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COSIMPLICIAL OBJECTS AND LITTLE n -CUBES, I

By JAMES E. McCLURE and JEFFREY H. SMITH

Abstract. In this paper we show that if a cosimplicial space has a certain kind of combinatorial structure then its total space has an action of an operad weakly equivalent to the little n -cubes operad. Our results are also valid for cosimplicial spectra.

1. Introduction. The little n -cubes operad \mathcal{C}_n was introduced by Boardman and Vogt in [6] (except that they used the terminology of theories rather than that of operads) as a tool for understanding n -fold loop spaces. They showed that for any topological space Y the n -fold loop space $\Omega^n Y$ has an action of \mathcal{C}_n . In the other direction, May showed in [19] that if Z is a space with an action of \mathcal{C}_n then there exists a space Y such that the group completion of Z is weakly equivalent to $\Omega^n Y$.

In the 30 years since [19] the operad \mathcal{C}_n has played an important role in both unstable and stable homotopy theory. More recently, it has also been of importance (especially when $n = 2$) in quantum algebra and other areas related to mathematical physics (see, for example, [10], [14], [15], [24], [25]).

In the known applications, \mathcal{C}_n can be replaced by any operad weakly equivalent to it; such operads are called E_n operads.

There is a highly developed technology that provides sufficient conditions for a space to have an action by an E_∞ operad (see [1], for example) or an E_1 operad [19], [26]. Much less is known about actions of E_n operads for $1 < n < \infty$.

In this paper we consider the important special situation where the space (or spectrum) Y on which we want an E_n operad to act is obtained by totalization from a cosimplicial space (resp., spectrum) X^\bullet . We construct an E_n operad \mathcal{D}_n and we show (Theorem 9.1) that if X^\bullet has a certain kind of combinatorial structure (we call it a Ξ^n -structure) then \mathcal{D}_n acts on $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$.

The converse of Theorem 9.1 is not true: a \mathcal{D}_n -action on $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ does not have to come from a Ξ^n -structure on X^\bullet . However, in a future paper we will show that Tot induces a Quillen equivalence between the category of cosimplicial spaces with Ξ^n -structure and the category of spaces with \mathcal{D}_n -action; from this it will follow that if \mathcal{D}_n acts on a space Y then there is a cosimplicial space X^\bullet with a Ξ^n structure such that $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ is weakly equivalent to Y as a \mathcal{D}_n -space.

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The $n = 2$ case of Theorem 9.1 was proved in [20] (by a more complicated method than in the present paper), and it has had useful applications, notably:

- a proof [20] that the topological Hochschild cohomology spectrum of an A_∞ ring spectrum R has an action of \mathcal{D}_2 (this is the topological analog of Deligne's Hochschild cohomology conjecture [8]), and
- a proof by Dev Sinha that for $k \geq 4$ a space closely related to the space of knots in \mathbb{R}^k is a 2-fold loop space.

The methods we use in this paper are quite general and apply to other categories of cosimplicial objects besides the categories of cosimplicial spaces and spectra. In the sequel to this paper [22] we will apply our methods to the category of cosimplicial chain complexes.

Remark 1.1. Throughout this paper we will use the following conventions for cosimplicial spaces.

(a) We define Δ to be the category of nonempty finite totally ordered sets (this is equivalent to the category usually called Δ). We write $[m]$ for the finite totally ordered set $\{0, \dots, m\}$.

(b) A cosimplicial space X^\bullet is a functor from Δ to spaces. If S is a nonempty finite totally ordered set we write X^S for the value of X^\bullet at S , except that we write X^m instead of $X^{[m]}$.

Here is an outline of the paper: As an introduction to the ideas we begin in Sections 2 and 3 with the $n = 1$ (that is, the A_∞) case. In Section 2 we recall the monoidal structure \square on the category of cosimplicial spaces due to Batanin [2]. In Section 3 we give a very simple proof of the fact (first shown in [3] and [20]) that if X^\bullet is a monoid with respect to \square then $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ is an A_∞ space; the proof is based on an idea due to Beilinson ([12, Section 2]). We also give (in Remark 3.3) an explicit description of the combinatorial structure on X^\bullet that constitutes a \square -monoid structure.

Our treatment of the E_∞ case is precisely parallel, with a symmetric monoidal structure \boxtimes in place of the monoidal structure \square (but for technical reasons we need to use augmented cosimplicial spaces instead of cosimplicial spaces; see Remark 6.11). As a prelude, in Section 4 we give a technically convenient reformulation of the concept of symmetric monoidal structure; we also define a more general concept (functor-operad) which is used in later sections as a way of interpolating between monoidal and symmetric monoidal structures. (The definition of functor-operad was discovered independently, in a different context, by Batanin [4]). In Section 5 we digress to offer motivation for the definition of \boxtimes ; the definition itself, and the verification that \boxtimes is indeed a symmetric monoidal structure, is given in Section 6. The main result in Section 7 (Theorem 7.1) is that if X^\bullet is a commutative monoid with respect to \boxtimes then $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ is an E_∞ space. Section 7 also gives an explicit description of the combinatorial structure on X^\bullet that constitutes a commutative \boxtimes -monoid structure.

In Section 8 we define for each n a functor-operad Ξ^n ; the special case $n = \infty$ is the symmetric monoidal structure \boxtimes , and the special case $n = 1$ is essentially the same (see Remark 8.7) as the monoidal structure \square . (In the special case $n = 2$, a construction isomorphic to Ξ^2 was discovered independently by Tamarkin in unpublished work.) In Section 9 we use the functor-operad Ξ^n to construct an ordinary (topological) operad \mathcal{D}_n . The main theorem in Section 9 (Theorem 9.1) says that \mathcal{D}_n is weakly equivalent to the little n -cubes operad \mathcal{C}_n and that if X^\bullet is a Ξ^n -algebra then \mathcal{D}_n acts on $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$. Section 9 also gives an explicit description of the combinatorial structure on X^\bullet that constitutes an action of Ξ^n on X^\bullet .

In Section 10 we restrict to the special case $n = 2$: we show that an action of Ξ^2 is essentially the same thing as a more familiar structure, namely an operad with multiplication as defined in [9]. It seems likely that there is an analogous result for $n > 2$, perhaps using Batanin's concept of n -operad [4].

In Section 11 we show that the operad \mathcal{D}_n acts naturally on $\Omega^n Y$ for all Y .

The next two sections contain material which is used in the proofs of Theorems 7.1 and 9.1 and may also be of independent interest. Let Y_k^0 denote the 0th space of the cosimplicial space $(\Delta^\bullet)^{\boxtimes k}$. In Section 12 we prove that $(\Delta^\bullet)^{\boxtimes k}$ is isomorphic as a cosimplicial space to the Cartesian product $\Delta^\bullet \times Y_k^0$. We also show that Y_k^0 has a canonical cell structure and that it is contractible (which completes the proof of Theorem 7.1). In Section 13 we show that $\Xi_k^n(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)$ is isomorphic as a cosimplicial space to the Cartesian product of its 0th space with Δ^\bullet ; this is used in the proof of Theorem 9.1 (the $n = 2$ case is the "fiberwise prismatic subdivision" used in [20]).

In Section 14 we use a technique of Clemens Berger [5] to show that the operad \mathcal{D}_n defined in Section 9 is weakly equivalent to \mathcal{C}_n ; this completes the proof of Theorem 9.1. The basic idea of Berger's technique is to compare the two operads by writing them as homotopy colimits, over the same indexing category, of contractible operads.

Finally, in Section 15 we observe that there is a variant of Tot which preserves weak equivalences, and we show that Theorems 7.1 and 9.1 have analogs for this version of Tot .

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2. A monoidal structure on the category of cosimplicial spaces. We begin with some motivation. We are concerned with the question of when Tot of a cosimplicial space has an A_∞ structure. This question is formally analogous to the question of when the normalization of a cosimplicial abelian group has an A_∞ structure (we will explore this analogy further in [22]; also see [21, Sections 3 and 4]). We take as our starting point the fact that for any space W , the

normalized cochain complex of W has a (strictly associative) product, namely the cup product. The normalized cochain complex of W is the normalization of the cosimplicial abelian group $S^\bullet W$ defined by

$$S^\bullet W = \text{Map}(S_\bullet W, \mathbb{Z}),$$

where $S_\bullet W$ is the singular complex of W and Map is set maps. We therefore examine the relationship between the cup product and the cosimplicial structure maps of $S^\bullet W$.

The cup product is defined as usual for $x \in S^p W$ and $y \in S^q W$ by

$$(x \smile y)(\sigma) = x(\sigma(0, \dots, p)) \cdot y(\sigma(p, \dots, p + q)).$$

Here $\sigma \in S_{p+q} W$, \cdot is multiplication in \mathbb{Z} , and $\sigma(0, \dots, p)$ (resp., $\sigma(p, \dots, p + q)$) is the restriction of σ to the subsimplex of Δ^{p+q} spanned by the vertices $0, \dots, p$ (resp., $p, \dots, p + q$). We note that \smile is related to the coface and codegeneracy operations by the following formulas:

$$(2.1) \quad d^i(x \smile y) = \begin{cases} d^i x \smile y & \text{if } i \leq p \\ x \smile d^{i-p} y & \text{if } i > p \end{cases}$$

$$(2.2) \quad d^{p+1} x \smile y = x \smile d^0 y$$

$$(2.3) \quad s^i(x \smile y) = \begin{cases} s^i x \smile y & \text{if } i \leq p - 1 \\ x \smile s^{i-p} y & \text{if } i \geq p \end{cases}.$$

Now let us return to the category of cosimplicial spaces. Formulas (2.1), (2.2) and (2.3) motivate the following definition.

Definition 2.1. Let X^\bullet and Y^\bullet be cosimplicial spaces. $X^\bullet \square Y^\bullet$ is the cosimplicial space whose m th space is

$$\left(\coprod_{p+q=m} X^p \times Y^q \right) / \sim$$

(where \sim is the equivalence relation generated by $(x, d^0 y) \sim (d^{|x|+1} x, y)$). The cosimplicial operators are given by

$$d^i(x, y) = \begin{cases} (d^i x, y) & \text{if } i \leq |x| \\ (x, d^{i-|x|} y) & \text{if } i > |x| \end{cases}$$

and

$$s^i(x, y) = \begin{cases} (s^i x, y) & \text{if } i \leq |x| - 1 \\ (x, s^{i-|x|} y) & \text{if } i \geq |x| \end{cases} .$$

We leave it to the reader to check that the cosimplicial identities are satisfied and that the following holds.

PROPOSITION 2.2. \square is a monoidal structure for the category of cosimplicial spaces, with unit the constant cosimplicial space that has a point in every degree.

