

Additional Structures on E_n -Cohomology

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E_n -algebras

Reminder: E_n -algebras:

- The little n -cubes operad \mathcal{C}_n is an operad in Top_* and plays an important role in understanding n -fold loop spaces.
- E_n -operads in $dgmod$ are operads weakly equivalent to the operad formed by chains on little n -cubes.
- E_n -algebras are equipped with a multiplication associative up to all higher homotopies, commutative up to homotopies of a certain level.

We fix an E_n -operad from now on.

Cohomology for algebras over an operad

For every Σ_* -cofibrant operad \mathcal{O} in dgmod :

- There is a semi-model structure on $\mathcal{O}\text{-Alg}$ \rightsquigarrow can define the \mathcal{O} -cohomology of an \mathcal{O} -algebra A with coefficients in a representation M of A as

$$H_{\mathcal{O}}^*(A; M) = H^*(\text{Der}_{\mathcal{O}}(Q_A, M))$$

for a cofibrant replacement $Q_A \rightarrow A$.

E_n -homology and -cohomology

Certain cases yield well known notions of (co)homology:

Example

- E_1 -(co)homology is Hochschild (co)homology.
- E_∞ -(co)homology is Γ -(co)homology.
- E_n -homology of a commutative algebra is higher order Hochschild homology.

The classical bar complex

Recall that for an augmented dga algebra A the reduced bar construction $BA = (T^c(\Sigma\bar{A}), \partial)$ is given by

- the tensor coalgebra on the suspension of the augmentation ideal \bar{A}
- with differential twisted by utilising the multiplication in A .
- If A is graded commutative, $B(A)$ is a graded commutative dga algebra and we can iterate this construction.

The bar complex for E_n -algebras

Theorem (Fresse 2011)

(i) *There is a functor*

$$B^n: E_n\text{-alg} \rightarrow \text{dgmmod}$$

which coincides with the classical n -fold bar construction if restricted to graded commutative dga algebras.

(ii) *For any sufficiently good E_n -algebra A we have*

$$H_*^{E_n}(A, k) \cong H_*(\Sigma^{-n} B^n A)$$

for $1 \leq n \leq \infty$.

E_n -(co)homology with coefficients via the bar complex

This can be extended to include coefficients:

Theorem (Fresse)

For any nice augmented commutative algebra A and A -module M there is a twisting differential

$$\partial: B^n(A) \otimes A \rightarrow B^n(A) \otimes A$$

such that

$$H_*^{E_n}(A, M) \cong H_*(\Sigma^{-n} B^n(A) \otimes M, \partial')$$

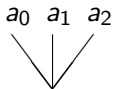
and

$$H_{E_n}^*(A, M) \cong H_*(\mathrm{Hom}_k(\Sigma^{-n} B^n(A), M), \partial'').$$

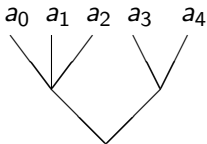
The iterated bar complex and trees

Typical elements in $B^n(A)$ can be visualised as planar fully grown trees with n levels and leaves labeled by elements in \overline{A} :

- Typical elements in $B(A)$ are elements in $(\Sigma\overline{A})^{\otimes k}$:



- Typical elements in $B^2(A)$ are elements in $(\Sigma\overline{B(A)})^{\otimes j}$:



- ... and so on.

E_n -cohomology of functors

Definition

Let Epi_n^+ be the category with:

- Objects: planar fully grown trees with n levels,
- Morphisms generated by mimicking the differential in $B^n(A)$ and the twist ∂ .

E_n -cohomology of functors

Definition

Let

$$F: \text{Epi}_n^{+op} \rightarrow k\text{-mod}$$

be a functor.

The E_n -cohomology of F is defined as

$$H_{E_n}^*(F) = H_*(\text{Tot } C_{E_n}^{*, \dots, *}(F))$$

with $C_{E_n}(F)$ an n -fold complex indexed over trees with differentials like in $(\text{Hom}_k(B^n(A), M), \partial')$.

E_n -cohomology of functors

Example

$C_{E_2}(F)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & F(\bigvee) \longrightarrow \dots \\ & & & & \uparrow \\ & & & & F(\bigvee) \oplus F(\bigvee) \longrightarrow \dots \\ & & \uparrow & \uparrow & \\ & F(\bigvee) \longrightarrow & F(\bigvee) & \oplus & F(\bigvee) \longrightarrow \dots \\ & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \\ & F(|) \longrightarrow & F(\bigvee) & \longrightarrow & F(\bigvee) \longrightarrow \dots \end{array}$$

