

Review - What's a model category?

Category \mathcal{M} w/ cofibs, fibs, WEs
 $\hookrightarrow \rightarrow \xrightarrow{\sim}$

WEs allow the definition of $ho\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}[W^{-1}]$.

Cofibs + fibs allow the construction of models representing objects in $ho\mathcal{M}$.

Analogs of homotopy extension/lifting properties, + construction of mapping cylinders + mapping path spaces

Co-fibrant generation

\mathcal{M} is cof. gen. if there are sets
 I of generating cofibrations
 J of generating acyclic cofibrations

such that

$$W \cap \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{I} \square$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{J} \square$$

$$W \cap \mathcal{C} = \square(\mathcal{J} \square) = \text{closure of } \mathcal{J} \text{ under}$$

coproducts, pushouts along arbitrary morphisms, transfinite composition, + retracts.

$$\mathcal{C} = \square(\mathcal{I} \square) = \text{retracts of relative } \mathcal{I}\text{-cell complexes}$$

$$W = (W \cap \mathcal{F}) \circ (W \cap \mathcal{C})$$

Recognition Thm. $\mathcal{M} =$ bicocomplete category, $W, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$

• W closed under composition, 2-out-of-3, contain all identities.

• Domains of \mathcal{I} are \mathcal{I} -small, likewise \mathcal{J}

• $\mathcal{J}\text{-cell} \subseteq W \cap \square(\mathcal{I} \square)$

• $\mathcal{I} \square \subseteq W \cap \mathcal{J} \square$

• Either $W \cap \square(\mathcal{I} \square) \subseteq \square(\mathcal{J} \square)$ or $W \cap \mathcal{J} \square \subseteq \mathcal{I} \square$

Then M is a cof. gen. MC
 with generating cof. I , generating ACs J , and
 weak equivalences W .

ex. $M = \text{Top}$ $W = \text{weak homotopy equivalences}$

$$I = \{ S^{n-1} \hookrightarrow D^n \}$$

$$J = \{ D^{n-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} D^n \}$$



W satisfies 2-out-of-3 because it's the maps become isomorphisms under π_n .

A relative I -cell complex is a ^{relative} cell complex, i.e.,
 a composition of maps

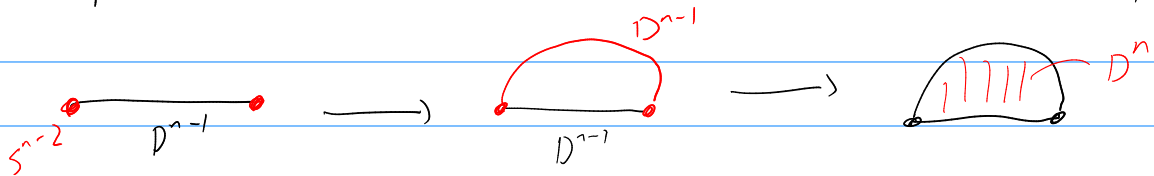
$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^{n-1} & \hookrightarrow & D^n \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \longrightarrow & X \cup e_n \end{array}$$

In particular, these maps are closed inclusions,
 and S^{n-1}, D^{n-1} are small with respect to them
 (consequence of compactness).

$$J\text{-cell} \subseteq W \cap \square(I^{\square})$$

Any relative J -cell complex is a weak homotopy equivalence.

Maps in J can be built as relative I -cell complex



$$I^{\square} = W \cap J^{\square}$$

$$\text{A map } f \in I^{\square} \iff f \in (I\text{-cell})^{\square}$$

$$\implies f \in J^{\square}$$

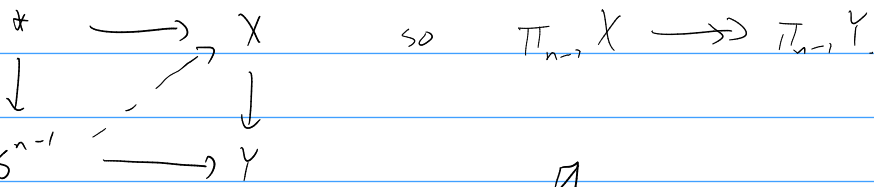
Suppose $f: X \rightarrow Y \in I^{\square}$

$$S^{n-1} \longrightarrow X$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \dashrightarrow & \downarrow \\ D^n & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

$$\text{so } \pi_{n-1} X \hookrightarrow \pi_{n-1} Y.$$

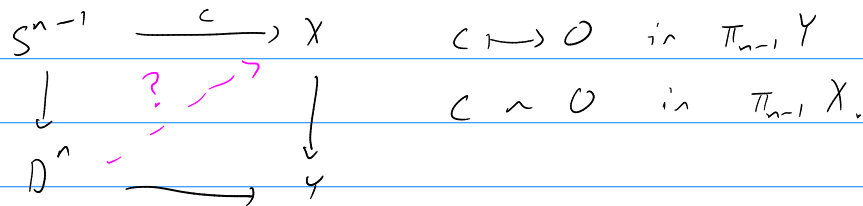
* $\longrightarrow S^{n-1}$ is in I -cell.



so $\pi_{n-1} X \longrightarrow \pi_{n-1} Y$.