There is also a monoidal structure \square for cosimplicial spectra: one simply replaces the Cartesian products in Definition 2.1 by smash products.

We conclude this section with some observations about Kan extensions. This material will not be needed logically for the rest of the paper, but it provides useful motivation for the constructions in Sections 6 and 8.

Recall the conventions in Remark 1.1. If S_1, S_2, \dots, S_k are finite totally ordered sets there is a unique total order on $S_1 \coprod \dots \coprod S_k$ for which the inclusion maps into the coproduct are order-preserving and every element of S_i is less than every element of S_j for $i < j$. Let

$$\Phi : \Delta^{\times k} \rightarrow \Delta$$

be the functor which takes (S_1, \dots, S_k) to $S_1 \coprod \dots \coprod S_k$ with this total order.

The following fact was first noticed by Cordier and Porter (unpublished).

PROPOSITION 2.3. Let $X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet$ be cosimplicial spaces and let $X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} \dots \bar{\times} X_k^\bullet$ denote the composite

$$\Delta^{\times k} \xrightarrow{X_1^\bullet \times \dots \times X_k^\bullet} \text{Top} \times \dots \times \text{Top} \xrightarrow{\times} \text{Top}.$$

Then $X_1^\bullet \square \dots \square X_k^\bullet$ is naturally isomorphic to the left Kan extension $\text{Lan}_\Phi(X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} \dots \bar{\times} X_k^\bullet)$.

Before giving the proof we mention an important consequence.

Remark 2.4. Let Φ^* be the functor from cosimplicial spaces to bicosimplicial spaces defined by

$$(\Phi^*(X^\bullet))^{S,T} = X^S \coprod T.$$

It is a general fact about Kan extensions [17, beginning of Section X.3] that Lan_Φ is the left adjoint of Φ^* . This implies that there is a natural 1-1 correspondence between maps

$$\alpha : X^\bullet \square Y^\bullet \rightarrow Z^\bullet$$

and consistent collections of maps

$$\tilde{\alpha}_{S,T} : X^S \times Y^T \rightarrow Z^S \amalg T$$

where “consistent” means that every pair of ordered maps $f : S \rightarrow S'$, $g : T \rightarrow T'$ induces a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X^S \times Y^T & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\alpha}_{S,T}} & Z^S \amalg T \\ f_* \times g_* \downarrow & & \downarrow (f \amalg g)_* \\ X^{S'} \times Y^{T'} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\alpha}_{S',T'}} & Z^{S'} \amalg T' \end{array}$$

Proof of Proposition 2.3. For simplicity we assume $k = 2$. For $m \geq 0$ let $[m]$ denote the set $\{0, \dots, m\}$. Every object in Δ is canonically isomorphic to one of the form $[m]$ so it suffices to show that the two functors in question are naturally isomorphic on the full subcategory of Δ with these objects.

Fix m . According to [17, Equation (10) on page 240], the left Kan extension, evaluated at $[m]$, can be calculated as follows. Let \mathcal{C} be the category of objects Φ -over $[m]$: an object in \mathcal{C} is a pair consisting of an object $([n], [n'])$ in $\Delta \times \Delta$ and a morphism $\Phi([n], [n']) \rightarrow [m]$ in Δ ; a morphism in \mathcal{C} is a morphism (f, g) in $\Delta \times \Delta$ making the evident triangle commute. Then $\text{Lan}_\Phi(X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} X_2^\bullet)$ is the colimit of the composite

$$\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \Delta \times \Delta \xrightarrow{X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} X_2^\bullet} \text{Top}$$

where the first map is the evident forgetful functor. Now let \mathcal{C}' be the full subcategory of \mathcal{C} consisting of pairs $(([p], [q]), f : [p + q + 1] \rightarrow [m])$ where f is a surjection, $p + q$ is either $m - 1$ or m , and if $p + q = m$ then $f(p) = f(p + 1)$. Note that an object in \mathcal{C}' is determined by p and q ; to simplify the notation we denote the object by (p, q) . If $p + q = m - 1$ there is exactly one morphism from the object (p, q) to $(p + 1, q)$ and exactly one from (p, q) to $(p, q + 1)$, and there are no other non-identity morphisms in \mathcal{C}' . The map from (p, q) to $(p + 1, q)$ is the last coface map on $[p]$ and the identity on $[q]$, while the map from (p, q) to $(p, q + 1)$ is the identity on $[p]$ and the zeroth coface map on $[q]$. From this it is clear that the m -th space of $X_1^\bullet \square X_2^\bullet$ is the colimit of the composite

$$\mathcal{C}' \subset \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \Delta \times \Delta \xrightarrow{X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} X_2^\bullet} \text{Top}.$$

In particular there is a natural map

$$X_1^\bullet \square X_2^\bullet \rightarrow \text{Lan}_\Phi(X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} X_2^\bullet).$$

By [17, Section 9.3], this will be an isomorphism if \mathcal{C}' is cofinal in \mathcal{C} , that is, if for each $c \in \mathcal{C}$ the under-category $c \downarrow \mathcal{C}'$ is connected. The under-categories can be described explicitly: each is a nonempty full subcategory of \mathcal{C}' with set of objects of the form

$$\{(p, q) \mid p \geq p_0, q \geq q_0\}$$

for some p_0 and q_0 ; clearly all such categories are connected. □

3. A sufficient condition for $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ to be an A_∞ space. In this section we will prove:

THEOREM 3.1. *If X^\bullet is a monoid with respect to \smile then $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ has an A_∞ structure.*

Remark 3.2. (a) Previous proofs of Theorem 3.1 were given by Batanin [3, Theorems 5.1 and 5.2] and by us [20, Theorem 2.4].

(b) The theorem and its proof are also valid for cosimplicial spectra.

Remark 3.3. Definition 2.1 implies that X^\bullet is a monoid with respect to \smile if and only if there are maps

$$\smile: X^p \times X^q \rightarrow X^{p+q}$$

for all $p, q \geq 0$ satisfying equations (2.1), (2.2), (2.3), the associativity condition

$$(3.1) \quad (x \smile y) \smile z = z \smile (y \smile z)$$

and the unit condition: there is an element $e \in X^0$ such that

$$(3.2) \quad x \smile e = e \smile x = x$$

for all x .

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 3.1.

Let Δ^\bullet denote the cosimplicial space whose m th space is the simplex Δ^m , with the usual cofaces and codegeneracies. By definition, $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ is $\text{Hom}(\Delta^\bullet, X^\bullet)$ (where Hom denotes the space of cosimplicial maps).

Definition 3.4. (a) For each $k \geq 0$ let $\mathcal{A}(k)$ be the space $\text{Tot}((\Delta^\bullet)^{\square k})$.

(b) If $f \in \mathcal{A}(k)$ and $g_i \in \mathcal{A}(j_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$ define $\gamma(f, g_1, \dots, g_k) \in \mathcal{A}(j_1 + \dots + j_k)$ to be the composite

$$\Delta^\bullet \xrightarrow{f} (\Delta^\bullet)^{\square k} \xrightarrow{g_1 \square \dots \square g_k} (\Delta^\bullet)^{\square(j_1 + \dots + j_k)}.$$

Theorem 3.1 is an immediate consequence of our next result.

PROPOSITION 3.5. (a) *Let \mathcal{A} be the sequence of spaces $\mathcal{A}(k)$, $k \geq 0$, with the operations*

$$\gamma : \mathcal{A}(k) \times \mathcal{A}(j_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{A}(j_k) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(j_1 + \cdots + j_k)$$

defined above. Then \mathcal{A} is an operad.

(b) *If X^\bullet is a monoid with respect to \square then \mathcal{A} acts on $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$.*

(c) *\mathcal{A} is an A_∞ operad.*

Proof. Part (a) is clear.

For part (b), given $f \in \mathcal{A}(k)$ and $x_1, \dots, x_k \in \text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ define $f(x_1, \dots, x_k) \in \text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ to be the composite

$$\Delta^\bullet \xrightarrow{f} (\Delta^\bullet)^{\square k} \xrightarrow{x_1 \square \cdots \square x_k} (X^\bullet)^{\square k} \xrightarrow{\mu} X^\bullet$$

where μ is the monoidal structure map of X^\bullet . This construction gives maps

$$\mathcal{A}(k) \times (\text{Tot}(X^\bullet))^k \rightarrow \text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$$

which fit together to give an action of \mathcal{A} on $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$.

For part (c) we need to show that $\mathcal{A}(0)$ is a point (which is obvious) and that each space $\mathcal{A}(k)$ is contractible. First consider the case $k = 1$. If f and g are two cosimplicial maps from Δ^\bullet to Δ^\bullet , then $tf + (1 - t)g$ will again be a cosimplicial map for each $0 \leq t \leq 1$ (because the cosimplicial structure maps of Δ^\bullet are affine) and so we can use the straight-line homotopy to contract $\text{Hom}(\Delta^\bullet, \Delta^\bullet)$ to a point. The case $k \geq 2$ is now immediate from Lemma 3.6 below. \square

LEMMA 3.6. *For each $k \geq 1$, $(\Delta^\bullet)^{\square k}$ is isomorphic as a cosimplicial space to Δ^\bullet .*

Proof. It suffices to do the case $k = 2$; the general case follows by induction. First we define maps

$$f^m : (\Delta^\bullet \square \Delta^\bullet)^m \rightarrow \Delta^m$$

for $m \geq 0$ by

$$f^m((s_0, \dots, s_p), (t_0, \dots, t_q)) = \left(\frac{1}{2}s_0, \dots, \frac{1}{2}(s_p + t_0), \dots, \frac{1}{2}t_q \right).$$

These are well defined and fit together to give a cosimplicial map $f : \Delta^\bullet \square \Delta^\bullet \rightarrow \Delta^\bullet$. Next define

$$g^m : \Delta^m \rightarrow (\Delta^\bullet \square \Delta^\bullet)^m$$

as follows: given $(u_0, \dots, u_m) \in \Delta^m$, choose the smallest p for which

$$u_0 + \dots + u_p \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

and let

$$\begin{aligned} g^m(u_0, \dots, u_m) &= [(2u_0, \dots, 1 - 2u_0 - \dots - 2u_{p-1}), (2u_0 + \dots + 2u_p - 1, 2u_{p+1}, \dots, 2u_m)]. \end{aligned}$$

The g^m are continuous, they fit together to give a cosimplicial map $g : \Delta^\bullet \rightarrow \Delta^\bullet \square \Delta^\bullet$, and f and g are mutually inverse. \square

Remark 3.7. Lemma 3.6 is due to Grayson [11, Section 4].

4. Functor-operads. The purpose of this section is to describe a general setting in which there are analogs of Definition 3.4 and Proposition 3.5(a) and (b) (see Definition 4.3 and Propositions 4.4 and 4.6).

