

The global stable homotopy category

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Introduction

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simultaneous and compatible actions of all compact Lie groups

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G -weak equivalences

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A justification for this definition is:

Theorem (Equivariant Whitehead theorem)

Every G-weak equivalence between G-CW-complexes is a G-equivariant homotopy equivalence.

The linear isometries monoid

Definition

The **linear isometries monoid** is

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathbf{L}(\mathbb{R}^\infty, \mathbb{R}^\infty) =$$

$$\{\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^\infty, \mathbb{R}^\infty) \mid \langle \varphi(x), \varphi(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle \text{ for all } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^\infty\}$$

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We will drastically change the perspective on \mathcal{L} -spaces by introducing a much finer notion of equivalence.

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Not every compact Lie subgroup of \mathcal{L} is universal.

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Proposition

- (i) *Every compact Lie group is isomorphic to a universal subgroup of \mathcal{L} .*
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(ii) Let $\alpha : G \xrightarrow{\cong} K$ be an isomorphism between universal subgroups. Then \mathbb{R}_G^∞ and $\alpha^*(\mathbb{R}_K^\infty)$ are complete G -universes. Any G -equivariant linear isometry $\varphi : \mathbb{R}_G^\infty \cong \alpha^*(\mathbb{R}_K^\infty)$ conjugates G into K .

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More generally: Grassmannians

$$Gr_n(\mathbb{R}^\infty), Gr_n^+(\mathbb{R}^\infty), Gr_n^{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathbb{R}^\infty), Gr_n^{\mathbb{H}}(\mathbb{H} \otimes \mathbb{R}^\infty)$$

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$$(BO)^K \simeq \prod'_{[\lambda]: K\text{-irrep}} B(O_\lambda)$$

where

$$O_\lambda = \begin{cases} O & \text{if } \lambda \text{ is of real type,} \\ U & \text{if } \lambda \text{ is of complex type,} \\ Sp & \text{if } \lambda \text{ is of quaternionic type.} \end{cases}$$

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We define \mathbf{bO} as the space of all \mathbb{R} -subspaces L of $\mathbb{R}^\infty \oplus \mathbb{R}^\infty$ with the following property:

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The \mathcal{L} -spaces BO and \mathbf{bO} are not globally equivalent, and neither one is left nor right induced.

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- ▶ $O(V) \times O(W)$ -equivariant structure maps

$$\sigma_{V,W} : X(V) \wedge S^W \longrightarrow X(V \oplus W)$$

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- ▶ based $O(V)$ -spaces $X(V)$, for every inner product space V
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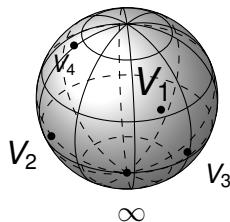
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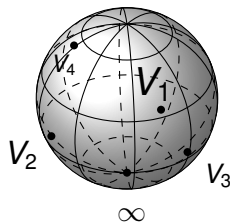
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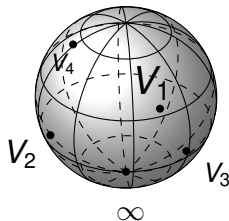
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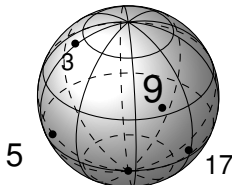
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$(H\mathbb{Z})(V) = Sp^\infty(S^V)$
infinite symmetric product



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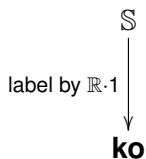
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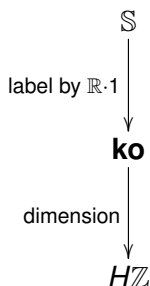
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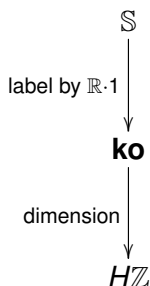
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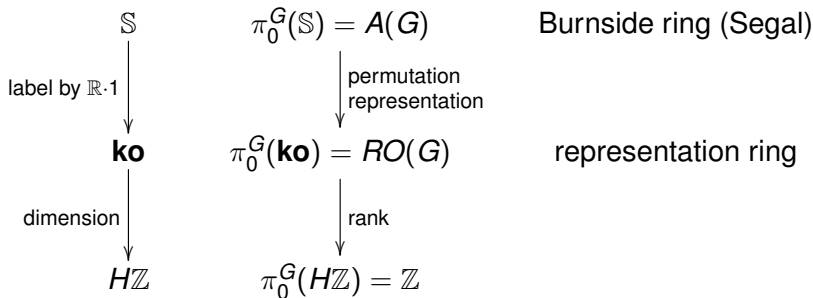
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The morphism $\mathbb{S}_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow H\mathbb{Q}$ is a non-equivariant equivalence, but **not** a global equivalence.

More examples

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Suspension spectra of global spaces, part of an adjoint pair

$$\mathrm{Ho}(\text{global spaces}) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\Sigma_+^\infty} \\ \xleftarrow{\Omega^\bullet} \end{array} \mathcal{GH}$$

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Note: $\pi_k^{\{e\}}(X)$ = traditional (non-equivariant) homotopy group of the underlying spectrum of X , so

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The forgetful functor

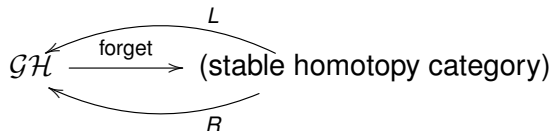
$$\mathcal{GH} \xrightarrow{\text{forget}} (\text{stable homotopy category})$$

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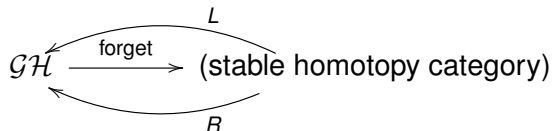
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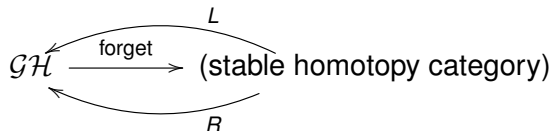
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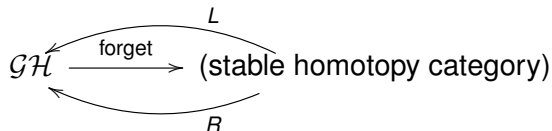
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- ▶ L is strong symmetric monoidal, its essential image is characterized by 'constant geometric fixed points'
- ▶ R is lax symmetric monoidal, its essential image consists of Borel equivariant cohomology theories

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References

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