A commutative diagram representing the bar complex $C_{E_2}(F)$. The diagram is organized into four rows of nodes connected by horizontal and vertical arrows. The bottom row contains nodes $F(|)$, $F(\bigvee)$, and $F(\bigvee)$, with arrows pointing from left to right. The second row contains nodes $F(\bigvee)$, $F(\bigvee) \oplus F(\bigvee)$, and $F(\bigvee)$, with arrows pointing from left to right. The third row contains a single node $F(\bigvee)$ with an arrow pointing to the right. Vertical arrows point upwards from the bottom row to the second row, and from the second row to the third row, forming a grid-like structure. Specifically, arrows point from $F(\bigvee)$ in the second row to $F(\bigvee)$ in the third row, from $F(\bigvee)$ in the second row to $F(\bigvee)$ in the third row, and from $F(\bigvee) \oplus F(\bigvee)$ in the second row to $F(\bigvee)$ in the third row.

E_n -cohomology of functors

Remark

Let A be a commutative algebra and M an A -module. Let

$$\mathcal{L}(A, M): \text{Epi}_n^{+op} \rightarrow k\text{-mod}$$

be the following functor:

- $t \mapsto \text{Hom}_k(A^{\otimes r}, M)$ for t a tree with r leaves,
- morphisms in Epi_n^+ induce multiplication, permutations and the action of A on M according to how they operate on the top leaves.

Then

$$H_{E_n}^*(\mathcal{L}(A; M)) = H_{E_n}^*(A; M)$$

E_n -cohomology as functor cohomology

Theorem (Livernet-Richter 2011, Z)

Let k be a field. There exists a functor $b: \text{Epi}_n^{+op} \rightarrow k\text{-mod}$ such that for all $F: \text{Epi}_n^{+op} \rightarrow k\text{-mod}$ we have

$$H_{E_n}^*(F) \cong \text{Ext}_*^{\text{Epi}_n^+}(b, F).$$

Cohomology operations

- Recall: cohomology operations in singular cohomology can be defined by using that singular cohomology is representable.
- In the derived setting one has the Yoneda product: For projective/injective resolutions P_b, I_F

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathrm{Epi}_n^+}^i(b, b) \otimes \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathrm{Epi}_n^+}^j(b, F) \\ \parallel \\ H_{i+j}(\mathrm{Mor}_{\mathrm{Epi}_n^+}(P_b, b) \otimes \mathrm{Mor}_{\mathrm{Epi}_n^+}(b, I_F)) \\ \downarrow \\ H_{i+j}(\mathrm{Mor}_{\mathrm{Epi}_n^+}(P_b, I_F)) = \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathrm{Epi}_n^+}^{i+j}(b, F) \end{array}$$

A negative result

Unfortunately no operations arise this way:

Theorem (Z)

We have

$$H_{E_n}^*(b) = \begin{cases} k, & * = 0, \\ 0, & * > 0 \end{cases}$$

for all $1 \leq n < \infty$.

Gerstenhaber structures

The Hochschild cohomology $HH^*(A, A)$ of an associative algebra A has the structure of a Gerstenhaber algebra, consisting of

- an associative graded commutative product

$$\cup: HH^*(A, A) \otimes HH^*(A, A) \rightarrow HH^*(A, A).$$

- a graded Lie bracket

$$HH^*(A, A) \otimes HH^*(A, A) \rightarrow HH^{*-1}(A, A)$$

constructed from the homotopy \cup_1 for the homotopy commutativity of \cup

- satisfying a Poisson relation.

Gerstenhaber structures

- The operad $H_*(E_2)$ encodes Gerstenhaber algebras.
- Deligne's conjecture: The Gerstenhaber structure on $HH^*(A, A)$ stems from an action of E_2 on $C^*(A, A)$.
- Higher Deligne conjecture: There is an E_{n+1} -action on suitable cochains calculating $H_{E_n}^*(A; A)$ (Hu-Kriz-Voronov, Lurie, Francis, Ginot-Tradler-Zeinalian,...).

Higher cup products

Goal

- Use the definition of $H_{E_n}^*(A, A)$ by a multicomplex indexed over trees to define $\cup, \cup_1, \dots, \cup_n$.
- Define a graded Lie bracket on $H_{E_n}^*(A, A)$ as the graded commutator of \cup_n .

Partial result

- The product \cup "obviously" exists (coalgebra structure on $B^n(A)$).
- There exists an \cup_1 on $C_{E_n}^{*, \dots, *}(A; A)$.

Thanks

Thank you for your attention!

References

Main references:

- ▶ Benoit Fresse, *Iterated bar complexes of E -infinity algebras and homology theories*, Alg. Geom. Topol. **11** (2011), 747–838.
- ▶ Muriel Livernet, Birgit Richter, *An interpretation of E_n -homology as functor homology*, Math. Z. **269** (1) (2011), 193–219.