Given a category \mathcal{C} let $\mathcal{C}^{\times k}$ denote the k -fold Cartesian product. For each permutation $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$ we define

$$\sigma_\# : \mathcal{C}^{\times k} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\times k}$$

to be the functor taking (A_1, \dots, A_k) to $(A_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, A_{\sigma(k)})$.

In order to motivate the definition of functor-operad, let us consider the situation in which \mathcal{C} has a symmetric monoidal structure \boxtimes . For each $k \geq 0$ define a functor

$$\mathcal{F}_k : \mathcal{C}^{\times k} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

by

$$\mathcal{F}_k(X_1, \dots, X_k) = X_1 \boxtimes (X_2 \boxtimes (X_3 \boxtimes \dots)).$$

MacLane’s coherence theorem [17] implies that there are canonical natural isomorphisms

$$\sigma_* : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_k \circ \sigma_\#$$

and

$$\Gamma_{j_1, \dots, j_k} : \mathcal{F}_k(\mathcal{F}_{j_1}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{j_k}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{j_1 + \dots + j_k}$$

satisfying certain consistency conditions. The following definition is an abstract version of this situation, except that instead of requiring the Γ ’s to be natural isomorphisms we allow them merely to be natural transformations.

Definition 4.1. Let \mathcal{C} be a category enriched over Top . A *functor-operad* \mathcal{F} in \mathcal{C} is a sequence of continuous functors $\mathcal{F}_k : \mathcal{C}^{\times k} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ together with:

(i) for each $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$, a continuous natural isomorphism

$$\sigma_* : \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_k \circ \sigma_\#$$

(ii) for each choice of $j_1, \dots, j_k \geq 0$, a continuous natural transformation

$$\Gamma_{j_1, \dots, j_k} : \mathcal{F}_k(\mathcal{F}_{j_1}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{j_k}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{j_1 + \dots + j_k}$$

such that

(a) \mathcal{F}_1 is the identity functor, and the natural transformations

$$\Gamma_{1, \dots, 1} : \mathcal{F}_k(\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_k$$

$$\Gamma_k : \mathcal{F}_1(\mathcal{F}_k) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_k$$

are equal to the identity.

(b) All diagrams of the following form commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}_k(\mathcal{F}_{j_1}(\mathcal{F}_{i_{11}}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{i_{1j_1}}), \dots, \mathcal{F}_{j_k}(\mathcal{F}_{i_{k1}}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{i_{kj_k}})) & \xrightarrow{\Gamma} & \mathcal{F}_{j_1 + \dots + j_k}(\mathcal{F}_{i_{11}}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{i_{kj_k}}) \\ \mathcal{F}_k(\Gamma, \dots, \Gamma) \downarrow & & \downarrow \Gamma \\ \mathcal{F}_k(\mathcal{F}_{i_{11} + \dots + i_{1j_1}}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{i_{k1} + \dots + i_{kj_k}}) & \xrightarrow{\Gamma} & \mathcal{F}_{i_{11} + \dots + i_{kj_k}} \end{array}$$

(c) $(\sigma\tau)_* = \tau_*\sigma_*$ for all $\sigma, \tau \in \Sigma_k$

(d) Let $\tau_i \in \Sigma_{j_i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$ and let τ be the image of (τ_1, \dots, τ_k) under the map

$$\Sigma_{j_1} \times \dots \times \Sigma_{j_k} \rightarrow \Sigma_{j_1 + \dots + j_k}$$

Then the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}_k(\mathcal{F}_{j_1}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{j_k}) & \xrightarrow{\Gamma} & \mathcal{F}_{j_1 + \dots + j_k} \\ \mathcal{F}_k(\tau_{1*}, \dots, \tau_{k*}) \downarrow & & \downarrow \Gamma \\ \mathcal{F}_k(\mathcal{F}_{j_1} \circ \tau_{1\#}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{j_k} \circ \tau_{k\#}) & \xrightarrow{\tau_*} & \mathcal{F}_{j_1 + \dots + j_k} \circ \tau_\# \end{array}$$

(e) Let $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$ and let $\bar{\sigma}$ be the permutation in $\Sigma_{j_1 + \dots + j_k}$ which permutes the blocks $\{1, \dots, j_1\}, \dots, \{j_1 + \dots + j_{k-1} + 1, \dots, j_1 + \dots + j_k\}$ in the same way that

σ permutes the numbers $1, \dots, k$. Then the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}_n(\mathcal{F}_{j_1}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{j_k}) & \xrightarrow{\Gamma} & \mathcal{F}_{j_1+\dots+j_k} \\ \sigma_* \downarrow & & \downarrow \tilde{\sigma}_* \\ \mathcal{F}_n(\mathcal{F}_{j_{\sigma(1)}}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{j_{\sigma(k)}}) \circ \tilde{\sigma}_\# & \xrightarrow{\Gamma} & \mathcal{F}_{j_1+\dots+j_k} \circ \tilde{\sigma}_\#. \end{array}$$

Remark 4.2. (a) Batanin [4] has independently proposed a similar but more general definition: if \mathcal{O} is an operad in the category of categories Batanin defines an *internal operad* in \mathcal{O} to be a collection consisting of an object a_k in $\mathcal{O}(k)$ for each $k \geq 0$ and morphisms

$$\sigma_* : a_k \rightarrow \tilde{\sigma}(a_k)$$

for each $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$ (where $\tilde{\sigma}$ denotes the action of $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$ on $\mathcal{O}(k)$) and

$$\Gamma_{j_1, \dots, j_k} : \gamma(a_k, a_{j_1}, \dots, a_{j_k}) \rightarrow a_{j_1+\dots+j_k}$$

for each $j_1, \dots, j_k \geq 0$ (where γ is the structure map of the operad \mathcal{O}) satisfying the analogs of properties (a)–(e) in Definition 4.1. A functor-operad in \mathcal{C} is then an internal operad in the endomorphism operad of \mathcal{C} .

(b) If \mathcal{B} is an operad in the category Top we can define a functor-operad \mathcal{F} in Top by

$$\mathcal{F}_k(X_1, \dots, X_k) = \mathcal{B}_k \times X_1 \times \dots \times X_k$$

with the obvious structure maps.

Definition 4.3. Let \mathcal{F} be a functor-operad in \mathcal{C} and let A be an object of \mathcal{C} .

(a) Define \mathcal{F}_A to be the collection of spaces

$$\mathcal{F}_A(k) = \text{Hom}(A, \mathcal{F}_k(A, \dots, A)), \quad k \geq 0.$$

(b) Give $\mathcal{F}_A(k)$ the action induced by the σ_* .

(c) Define $1 \in \mathcal{F}_A(1)$ to be the identity map of A .

(d) For each choice of $j_1, \dots, j_k \geq 0$ define

$$\gamma : \mathcal{F}_A(k) \times \mathcal{F}_A(j_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{F}_A(j_k) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_A(j_1 + \dots + j_k)$$

to be the composite

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}(A, \mathcal{F}_k(A, \dots, A)) \times \text{Hom}(A, \mathcal{F}_{j_1}(A, \dots, A)) \times \dots \times \text{Hom}(A, \mathcal{F}_{j_k}(A, \dots, A)) \rightarrow \\ & \text{Hom}(A, \mathcal{F}_k(\mathcal{F}_{j_1}(A, \dots, A), \dots, \mathcal{F}_{j_k}(A, \dots, A))) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}(A, \Gamma)} \\ & \text{Hom}(A, \mathcal{F}_{j_1+\dots+j_k}(A, \dots, A)). \end{aligned}$$

PROPOSITION 4.4. *These choices make \mathcal{F}_A an operad.*

The proof is an easy verification.

Definition 4.5. Let \mathcal{F} be a functor-operad in \mathcal{C} . An algebra over \mathcal{F} is an object X of \mathcal{C} together with continuous maps $\Theta_k : \mathcal{F}_k(X, \dots, X) \rightarrow X$ for $k \geq 0$ such that

- (a) Θ_1 is the identity map.
- (b) The following diagram commutes for each choice of $j_1, \dots, j_k \geq 0$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{F}_k(\mathcal{F}_{j_1}(X, \dots, X), \dots, \mathcal{F}_{j_k}(X, \dots, X)) & \xrightarrow{\Gamma} & \mathcal{F}_{j_1+\dots+j_k}(X, \dots, X) \\
 \mathcal{F}_k(\Theta_{j_1}, \dots, \Theta_{j_k}) \downarrow & & \downarrow \Theta_{j_1+\dots+j_k} \\
 \mathcal{F}_k(X, \dots, X) & \xrightarrow{\Theta_k} & X.
 \end{array}$$

- (c) $\Theta_k \circ \sigma_* = \Theta_k$ for all $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$.

Now let A be an object of \mathcal{C} , let X be an algebra over \mathcal{F} , and for each $k \geq 0$ define

$$\theta_k : \mathcal{F}_A(k) \times \text{Hom}(A, X)^k \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A, X)$$

to be the composite

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Hom}(A, \mathcal{F}_k(A, \dots, A)) \\
 & \times \text{Hom}(A, X)^k \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A, \mathcal{F}_k(X, \dots, X)) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}(A, \Theta_k)} \text{Hom}(A, X).
 \end{aligned}$$

PROPOSITION 4.6. *The maps θ_k make $\text{Hom}(A, X)$ an algebra over the operad \mathcal{F}_A .*

Again, the proof is an easy verification.

Definition 4.7. A functor-operad \mathcal{F} is *strict* if the natural transformations Γ_{j_1, \dots, j_k} are isomorphisms.

PROPOSITION 4.8. *If \mathcal{F} is a strict functor-operad, then \mathcal{F}_2 is a symmetric monoidal structure for \mathcal{C} with identity object \mathcal{F}_0 . The commutative monoids with respect to this structure are the same as the algebras over \mathcal{F} .*

Once more, the proof is an easy verification.

5. A family of operations in $S^\bullet W$. In Section 6 we will define a symmetric monoidal product \boxtimes on the category of augmented cosimplicial spaces. In this section we pause to offer motivation for this definition. The results in this section are not needed logically for later sections.

The definition of the monoidal product \square was motivated in Section 2 by the properties of the cup product in $S^\bullet W$. The cup product is part of a larger family of operations in $S^\bullet W$ whose properties could be used as the basis for a definition of \boxtimes . However, this larger family is rather inconvenient to work with (because the analog of equation (2.2) for the larger family is complicated) so we will use a related family which has somewhat simpler properties.

We begin with a variant of the cup product. Given $x \in S^p W$ and $y \in S^q W$ we define

$$x \sqcup y \in S^{p+q+1} W$$

by

$$(x \sqcup y)(\sigma) = x(\sigma(0, \dots, p)) \cdot y(\sigma(p+1, \dots, p+q))$$

(note that, in contrast to the cup product, the vertex p is not repeated).

