iso for  $i \geq 2$ . Also, suggestion in day 3: **Lvs.**

Thm (Bökstedt).

$$T\mathrm{HH}_*(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p[x].$$

Recall:  $\Delta^T \xrightarrow{j} \Lambda^T \xrightarrow{X} e.$

Prop. For any  $\Lambda^T \rightarrow e$ , there is a

map  $\pi = \mathrm{U}(1) = S^1$ -action on  $\mathrm{colim}_{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} j^* X.$

Ex. In  $D(\mathbb{Z})$  a  $\pi$ -action is the same as an action of the algebra  $H_*(S^1, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[b]/(b^2), |b|=1.$   
So, just have to give the  $b$ -operator.

(gives the de Rham differential on  $\Omega_{\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}}^+ \cong \mathrm{HH}_*(\mathbb{Z}).$

Def.  $A \in \mathrm{Alg}(e).$   $C$  preadditive.

$$\mathrm{HH}(A/e)^{hs'} =: \mathrm{HC}^-(A/e).$$

$$\mathrm{HH}(A/e)^{ts'} =: \mathrm{HP}(A/e).$$

Equivalent to old defs by Mike Hopkins.

If  $A$  is commutative, so on  $\mathrm{HC}^-(A/e), \mathrm{HP}(A/e)!!!$

Rem. I guess  $\mathrm{HC}$  is a non-unital and.

For  $e = D(\mathbb{Z})$

$$\mathrm{HP}_+, \mathrm{HC}_+.$$

periodic de Rham cohomology.

$$\text{Lors} : \mathrm{TP}_+, \mathrm{TC}_+.$$

top. periodic  
cyclic homology.

Extra structure on  $\mathrm{THH}(A)$  which does not exist for  $\mathrm{HH}(A)$  in general.

Claim. There is a canonical map  $\hat{\Gamma}_p = \phi_p : \mathrm{THH}(A) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}(A)^{tC_p}$  which is  $S'$ -equivariant. It is  $\mathbb{E}_\infty$  if  $A$  is.

No need for equivariant homotopy theory.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{THH}(A) \subseteq S' \otimes A \\ \Delta_p \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (A \otimes \dots \otimes A)^{tC_p} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{THH}(A)^{tC_p} \end{array}$$

Def.  $\mathrm{TC}(A) \simeq \mathrm{Eq} \left( \mathrm{THH}(A)^{h\mathbb{T}} \xrightarrow[\cong]{\mathrm{can}} \prod_p (\mathrm{THH}(A)^{tC_p})^{h\mathbb{T}/C_p} \right)$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Mod}_R & \xrightarrow[\otimes_R S]{\mathrm{M.P.R}(S, -)} & \mathrm{Mod}_S \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathrm{Map}_R(U, M, N)$$

$$\mathrm{M.P.S}(M, \mathrm{M.P.R}(S, N))$$

$$\mathrm{Map}_R(U, M, N)$$

$$S$$

$$M = S$$

$$\mathrm{M.P.S}(M, N)$$

$$\mathrm{M.P.R}(S, N) \simeq_R \mathbb{E}N$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \nearrow j & \mathbb{Z} \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ & \searrow p & \end{array}$$

$$f|_{\mathbb{E}N} = p \circ j$$