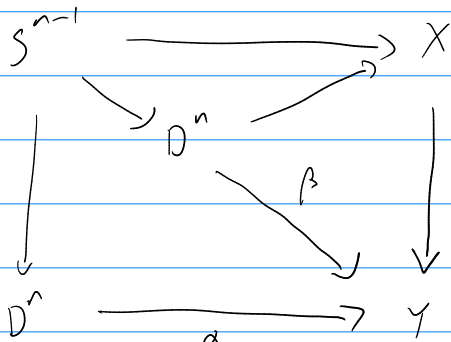
$\therefore f \in W$, so $I^{\square} \subseteq W \cap J^{\square}$.

Conversely, suppose $f \in W \cap J^{\square}$.



$c \mapsto 0$ in $\pi_{n-1} Y$

$c \sim 0$ in $\pi_{n-1} X$.



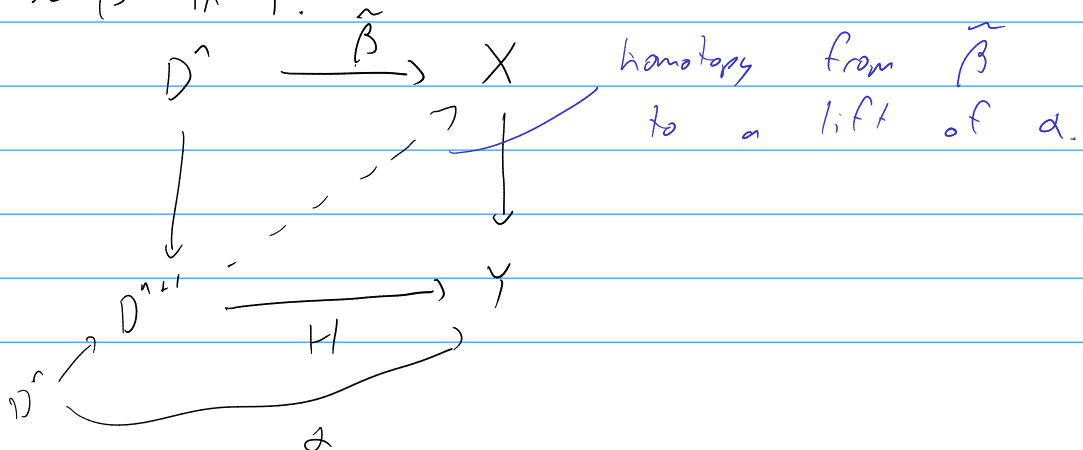
(1) $\alpha \neq \beta$ in Y , but we get

$$S^n = D^n \amalg_{S^{n-1}} D^n \longrightarrow Y$$

This lifts to a class in $\pi_n X$.

We can use this class to replace $D^n \longrightarrow X$ with one that becomes homotopic to α in Y .

(2) $\alpha \sim \beta$ in Y .



All this proves:

Thm. There is a cofibrantly generated model structure on Top_* where

$$W = \text{weak HFs}$$

$$I = \{ S_+^{n-1} \rightarrow D_+^n \}$$

$$J = \{ D_+^{n-1} \rightarrow D_+^n \}$$

Exercise. Do the same for $s\text{Sets}$, where

$$W = \{ f : |f| \text{ is a WE in } \text{Top}_* \}$$

$$I = \{ \partial \Delta^n \rightarrow \Delta^n \}$$

$$J = \{ \Delta_k^n \rightarrow \Delta^n \}$$

" nondegenerate
 $\partial \Delta^n$ minus a $(n-1)$ -simplex.

$$F_d : \text{Top}_* \rightleftarrows \mathcal{S}_p : \text{ev}_d$$

$$F_d(A) = \{ *, -, *, A, \Sigma_d A, \Sigma_{d+1}^2 A, \dots \}$$

$$\text{ev}_d(X) = X_d$$

Thm. There's a cofibrantly generated model structure on \mathcal{S}_p where

$$W = \{ X \rightarrow Y : X_d \xrightarrow{\sim} Y_d \text{ in } \text{Top}_* \}$$

$$I = \{ F_d S_+^{n-1} \rightarrow F_d D_+^n : d, n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$J = \{ F_d D_+^{n-1} \rightarrow F_d D_+^n : d, n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

Observations.

① $h_0(\mathcal{S}_p^{\text{level}})$ is not the stable homotopy category.

(2) If $X \rightarrow Y$ is in J^\square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_d D_+^{n-1} & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \dashrightarrow & \downarrow \\ F_d D_+^n & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array} \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{ccc} D_+^{n-1} & \longrightarrow & X_d \\ \downarrow & \dashrightarrow & \downarrow \\ D_+^n & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

So $X \rightarrow Y$ is a levelwise Serre fibration.

Likewise, $I^\square = \{ \text{levelwise acyclic Serre fibrations} \}$

(3) If you attach a cell to X using a map in I , this means: attach an n -cell to X_d , its suspension to X_{d+1} , etc.
Any relative I -cell complex is a levelwise relative cell complex.