This operation is related to the coface and codegeneracy operations in $S^\bullet W$ by the following equations:

$$(5.1) \quad d^i(x \sqcup y) = \begin{cases} d^i x \sqcup y & \text{if } i \leq p+1 \\ x \sqcup d^{i-p-2} y & \text{if } i > p+1 \end{cases}$$

$$(5.2) \quad s^i(x \sqcup y) = \begin{cases} s^i x \sqcup y & \text{if } i < p \\ x \sqcup s^{i-p-1} y & \text{if } i > p \end{cases}.$$

Note that there is no analog for \sqcup of equation (2.2).

The operations \smile and \sqcup determine each other:

$$x \sqcup y = (d^{p+1} x) \smile y = x \smile d^0 y$$

$$x \smile y = s^p(x \sqcup y)$$

Now observe that equations (5.1) and (5.2) can be used as the basis for a characterization of \square -monoids: Remark 2.4 implies that X^\bullet is a \square -monoid if and only if there are maps

$$\square : X^p \times X^q \rightarrow X^{p+q+1}$$

satisfying (5.1), (5.2), the associativity condition

$$(5.3) \quad x \sqcup (y \sqcup z) = (x \sqcup y) \sqcup z$$

and the unit condition: there exists $e \in X^0$ with

$$(5.4) \quad s^p(x \sqcup e) = s^0(e \sqcup x) = x$$

(compare this to Remark 3.3).

In the remainder of this section we will define a family of operations in $S^\bullet W$ which generalize \sqcup ; the definition of \boxtimes in Section 6 will be suggested by the properties of this family.

First we need to be a little more explicit in our description of $S^\bullet W$. Recall the conventions in Remark 1.1. Given a nonempty finite set totally ordered set T we let Δ^T be the convex hull of T ; in particular, $\Delta^{[m]}$ is the usual Δ^m . We define $S_T W$ to be the set of all continuous maps $\Delta^T \rightarrow W$ (in particular, $S_{[m]} W$ is what we have been calling $S_m W$) and $S^T W$ to be $\text{Map}(S_T W, \mathbb{Z})$ (so $S^{[m]} W$ is the same as $S^m W$).

Given a map $\sigma : \Delta^T \rightarrow W$ and a subset U of T let $\sigma(U)$ denote the restriction of σ to the sub-simplex of Δ^T spanned by the vertices in U .

Suppose we are given a function

$$f : T \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$$

and elements $x_i \in S^{f^{-1}(i)} W$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$. We can define an element

$$\langle f \rangle(x_1, \dots, x_k) \in S^T W$$

by

$$\langle f \rangle(x_1, \dots, x_k)(\sigma) = x_1(\sigma(f^{-1}(1))) \cdot x_2(\sigma(f^{-1}(2))) \cdot \dots \cdot x_k(\sigma(f^{-1}(k)))$$

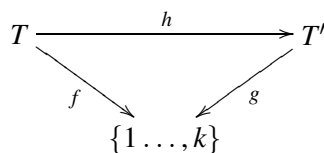
where \cdot denotes multiplication in \mathbb{Z} . This procedure gives a natural transformation

$$\langle f \rangle : S^{f^{-1}(1)} W \otimes \dots \otimes S^{f^{-1}(k)} W \rightarrow S^T W.$$

Remark 5.1. In the special case where f is the function from $\{0, \dots, p+q+1\}$ to $\{1, 2\}$ which takes $\{0, \dots, p\}$ to 1 and $\{p+1, \dots, p+q+1\}$ to 2, we have $\langle f \rangle(x, y) = x \sqcup y$

Next we describe the relation between the operations $\langle f \rangle$ and the cosimplicial structure maps of $S^\bullet W$.

PROPOSITION 5.2. *Let*



be a commutative diagram, where h is a map in Δ (i.e., an order-preserving map). For each $i \in \{1 \dots, k\}$ let

$$h_i : f^{-1}(i) \rightarrow g^{-1}(i)$$

be the restriction of h .
Then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^{f^{-1}(1)}W \otimes \dots \otimes S^{f^{-1}(k)}W & \xrightarrow{\langle f \rangle} & S^T W \\ (h_1)_* \otimes \dots \otimes (h_k)_* \downarrow & & \downarrow h_* \\ S^{g^{-1}(1)}W \otimes \dots \otimes S^{g^{-1}(k)}W & \xrightarrow{\langle g \rangle} & S^{T'} W \end{array}$$

commutes.

The proof is an immediate consequence of the definitions. In the special case of Remark 5.1 we recover equations (5.1) and (5.2).

6. A symmetric monoidal structure on the category of augmented cosimplicial spaces. From now on we will work with augmented cosimplicial spaces (the reason for this is given in Remark 6.11).

Definition 6.1. An augmented cosimplicial space is a functor X^\bullet from Δ_+ to Top , where Δ_+ is the category of finite totally ordered sets (including the empty set).

Our goal in this section is to construct a symmetric monoidal product \boxtimes in the category of augmented cosimplicial spaces. We will do this by constructing a strict functor-operad Ξ and letting \boxtimes be Ξ_2 ; see Proposition 4.8.

The basic idea in defining $\Xi_k(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet)$ is that we build it from formal symbols $\langle f \rangle(x_1, \dots, x_k)$, where $f : T \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$ (cf. Section 5). In order to get a cosimplicial object we have to build in the cosimplicial operators, so we consider symbols of the form

$$h_*(\langle f \rangle(x_1, \dots, x_k))$$

where $h : T \rightarrow S$ is an order-preserving map; such a symbol will represent a point in the S th space $\Xi_k(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet)^S$. We want to require these symbols to satisfy the relation in Proposition 5.2, and the most efficient way to do this is by means of a Kan extension (Definition 6.4); a more elementary description of Ξ_k is given in equation 6.1.

Here are the formal definitions:

Definition 6.2. Let $k \geq 0$. Define \bar{k} to be the set $\{1, \dots, k\}$ when $k \geq 1$ and the empty set when $k = 0$.

Definition 6.3. Let \mathcal{Q}_k be the category whose objects are pairs (f, S) , where S is an object of Δ_+ and f is a map of sets from S to \bar{k} , and whose morphisms are commutative triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{h} & T \\ & \searrow f & \swarrow g \\ & & \bar{k} \end{array}$$

where h is a map in Δ_+ .

There is a forgetful functor $\Phi : \mathcal{Q}_k \rightarrow \Delta_+$ which takes (f, S) to S , and a functor Ψ from \mathcal{Q}_k to the k -fold Cartesian product $(\Delta_+)^{\times k}$ which takes (f, S) to the k -tuple $(f^{-1}(1), \dots, f^{-1}(k))$.

Definition 6.4. For each $k \geq 0$ define a functor Ξ_k as follows. Given augmented cosimplicial spaces $X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet$, let $X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} \dots \bar{\times} X_k^\bullet$ denote the composite

$$(\Delta_+)^{\times k} \xrightarrow{X_1^\bullet \times \dots \times X_k^\bullet} \text{Top} \times \dots \times \text{Top} \xrightarrow{\times} \text{Top}.$$

We define the augmented cosimplicial space $\Xi_k(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet)$ to be the Kan extension

$$\text{Lan}_\Phi((X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} \dots \bar{\times} X_k^\bullet) \circ \Psi).$$

Remark 6.5. (a) Ξ_0 is the augmented cosimplicial space which takes every S to a point (because a Cartesian product indexed by the empty set is a point).

(b) The adjointness property of Lan_Φ [17, beginning of Section X.3] implies that a map $\Xi_k(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet) \rightarrow Y^\bullet$ is the same thing as a collection of maps

$$\langle f \rangle : X_1^{f^{-1}(1)} \times \dots \times X_k^{f^{-1}(k)} \rightarrow Y^T,$$

one for each $f : T \rightarrow \bar{k}$, such that the analog of Proposition 5.2 is satisfied.

Our next goal is to specify the structure maps σ_* and Γ_{j_1, \dots, j_k} of the functor-operad Ξ . For each of these we will use [17, Equation (10) on page 240] to write the relevant Kan extension as a colimit, and we will then use the following observation, whose proof is left to the reader.

LEMMA 6.6. *Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be categories and let $G : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Top}$ and $H : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Top}$ be functors. Each pair consisting of a functor $K : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ and a natural transformation $\nu : G \rightarrow H \circ K$ induces a map*

$$\text{colim}_{\mathcal{A}} G \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathcal{B}} H.$$

We begin by constructing the transformation σ_* . Let $X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet$ be augmented cosimplicial spaces and let S be a totally ordered finite set; we want to construct

$$\sigma_* : \Xi_k(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet)^S \rightarrow \Xi_k(X_{\sigma(1)}^\bullet, \dots, X_{\sigma(k)}^\bullet)^S.$$

Let \mathcal{A}_1 be the category whose objects are the diagrams

$$\bar{k} \xleftarrow{f} T \xrightarrow{h} S$$

where T is a totally ordered finite set, f is a map of sets and h is an ordered map; we denote such a diagram by (f, h) . A morphism from (f, h) to (f', h') is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \bar{k} & \xleftarrow{f} & T & \xrightarrow{h} & S \\ \downarrow = & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow = \\ \bar{k} & \xleftarrow{f'} & T' & \xrightarrow{h'} & S \end{array}$$

where g is an ordered map. Let

$$G_1 : \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \text{Top}$$

be the functor which takes (f, h) to $\prod X_i^{f^{-1}(i)}$.

By [17, Equation (10) on page 240] we have

$$(6.1) \quad \Xi_k(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet)^S = \text{colim}_{\mathcal{A}_1} G_1.$$

Next let $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$ and let H_1 be the functor which takes (f, h) to $\prod X_{\sigma(i)}^{f^{-1}(i)}$; we have

$$\Xi_k(X_{\sigma(1)}^\bullet, \dots, X_{\sigma(k)}^\bullet)^S = \text{colim}_{\mathcal{A}_1} H_1.$$

Definition 6.7. The map

$$\sigma_* : \Xi_k(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet)^S \rightarrow \Xi_k(X_{\sigma(1)}^\bullet, \dots, X_{\sigma(k)}^\bullet)^S$$

is induced by the functor $K_1 : \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1$ which takes (f, h) to $(\sigma^{-1} \circ f, h)$ and the natural transformation

$$\nu_1 : G_1 \rightarrow H_1 \circ K_1$$

which takes (x_1, \dots, x_k) to $(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(k)})$.

Next let $j_1, \dots, j_k \geq 0$, let $X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_{j_1+\dots+j_k}^\bullet$ be augmented cosimplicial spaces and let S be a finite totally ordered set. We want to construct

$$\Gamma_{j_1, \dots, j_k} : \Xi_k(\Xi_{j_1}(X_1^\bullet, \dots), \dots, \Xi_{j_k}(\dots, X_{j_1+\dots+j_k}^\bullet))^S \rightarrow \Xi_{j_1+\dots+j_k}(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_{j_1+\dots+j_k}^\bullet)^S.$$

First observe that

$$\Xi_k(\Xi_{j_1}(X_1^\bullet, \dots), \dots)^S = \text{colim}_{\mathcal{A}_1} H,$$

where \mathcal{A}_1 is the category defined above and H is the functor which takes (f, h) to

$$\prod_{i=1}^k \Xi_{j_i}(X_{j_1+\dots+j_{i-1}+1}^\bullet, \dots, X_{j_1+\dots+j_i}^\bullet)^{f^{-1}(i)}.$$

Thus a point in $\Xi_k(\Xi_{j_1}(X_1^\bullet, \dots), \dots)^S$ is an equivalence class represented by a diagram

$$\bar{k} \xleftarrow{f} T \xrightarrow{h} S$$

together with points $x_i \in \Xi_{j_i}(X_{j_1+\dots+j_{i-1}+1}^\bullet, \dots)^{f^{-1}(i)}$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Similarly, each x_i is represented by a diagram

$$\bar{j}_i \xleftarrow{f_i} T_i \xrightarrow{h_i} f^{-1}(i)$$

together with a point

$$x'_i \in \prod_{p=j_1+\dots+j_{i-1}+1}^{j_1+\dots+j_i} X_p^{f^{-1}(p-j_1-\dots-j_{i-1})}.$$

We can assemble this information into a diagram

$$(6.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \overline{j_1 + \dots + j_k} & \xleftarrow{\chi} & \bar{j}_1 \amalg \dots \amalg \bar{j}_k \xleftarrow{e} U \\ & & \psi \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow g \\ & & \bar{k} \xleftarrow{f} T \xrightarrow{h} S \end{array}$$

and a point $x \in \prod X_p^{(\chi \circ e)^{-1}(p)}$. Here χ is the unique ordered bijection, ψ takes \bar{j}_i to i , U is $\amalg T_i$, e is $\amalg f_i$, the restriction of g to T_i is h_i , and we give U the unique total order for which g and the inclusions of the T_i are ordered maps.

Let \mathcal{A}_2 be the category of diagrams of the form (6.2) for which g and h are ordered; an object of \mathcal{A}_2 will be denoted (e, f, g, h) . What we have shown so far is that $\Xi_k(\Xi_{j_1}(X_1^\bullet, \dots), \dots)^S$ is the colimit over \mathcal{A}_2 of the functor G_2 which

takes (e, f, g, h) to $\prod X_i^{(\chi \circ e)^{-1}(i)}$. Next we note that $\Xi_{j_1+\dots+j_k}(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_{j_1+\dots+j_k}^\bullet)^S$ is the colimit over the category \mathcal{B} of diagrams

$$\overline{j_1 + \dots + j_k} \xleftarrow{f} T \xrightarrow{h} S$$

(denoted (f, h)) of the functor H_2 which takes (f, h) to $\prod X_i^{f^{-1}(i)}$. Now let

$$K_2 : \mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$$

take (e, f, g, h) to $(\chi \circ e, h \circ g)$; note that $H_2 \circ K_2 = G_2$.

Definition 6.8. The map

$$\Gamma_{j_1, \dots, j_k} : \Xi_k(\Xi_{j_1}(X_1^\bullet, \dots), \dots)^S \rightarrow \Xi_{j_1+\dots+j_k}(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_{j_1+\dots+j_k}^\bullet)^S$$

is induced by the functor $K_2 : \mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ and the identity natural transformation from G_2 to $H_2 \circ K_2$.

Finally, let $K_3 : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$ be the functor which takes (f, h) to $(f, \psi \circ f, \text{id}, h)$. Then $G_2 \circ K_3 = H_2$ and we can let $\nu_3 : H_2 \rightarrow G_2 \circ K_3$ be the identity natural transformation; the result is a natural transformation

$$\Lambda : \Xi_{j_1+\dots+j_k}(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_{j_1+\dots+j_k}^\bullet)^S \rightarrow \Xi_k(\Xi_{j_1}(X_1^\bullet, \dots), \dots)^S$$

With these definitions it is easy to check that σ_* , Γ and Λ are natural in S , that conditions (a)–(e) of definition 4.1 are satisfied, and that Λ is inverse to Γ . We have now shown:

THEOREM 6.9. *The collection Ξ_k , $k \geq 0$, with the structure maps σ_* and Γ defined above, is a strict functor-operad in the category of augmented cosimplicial spaces. In particular Ξ_2 is a symmetric monoidal product with unit Ξ_0 .*

Remark 6.10. If \mathcal{A} is any symmetric monoidal category with the property that the symmetric monoidal product preserves colimits (which is automatic when \mathcal{A} is a closed symmetric monoidal category) then Theorem 6.9 and its proof are valid for the category of augmented cosimplicial objects in \mathcal{A} , with Cartesian products in Top replaced by the symmetric monoidal product in \mathcal{A} .

Remark 6.11. All of the constructions in this section can be imitated for the category of ordinary (nonaugmented) cosimplicial spaces, provided that the maps f in the definition of \mathcal{Q}_k are required to be surjective. In this setting the product Ξ_2 is still associative and commutative, but it is not unital: Ξ_0 is empty, and neither Ξ_0 nor any other cosimplicial space is an identity object for Ξ_2 .

7. A sufficient condition for $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ to be an E_∞ space. If X^\bullet is an augmented cosimplicial space, we define $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ to be the usual Tot of the cosimplicial space obtained by restricting X^\bullet to Δ . Equivalently, $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$ is

$$\text{Hom}(\Delta^\bullet, X^\bullet)$$

where Hom denotes maps of augmented cosimplicial spaces and we extend Δ^\bullet to an augmented cosimplicial space by setting $\Delta^0 = \emptyset$.

Now apply Proposition 4.4, letting \mathcal{F} be the functor operad Ξ constructed in Section 6 and A the augmented cosimplicial space Δ^\bullet . This gives an operad \mathcal{D} with k th space $\mathcal{D}(k) = \text{Tot}(\Xi_k(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet))$.

Recall that we have defined \boxtimes to be Ξ_2 ; this is a symmetric monoidal product on the category of augmented cosimplicial spaces.

THEOREM 7.1. (a) \mathcal{D} is an E_∞ operad.

(b) If X^\bullet is a commutative monoid with respect to \boxtimes (equivalently, if X^\bullet is an algebra over Ξ) then \mathcal{D} acts on $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$.

Proof. Part (b) is immediate from Propositions 4.6 and 4.8. Part (a) will be proved in Section 12. □

Remark 7.2. The analog of Theorem 7.1(b) is valid, with the same proof, when X^\bullet is an augmented cosimplicial spectrum.

In the remainder of this section we use the adjointness property of Lan_Φ [17, beginning of Section X.3] to give an explicit characterization of commutative \boxtimes -monoids.

Definition 7.3. Let X^\bullet be an augmented cosimplicial space. A $\langle \rangle$ -structure on X^\bullet consists of a map

$$\langle f \rangle : X^{f^{-1}(1)} \times X^{f^{-1}(2)} \rightarrow X^T$$

for each totally ordered set T and each $f : T \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$.

Definition 7.4. A $\langle \rangle$ -structure on X^\bullet is *consistent* if for every commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T & \xrightarrow{h} & T' \\ & \searrow f & \swarrow g \\ & & \{1, 2\} \end{array}$$

the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X^{f^{-1}(1)} \times X^{f^{-1}(2)} & \xrightarrow{\langle f \rangle} & X^T \\ (h_1)_* \times (h_2)_* \downarrow & & \downarrow h_* \\ X^{g^{-1}(1)} \times X^{g^{-1}(2)} & \xrightarrow{\langle g \rangle} & X^{T'} \end{array}$$

commutes, where h_i is the restriction of h to $f^{-1}(i)$.

Recall the notation of Definition 6.4. Since Lan_Φ is left adjoint to Φ^* , a map $X^\bullet \boxtimes X^\bullet \rightarrow X^\bullet$ is the same thing as a natural transformation

$$(X^\bullet \bar{\times} X^\bullet) \circ \Psi \rightarrow X^\bullet \circ \Phi$$

and it's easy to check that this is the same thing as a consistent $\langle \rangle$ -structure on X^\bullet . It remains to translate the commutativity, associativity and unitality conditions satisfied by a commutative \boxtimes -monoid into this language.

Definition 7.5. A $\langle \rangle$ -structure on X^\bullet is *commutative* if the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X^{f^{-1}(1)} \times X^{f^{-1}(2)} & \xrightarrow{\langle f \rangle} & X^T \\ \tau \downarrow & & \downarrow = \\ X^{f^{-1}(2)} \times X^{f^{-1}(1)} & \xrightarrow{\langle t \circ f \rangle} & X^T \end{array}$$

commutes, where τ is the switch map and t is the transposition of $\{1, 2\}$.

For the associativity condition we need some notation. Let T be a totally ordered set and let $g : T \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$ be a function. Define

$$\alpha : \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$$

by $\alpha(1) = 1, \alpha(2) = 1, \alpha(3) = 2$ and define

$$\beta : \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$$

by $\beta(1) = 1, \beta(2) = 2, \beta(3) = 2$. Let g_1 be the restriction of g to $g^{-1}\{1, 2\}$ and let g_2 be the restriction of g to $g^{-1}\{2, 3\}$.

Definition 7.6. A $\langle \rangle$ -structure on X^\bullet is *associative* if, with the notation above, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X^{g^{-1}(1)} \times X^{g^{-1}(2)} \times X^{g^{-1}(3)} & \xrightarrow{\langle g_1 \rangle \times 1} & X^{g^{-1}\{1,2\}} \times X^{g^{-1}(3)} \\
 \downarrow 1 \times \langle g_2 \rangle & & \downarrow \langle \alpha \circ g \rangle \\
 X^{g^{-1}(1)} \times X^{g^{-1}\{2,3\}} & \xrightarrow{\langle \beta \circ g \rangle} & X^T
 \end{array}$$

commutes for every choice of T and of $g : T \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$.

Definition 7.7. A $\langle \rangle$ -structure on X^\bullet is *unital* if there is an element $\varepsilon \in X^0$ with the property that if $f : T \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$ takes all of T to 1 then $\langle f \rangle(x, \varepsilon) = x$ for all x and if f takes all of T to 2 then $\langle f \rangle(\varepsilon, x) = x$ for all x .

PROPOSITION 7.8. *A commutative \boxtimes -monoid structure on X^\bullet determines, and is determined by, a $\langle \rangle$ -structure on X^\bullet which is consistent, commutative, associative and unital.*

The proof is a routine verification using the definitions in Section 6.