Proof. Properties of W . clear.

Smallness. Given a sequential colimit diagram of maps in I -all, $\{X_\alpha\}$, we want

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maps}(F_d S_+^{n-1}, \text{colim } X_\alpha) &= \text{colim } \text{Maps}(F_d S_+^{n-1}, X_\alpha) \\ \parallel & \qquad \qquad \qquad \parallel \\ \text{Maps}_{\text{Top}_*}(S_+^{n-1}, \text{ev}_d(\text{colim } X_\alpha)) &= \text{colim } \text{Maps}_{\text{Top}_*}(S_+^{n-1}, \text{ev}_d(X_\alpha)) \\ \parallel & \qquad \qquad \qquad \parallel \\ \text{Maps}_{\text{Top}_*}(S_+^{n-1}, \text{colim } \text{ev}_d(X_\alpha)) & \end{aligned}$$

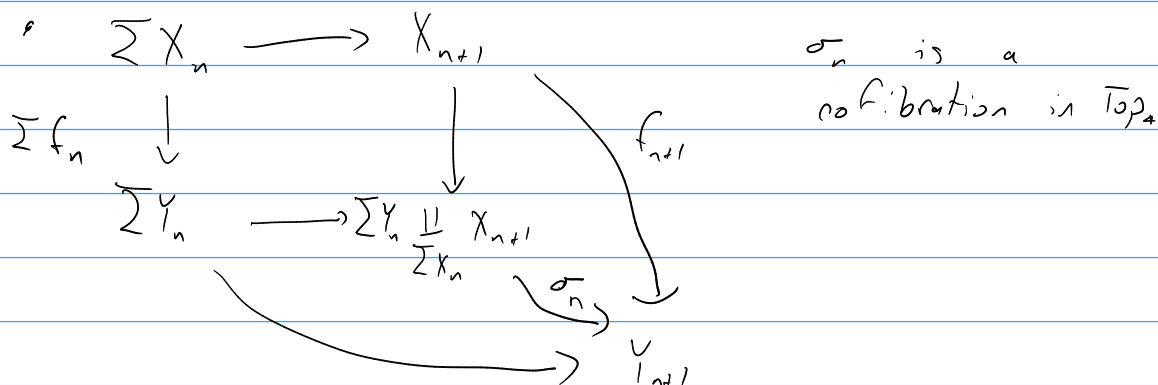
J -cell $= W \cap \square(I^\square)$: Same arguments as before.

I^\square $= W \cap J^\square$: Checked levelwise on spectra, and true in Top_* .

\square

$f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a cofibration iff:

• $f_0: X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ is a cofibration in Top_* .



In particular, let $X = *$.

$* \rightarrow Y$ is a cofibration

$\Leftrightarrow Y_0$ is cofibrant and $\Sigma Y_n \hookrightarrow Y_{n+1}$ is a cofibration.

We defined, for $X \in \text{Sp}$, $K \in \text{Top}_*$,

$X \wedge K$, X^K .

$\wedge K$; $\text{Sp} \rightleftarrows \text{Sp} : \underline{(\cdot)^K}$.

$\text{Sp}(X, Y) \cong \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \text{Top}_*(X_n, Y_n)$.

View $\text{Sp}(X, Y)$ as a space by giving it the subspace topology.

$X \wedge \cdot : \text{Top} \rightleftarrows \text{Sp} : \text{Sp}(X, \cdot)$.

Def. Suppose M is a model category which is tensored, cotensored, and enriched over Top .

M is a topological model category if:

For any $i, A \hookrightarrow B$ in Top ,
 $j: X \hookrightarrow Y$ in M ,

$i \square j: B \otimes X \underset{A \otimes X}{\parallel} A \otimes Y \longrightarrow B \otimes Y$ is a cofibration in M

which is acyclic if i or j is.

Enriched over Top :

$$S_p(\cdot, \cdot): S_p^{\text{op}} \times S_p \longrightarrow \text{Top}$$

$$S_p(X, Y) \times S_p(Y, Z) \longrightarrow S_p(X, Z)$$

maps of spaces, etc.

$$(X \wedge K)_d = X_d \wedge K$$

$$\Sigma(X \wedge K)_d = \Sigma X_d \wedge K \longrightarrow X_{d+1} \wedge K = (X \wedge K)_{d+1}$$

$$(X^K)_d = \text{Maps}_{\text{Top}_2}(K, X_d)$$

$$(X^K)_d = \text{Maps}(K, X_d) \longrightarrow \text{Maps}(K, \Omega X_{d+1}) = \Omega \text{Maps}(K, X_{d+1})$$

\parallel
 $\Omega (X^K)_{d+1}$

$$\text{Maps}(K, \text{Maps}(S^1, X_{d+1}))$$

\parallel

$$\text{Maps}(K \wedge S^1, X_{d+1})$$

\parallel

$$\text{Maps}(S^1, \text{Maps}(K, X_{d+1})).$$