Remark 7.9. The $\langle f \rangle$ operations on $S^\bullet W$ defined in Section 5 give a consistent, commutative, associative and unital $\langle \rangle$ -structure on $S^\bullet W$.

8. A filtration of Ξ by functor-operads. In this section we describe a filtration of Ξ by functor-operads Ξ^n ; the operad associated to Ξ^n will turn out to be equivalent to the little n -cubes operad \mathcal{C}_n .

We begin with some motivation. If T is a totally ordered set and $f : T \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$ is a function, the two totally ordered sets $f^{-1}(1)$ and $f^{-1}(2)$ are mixed together to form T . The amount of mixing can be measured by the number of times the value of f switches from 1 to 2 or from 2 to 1 as one moves through the set T . The idea in the definition of Ξ^n is to control the amount of mixing that is allowed.

Definition 8.1. Let T be a finite totally ordered set, let $k \geq 2$, and let $f : T \rightarrow \bar{k}$. We define the *complexity* of f as follows. If k is 0 or 1 the complexity is 0. If $k = 2$ let \sim be the equivalence relation on T generated by

$$a \sim b \text{ if } a \text{ is adjacent to } b \text{ and } f(a) = f(b)$$

and define the complexity of f to be the number of equivalence classes minus 1. If $k > 2$ define the complexity of f to be the maximum of the complexities of the restrictions $f|_{f^{-1}(A)}$ as A ranges over the two-element subsets of \bar{k} .

Remark 8.2. If $k = 2$ the complexity of f is exactly the amount of mixing in f as discussed above. The definition of complexity is suggested by [23]; the

reason we use it here is that it is well-adapted to the proofs of Theorems 8.5 and 9.1(a). There may be other ways of defining complexity that would also lead to Theorems 8.5 and 9.1(a), although this seems unlikely.

Now fix $n \geq 1$. Recall the category \mathcal{Q}_k from Definition 6.3.

Definition 8.3. Let \mathcal{Q}_k^n be the full subcategory of \mathcal{Q}_k whose objects are pairs (f, S) where f has complexity $\leq n$. Let

$$\iota^n : \mathcal{Q}_k^n \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_k$$

be the inclusion.

Definition 8.4. For each $n \geq 1$ and each $k \geq 0$ define a functor Ξ_k^n as follows. Given augmented cosimplicial spaces $X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet$, let $X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} \dots \bar{\times} X_k^\bullet$ be the functor defined in Definition 6.4 and let $\Xi_k^n(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet)$ be the Kan extension

$$\text{Lan}_{\Phi \circ \iota^n}((X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} \dots \bar{\times} X_k^\bullet) \circ \Psi \circ \iota^n).$$

THEOREM 8.5. *For each $n \geq 1$, Ξ^n is a (non-strict) functor-operad in the category of augmented cosimplicial spaces.*

Proof. We define σ_* as in the proof of Theorem 6.9, using the fact that the complexity of $\sigma^{-1} \circ f$ is the same as that of f . We define Γ_{j_1, \dots, j_k} as in the proof of Theorem 6.9, but we must verify that if the complexities of $e|_{e^{-1}(\bar{j}_i)}$ and f in diagram (6.2) are $\leq n$ then the complexity of $\chi \circ e$ will be also be $\leq n$. For this we need to show that for each two-element subset A of $\bar{j}_1 \amalg \dots \amalg \bar{j}_k$ the complexity of $\chi \circ e|_{e^{-1}(A)}$ will be $\leq n$; but this is true when A is contained in some \bar{j}_i (because the complexity of $e|_{e^{-1}(\bar{j}_i)}$ is $\leq n$) and it is also true if A is not contained in any \bar{j}_i (because the complexity of f is $\leq n$). \square

Remark 8.6. If \mathcal{A} is any symmetric monoidal category satisfying the hypothesis of Remark 6.10 then Theorem 8.5 and its proof are valid for the category of augmented cosimplicial objects in \mathcal{A} , with Cartesian products in Top replaced by the symmetric monoidal product in \mathcal{A} .

Remark 8.7. In the special case $n = 1$, the functor-operad Ξ^1 is closely related to the monoidal product \square defined in Section 2. First observe that order-preserving maps $f : T \rightarrow \bar{k}$ have filtration 1 and that every map of filtration 1 can be written uniquely as the composite of an order-preserving map and a permutation of \bar{k} . If we use order-preserving maps in Definitions 8.3 and 8.4 instead of maps of filtration 1, we get a nonsymmetric strict functor-operad Υ which is related to both \square and Ξ^1 :

(a) The restriction of Υ_k to the category of (unaugmented) cosimplicial spaces is naturally isomorphic to the iterated \square -product \square^k .

(b) Ξ_k^1 is naturally isomorphic to

$$\coprod_{\sigma \in \Sigma_k} \Upsilon_k \circ \sigma_{\#}.$$

That is, Ξ^1 is obtained by extending the nonsymmetric functor-operad Υ in the obvious way to a (symmetric) functor-operad.

9. An operad which acts on Tot of a Ξ^n -algebra. Applying Proposition 4.4 with $\mathcal{F} = \Xi^n$ and $A = \Delta^\bullet$ we get an operad \mathcal{D}_n with k th space $\mathcal{D}_n(k) = \text{Tot}(\Xi_k^n(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet))$.

THEOREM 9.1. (a) \mathcal{D}_n is weakly equivalent in the category of operads to \mathcal{C}_n .
 (b) If X^\bullet is an algebra over Ξ^n then \mathcal{D}_n acts on $\text{Tot}(X^\bullet)$.

The statement of part (a) means that there is a chain of operads and weak equivalences of operads

$$\mathcal{D}_n \leftarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_n.$$

Part (b) of the Theorem is immediate from Propositions 4.6 and 4.8. Part (a) will be proved in Section 14.

Remark 9.2. The analog of Theorem 9.1(b) is valid, with the same proof, when X^\bullet is an augmented cosimplicial spectrum.

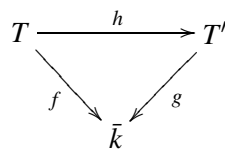
In the remainder of this section we give an explicit characterization of Ξ^n -algebras, analogous to that given in Section 7 for commutative \boxtimes -monoids.

Definition 9.3. Let X^\bullet be an augmented cosimplicial space. An n -structure on X^\bullet consists of a map

$$\langle f \rangle : X^{f^{-1}(1)} \times \dots \times X^{f^{-1}(k)} \rightarrow X^T$$

for each totally ordered set T , each $k \geq 0$, and each $f : T \rightarrow \bar{k}$ with complexity $\leq n$.

Definition 9.4. An n -structure on X^\bullet is *consistent* if, for every commutative diagram



in which f and g have complexity $\leq n$, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \prod_{i=1}^k X^{f^{-1}(i)} & \xrightarrow{\langle f \rangle} & X^T \\ \prod (h_i)_* \downarrow & & \downarrow h_* \\ \prod_{i=1}^k X^{g^{-1}(i)} & \xrightarrow{\langle g \rangle} & X^{T'} \end{array}$$

commutes, where h_i is the restriction of h to $f^{-1}(i)$.

It is easy to check (using the fact that Lan_Φ is left adjoint to Φ^*) that a consistent n -structure on X^\bullet is the same thing as a collection of maps

$$\Xi_k^n(X^\bullet, \dots, X^\bullet) \rightarrow X^\bullet,$$

one for each $k \geq 0$. It remains to translate the rest of the definition of Ξ^n -algebra into this language.

Definition 9.5. An n -structure on X^\bullet is *commutative* if, for each f with complexity $\leq n$ and each $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \prod_{i=1}^k X^{f^{-1}(i)} & \xrightarrow{\langle f \rangle} & X^T \\ s \downarrow & & \downarrow = \\ \prod_{i=1}^k X^{f^{-1}(\sigma(i))} & \xrightarrow{\langle \sigma^{-1} \circ f \rangle} & X^T \end{array}$$

commutes (where s is the evident permutation of the factors).

For the next definition we need some notation. Suppose we are given a partially ordered set T , numbers $k, j_1, \dots, j_k \geq 0$, and maps

$$f : T \rightarrow \bar{k}$$

and

$$g_i : f^{-1}(i) \rightarrow \bar{j}_i$$

for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Let $j = \sum j_i$. The maps g_i determine a map

$$g : T \rightarrow \bar{j}$$

in an evident way; the formula for g is

$$g(a) = g_i(a) + \sum_{i' < i} j_{i'} \quad \text{if } a \in f^{-1}(i).$$

Definition 9.6. An n -structure on X^\bullet is *associative* if the following diagram commutes for every choice of f and g_1, \dots, g_k with complexity $\leq n$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \prod_{i=1}^k \prod_{b=1}^{j_i} X^{g_i^{-1}(b)} & \xrightarrow{\langle g_i \rangle} & \prod_{i=1}^k X^{f^{-1}(i)} \\ \downarrow = & & \downarrow \langle f \rangle \\ \prod_{c=1}^j X^{g^{-1}(c)} & \xrightarrow{\langle g \rangle} & X^T. \end{array}$$

In order to state the unitality condition we need some more notation. If $i \in \bar{k}$ let $\lambda_i : \bar{k-1} \rightarrow \bar{k}$ be the order-preserving monomorphism whose image does not contain i .

Definition 9.7. An n -structure on X^\bullet is *unital* if there is an element $\varepsilon \in X^\emptyset$ with the following property:

$$\langle \lambda_i \circ f \rangle(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, \varepsilon, x_i, \dots, x_{k-1}) = \langle f \rangle(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i, \dots, x_{k-1})$$

for all $f : T \rightarrow \bar{k-1}$ with complexity $\leq n$, all $i \in \bar{k}$, and all choices of x_1, \dots, x_{k-1} .

PROPOSITION 9.8. A Ξ^n -algebra structure on X^\bullet determines, and is determined by, an n -structure on X^\bullet which is consistent, commutative, associative and unital.

The proof is a routine verification using the definitions in Section 6.

10. Example: the cosimplicial space associated to a nonsymmetric operad with multiplication. Let us say that an augmented cosimplicial space X^\bullet is *reduced* if X^\emptyset is a point.

In this section we specialize to the case $n = 2$. We show that a Ξ^2 structure on a reduced augmented cosimplicial space is the same thing as a “nonsymmetric operad with multiplication.”

First recall [18, Definition II.1.14] that the definition of *nonsymmetric operad* is obtained from the usual definition of operad by deleting all references to symmetric groups.

Let *Ass* be the nonsymmetric operad whose k th space is a point for all $k \geq 0$. The next definition is due to Gerstenhaber and Voronov [9].

Definition 10.1. A *nonsymmetric operad with multiplication* is a nonsymmetric operad \mathcal{O} together with a morphism $\text{Ass} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$.

Remark 10.2. (i) It is easy to check that a morphism $\text{Ass} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ is the same thing as a pair of elements $\mu \in \mathcal{O}(2)$, $e \in \mathcal{O}(0)$ satisfying

$$\gamma(\mu, \mu, \text{id}) = \gamma(\mu, \text{id}, \mu)$$

and

$$\gamma(\mu, e, \text{id}) = \gamma(\mu, \text{id}, e) = \text{id}$$

where γ is the composition operation and id is the identity element of the non-symmetric operad \mathcal{O} .

(ii) An important example of a nonsymmetric operad with multiplication (in the category of abelian groups) is

$$\mathcal{O}(k) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(A^{\otimes k}, A)$$

where A is an associative ring. Here the composition operation is the obvious one, $\text{id} \in \mathcal{O}(1)$ is the identity map of the ring A , $\mu \in \mathcal{O}(2)$ is the multiplication of the ring A , and $e \in \mathcal{O}(0)$ is the identity element of the ring A . This example is related to the Hochschild cochain complex.

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of:

PROPOSITION 10.3. *A Ξ^2 structure on a reduced augmented cosimplicial space X^\bullet determines, and is determined by, a structure of nonsymmetric operad with multiplication on the sequence of spaces X^k , $k \geq 0$.*

First suppose that X^\bullet is a reduced augmented Ξ^2 -algebra; we need to define the composition operation γ , the identity element $\text{id} \in X^1$, and elements $\mu \in X^2$ and $e \in X^0$.

For the composition operation, first note that if U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m are finite totally ordered sets there is a unique total order on $U_1 \amalg \dots \amalg U_m$ for which the inclusion maps into the coproduct are order-preserving and every element of U_i is less than every element of U_j for $i < j$. Now let $k, j_1, \dots, j_k \geq 0$ be given, and let T be the totally ordered set

$$\{0\} \amalg [j_1] \amalg \{1\} \amalg [j_2] \amalg \dots \amalg [j_k] \amalg \{k\}.$$

Let $f : T \rightarrow \overline{k+1}$ be the map that takes each set $\{i\}$ to 1 and each $[j_i]$ to $i+1$; thus $f^{-1}(1) = [k]$ and $f^{-1}(i) = [j_{i-1}]$ for $i > 1$. Let \sim be the equivalence relation on T generated by: $x \sim y$ if x is adjacent to y in the total order and $f(x) \neq f(y)$. Let S be the quotient T / \sim . S inherits a total order from T and has $j_1 + \dots + j_k + 1$ elements. Let h be the composite

$$T \rightarrow S \rightarrow [j_1 + \dots + j_k],$$

where the first map is the quotient map and the second is the unique order-preserving bijection. Finally, let

$$\gamma : X^k \times X^{j_1} \times \dots \times X^{j_k} \rightarrow X^{j_1 + \dots + j_k}$$

be the composite $h_* \circ \langle f \rangle$.

Next let ε be the unique element of X^0 and define the elements e , id and μ by $e = d^0\varepsilon$, $\text{id} = d^0e$, and $\mu = d^0\text{id}$.

It is easy to check that these definitions give the sequence of spaces $X^k, k \geq 0$ a structure of nonsymmetric operad with multiplication.

In the other direction, suppose that \mathcal{O} is a nonsymmetric operad with multiplication. We begin by recalling a standard piece of notation: if $x \in \mathcal{O}(k), y \in \mathcal{O}(j)$ and $1 \leq i \leq k$, define

$$x \circ_i y = \gamma(x, \text{id}, \dots, y, \dots, \text{id})$$

where the y is preceded by $i - 1$ copies of id . This gives a map

$$\circ_i : \mathcal{O}(k) \times \mathcal{O}(j) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(k + j - 1)$$

which inherits associativity and unital properties from γ (see [18, page 46] for details).

We can now define the augmented cosimplicial space \mathcal{O}^\bullet associated to \mathcal{O} . Let \mathcal{O}^0 be a single point ε . Define the cosimplicial structure maps by letting $d^0\varepsilon = e$ and, if $x \in \mathcal{O}^p$ with $p \geq 0$,

$$d^i x = \begin{cases} \mu \circ_2 x & \text{if } i = 0 \\ x \circ_i \mu & \text{if } 0 < i < p + 1 \\ \mu \circ_1 x & \text{if } i = p + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$s^i x = x \circ_{i+1} e.$$

(This definition is motivated by the definition of the structure maps in the Hochschild cochain complex.)

It remains to define $\langle f \rangle$ operations on \mathcal{O}^\bullet . For this we need some preliminary definitions. Define

$$\sqcup : \mathcal{O}^p \times \mathcal{O}^q \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{p+q+1}$$

by

$$x \sqcup y = \gamma(\mu, x, d^0y).$$

Remark 10.4. A function $f : T \rightarrow \bar{k}$ is the same thing as a finite sequence with values in \bar{k} . If $f : [p+q+1] \rightarrow \bar{2}$ is the sequence $1 \dots 12 \dots 2$ with 1 repeated $p + 1$ times and 2 repeated $q + 1$ times then $\langle f \rangle$ will be defined to be \sqcup .

Next define

$$\tilde{\gamma} : \mathcal{O}(k) \times \mathcal{O}(j_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}(j_k) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(2k + j_1 + \dots + j_k)$$

by

$$\tilde{\gamma}(x, y_1, \dots, y_k) = \gamma(x, d^0 d^{j_1+1} y_1, \dots, d^0 d^{j_k+1} y_k).$$

Remark 10.5. If $f : [2k + j_1 + \dots + j_k] \rightarrow \overline{k+1}$ is the sequence

$$12 \cdots 213 \cdots 31 \cdots 1 \ k + 1 \cdots k + 1 \ 1,$$

with each $i > 1$ repeated j_{i-1} times, then $\langle f \rangle$ will be defined to be $\tilde{\gamma}$.

Next note that if S is a finite totally ordered set there is a canonical homeomorphism $\mathcal{O}^S \cong \mathcal{O}^{\|S\|}$, where $\|S\|$ is the number of elements in S minus 1.

Now let

$$f : T \rightarrow \bar{k}$$

be a map of complexity ≤ 2 . We will define $\langle f \rangle$ by induction on $\|T\|$.

First of all, if T is empty, then $\langle f \rangle$ is defined to be the unique map

$$\mathcal{O}^\emptyset \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}^\emptyset \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\emptyset$$

If T has a single element then $\langle f \rangle$ is the canonical homeomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}^\emptyset \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}^T \times \dots \cong \mathcal{O}^T$$

Next define a *segment* of f to be a subset S of T such that f has the same value on the minimal and maximal elements of S , and define a *maximal* segment to be a segment which is not properly contained in any other segment. Let S_1, \dots, S_r denote the maximal segments of f ; then T is the union of the S_j , and the fact that f has complexity ≤ 2 implies that the S_j are disjoint. Also note that each $f^{-1}(i)$ is contained in some S_j .

If $r > 1$ (that is, if f has more than one maximal segment), let g_1, \dots, g_r be the restrictions of f to S_1, \dots, S_r and define $\langle f \rangle$ to be the composite

$$\prod_{i=1}^k \mathcal{O}^{f^{-1}(i)} \cong \prod_{j=1}^r \prod_{i \in g_j(S_j)} \mathcal{O}^{g_j^{-1}(i)} \xrightarrow{\prod_{j=1}^r \langle g_j \rangle} \mathcal{O}^{S_1} \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}^{S_r} \xrightarrow{\sqcup} \mathcal{O}^T.$$

If $r = 1$ let j be the value of f at the minimum and maximum elements of T and let $t_0, \dots, t_{\|f^{-1}(j)\|}$ be the elements of $f^{-1}(j)$ in increasing order. For each l from 1 to $\|f^{-1}(j)\|$ let U_l be the set $\{t_{l-1} < t < t_l\}$; then T is the disjoint union of $f^{-1}(j)$ and the sets U_l , and each $f^{-1}(i)$ is contained in one of the pieces of this disjoint union. Let g_l be the restriction of f to U_l . We define $\langle f \rangle$ to be the

composite

$$\prod_{i=1}^k \mathcal{O}^{f^{-1}(i)} \cong \mathcal{O}^{f^{-1}(j)} \times \prod_l \prod_{i \in g_l(U_l)} \mathcal{O}^{g_l^{-1}(i)} \xrightarrow{1 \times \prod_l \langle g_l \rangle} \mathcal{O}^{f^{-1}(j)} \times \prod_l \mathcal{O}^{U_l} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\gamma}} \mathcal{O}^T.$$

Now it is straightforward, although tedious, to check that the operations $\langle f \rangle$ that we have defined satisfy the hypothesis of Proposition 9.8 with $n = 2$.

11. Example: $\Omega^n Y$. One of the basic properties of the little n -cubes operad \mathcal{C}_n is that it acts naturally on n -fold loop spaces. In this section we show that the operad \mathcal{D}_n has the same property:

PROPOSITION 11.1. *\mathcal{D}_n acts naturally on n -fold loop spaces.*

First we need to give a cosimplicial model for the n th loop space of a pointed space Y . Let S_\bullet^n be the quotient of Δ_\bullet^n by its $(n - 1)$ -skeleton; then S_\bullet^n is a pointed simplicial set whose realization is the n -sphere. Let L_Y^\bullet be the cosimplicial space $\text{Map}_*(S_\bullet^n, Y)$ (when $n = 1$, this is just the usual geometric cobar construction on Y).

LEMMA 11.2. *$\text{Tot}(L_Y^\bullet)$ is homeomorphic to $\Omega^n Y$.*

Proof. This is easy from the definition of Tot , using the fact that S_\bullet^n has only one nondegenerate simplex other than the basepoint. □

It only remains to show that L_Y^\bullet is a Ξ^n -algebra. First we observe that any simplicial set Z_\bullet has co-operations

$$[f] : Z_T \rightarrow Z_{f^{-1}(1)} \times \cdots \times Z_{f^{-1}(k)}$$

for all $f : T \rightarrow \bar{k}$, given by

$$[f](x) = (h_1^*(x), \dots, h_k^*(x))$$

where $h_i : f^{-1}(i) \rightarrow T$ is the inclusion. It is easy to check that these co-operations have properties dual to Definitions 9.4, 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7.

LEMMA 11.3. *If f has complexity $\leq n$ then the map*

$$[f] : S_T^n \rightarrow S_{f^{-1}(1)}^n \times \cdots \times S_{f^{-1}(k)}^n$$

factors through the wedge

$$S_{f^{-1}(1)}^n \vee \cdots \vee S_{f^{-1}(k)}^n.$$

Proof. First observe that f can be thought of as a sequence of length $|T|$ with values in \bar{k} , and that (because f has complexity $\leq n$) this sequence has no subsequence of length $n + 2$ of the form $ijij \cdots$.

Next recall that an element of Δ_T^n is a function $\phi : T \rightarrow [n]$, and that this element is in the $(n - 1)$ -skeleton if and only if ϕ is not onto. Let $\phi : T \rightarrow [n]$ be onto. The entries of

$$\lfloor f \rfloor(\phi) \in \Delta_{f^{-1}(1)}^n \times \cdots \times \Delta_{f^{-1}(k)}^n$$

are the restrictions $\phi|_{f^{-1}(i)}$. If two of these restrictions (say when $i = a$ and $i = b$) were onto, then the sequence corresponding to f would have a subsequence $aba \cdots$ or $bab \cdots$ of length $n + 2$, which is impossible. Thus all but one of the entries of $\lfloor f \rfloor(\phi)$ must be in the $(n - 1)$ -skeleton of Δ_{\bullet}^n , which proves the lemma. \square

Using Lemma 11.3, we see that any f of complexity $\leq n$ induces a map

$$\langle f \rangle : \prod L_Y^{f^{-1}(i)} = \text{Map}_* (\bigvee S_{f^{-1}(i)}^n, Y) \rightarrow \text{Map}_* (S_T^n, Y) = L_Y^T$$

These maps satisfy Definitions 9.4, 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7 because the $\lfloor f \rfloor$'s satisfy the duals of those definitions. This completes the proof of the Proposition.

12. The structure of $\Xi_k(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)$. Throughout this section we write Y_k^\bullet for the augmented cosimplicial space $\Xi_k(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)$ and Y_k^S for the value of Y_k^\bullet at the finite totally ordered set S . We want to investigate the structure of Y_k^S and Y_k^\bullet .

Recall (equation (6.1)) that Y_k^S is $\text{colim}_{\mathcal{A}_1} G_1$, where \mathcal{A}_1 is the category defined just before equation (6.1) and G_1 is the functor which takes the diagram

$$\bar{k} \xleftarrow{f} T \xrightarrow{h} S$$

to $\prod_{1 \leq i \leq k} \Delta^{f^{-1}(i)}$.

Notation 12.1. A diagram of the form

$$\bar{k} \xleftarrow{f} T \xrightarrow{h} S,$$

where h is ordered, will be denoted from now on by (f, T, h) .

The elements of Y_k^S are equivalence classes of pairs $((f, T, h), u)$ with $u \in \prod_i \Delta^{f^{-1}(i)}$; we think of u as a tuple indexed by T , subject to the condition that $\sum_{a \in f^{-1}(i)} u_a = 1$ for each $i \in \bar{k}$. Note that f must be surjective because $\Delta^\emptyset = \emptyset$.

Definition 12.2. (a) A diagram (f, T, h) is *nondegenerate* if $T = [m]$ for some m , f is surjective, and for each $j < m$ either $f(j) \neq f(j + 1)$ or $h(j) \neq h(j + 1)$.

(b) A pair $((f, T, h), u)$ with $u \in \prod_i \Delta^{f^{-1}(i)}$ is nondegenerate if (f, T, h) is nondegenerate and $u_a \neq 0$ for all $a \in T$.

PROPOSITION 12.3. *Each point in Y_k^S is represented by a unique nondegenerate pair.*

COROLLARY 12.4. *Y_k^S is a CW complex with one cell of dimension $m + 1 - k$ for each nondegenerate $(f, [m], h)$; the characteristic map of the cell corresponding to $(f, [m], h)$ is a homeomorphism from $\prod \Delta^{f^{-1}(i)}$ to the closure of the cell (and thus Y_k^S is a regular CW complex).*

Proof of Proposition 12.3. We define a function Υ from pairs to pairs as follows. Given a pair $((f, T, h), u)$, let \sim be the equivalence relation on T generated by

$$a \sim b \quad \text{if } a \text{ is adjacent to } b, f(a) = f(b), \text{ and } h(a) = h(b)$$

and let T_1 be the subset

$$\{a \in T \mid u_a \neq 0\}.$$

Let \hat{T} be T_1 / \sim . Then f and h induce maps $\hat{f} : \hat{T} \rightarrow \bar{k}$ and $\hat{h} : \hat{T} \rightarrow S$. Also, let $\pi : T_1 \rightarrow \hat{T}$ be the projection and define $\hat{u} \in \prod_i \Delta^{\hat{f}^{-1}(i)}$ by $\hat{u}_c = \sum_{a \in \pi^{-1}(c)} u_a$ for $c \in \hat{T}$. Finally, let $m = |\hat{T}| - 1$ and let $g : [m] \rightarrow \hat{T}$ be the unique ordered bijection. We define $\Upsilon((f, T, h), u) = ((\hat{f} \circ g, [m], \hat{h} \circ g), \hat{u} \circ g)$. The proposition is immediate from the following properties of Υ :

- (i) $\Upsilon((f, T, h), u)$ is nondegenerate.
- (ii) $((f, T, h), u)$ and $\Upsilon((f, T, h), u)$ represent the same point in Y_k^S .
- (iii) If $((f, T, h), u)$ and $((f', T', h'), u')$ represent the same point in Y_k^S then $\Upsilon((f, T, h), u) = \Upsilon((f', T', h'), u')$ □

Our next goal is to show for each k that Y_k^\bullet is isomorphic as an augmented cosimplicial space to $\Delta^\bullet \times Y_k^0$ (this is the analog for \boxtimes of Lemma 3.6).

Definition 12.5. For each S , η_S is the unique map $S \rightarrow [0]$. This will also be denoted by η when S is clear from the context.

Definition 12.6. Define

$$\omega^S : Y_k^S \rightarrow \Delta^S \times Y_k^0$$

by letting the projection on the second factor be the map η_* induced by η and letting the projection on the first factor take the equivalence class of $((f, T, h), u)$

to the element $v \in \Delta^S$ with $v_a = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{b \in h^{-1}(a)} u_b$. The ω^S fit together to give a cosimplicial map

$$\omega : Y_k^\bullet \rightarrow \Delta^\bullet \times Y_k^0.$$

PROPOSITION 12.7. ω is an isomorphism of augmented cosimplicial spaces.

Proof. The diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_k^S & \xrightarrow{\omega^S} & \Delta^S \times Y_k^0 \\ & \searrow \eta_* & \swarrow \pi_2 \\ & Y_k^0 & \end{array}$$

commutes, where π_2 is the projection. We begin by showing:

(1) for each point $y \in Y_k^0$ the map $\eta_*^{-1}(y) \rightarrow \pi_2^{-1}(y)$ induced by ω^S is a bijection.

For this, it suffices to show

(2) the composite $\eta_*^{-1}(y) \xrightarrow{\omega^S} \Delta^S \times Y_k^0 \xrightarrow{\pi_1} \Delta^S$ is a bijection.

So let y be a point of Y_k^0 and let

$$((f, [m], \eta_{[m]}), u)$$

be the nondegenerate pair which represents it.

We will define an inverse

$$\lambda : \Delta^S \rightarrow \eta_*^{-1}(y)$$

of $\pi_1 \circ \omega^S$ as follows. Let $v \in \Delta^S$. For each $j \in [m]$, let $a_j \in S$ be the smallest element for which

$$\sum_{a \leq a_j} v_a \geq \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=0}^j u_i.$$

Define a totally ordered set T by adjoining to S an immediate successor of a_j , denoted \tilde{a}_j , for each j . Define $g : T \rightarrow [m]$ by $g(b) = j$ if $\tilde{a}_{j-1} \leq b \leq a_j$. Define $f' : T \rightarrow \bar{k}$ to be $f \circ g$. Define $h : T \rightarrow S$ by $h(b) = b$ if $b \in S$ and $h(\tilde{a}_j) = a_j$. Define

$$u'_b = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^j u_i - k \sum_{a < a_j} v_a & \text{if } b = a_j \\ k \sum_{a \leq a_j} v_a - \sum_{i=0}^j u_i & \text{if } b = \tilde{a}_j \\ kv_b & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

We define $\lambda(v)$ to be the point represented by the pair $((f', T, h), u')$. It is easy to check that this point is in $\eta_*^{-1}(y)$ (this amounts to showing that $Y((f', T, \eta_T), u') = ((f, [m], \eta_{[m]}), u)$) and that λ is an inverse of $\pi_1 \circ \omega^S$; this completes the proof of (2).

Next let e be a cell of Y_k^0 and let \bar{e} be its closure. Then $\eta_*^{-1}(\bar{e})$ is a finite union of closed cells of Y_k^S , and in particular it is compact. This together with (1) implies that ω^S induces a homeomorphism

$$\eta_*^{-1}(\bar{e}) \rightarrow \pi_2^{-1}(\bar{e}).$$

Since the closure of each cell of $\Delta^S \times Y_k^0$ is contained in a set of the form $\pi_2^{-1}(\bar{e})$, it follows that $(\omega^S)^{-1}$ is continuous on the closure of each cell of $\Delta^S \times Y_k^0$, and from this it follows that ω^S is a homeomorphism. \square

We can now complete the proof of Theorem 7.1(a) by showing:

COROLLARY 12.8. Y_k^0 is contractible for each $k \geq 0$.

Proof. First observe that if A is a space then

$$\Xi_k(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_i^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet) \times A \cong \Xi_k(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_i^\bullet \times A, \dots, X_k^\bullet)$$

(because $\times A$ preserves colimits). Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} Y_k^0 \times Y_j^0 &= \Xi_k(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0 \times Y_j^0 \\ &\approx \Xi_k(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet \times Y_j^0, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0 \\ &\approx \Xi_k(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Xi_j(\Delta^\bullet, \dots), \dots)^0 \quad \text{by Proposition 5.3} \\ &\approx \Xi_{k+j-1}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0 \quad \text{by Theorem 6.9} \\ &= Y_{k+j-1}^0. \end{aligned}$$

It therefore suffices to prove the corollary when $k = 2$. Y_2^0 has the special property that the $(n - 1)$ -skeleton is contained in the closure of either of the two n -cells. Corollary 12.4 implies that the closure of a cell is contractible, so the inclusion of the $(n - 1)$ -skeleton is nullhomotopic for each n . Thus any map from a sphere into Y_2^0 is nullhomotopic, so Y_2^0 is contractible. \square

13. The structure of $\Xi_k^n(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)$. For use in Section 14, we prove the analogs for Ξ_k^n of the results of Section 12.

Fix n and denote the augmented cosimplicial space $\Xi_k^n(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)$ by Z_k^\bullet ; thus $\mathcal{D}_n(k) = \text{Tot}(Z_k^\bullet)$. Recall Notation 12.1. The elements of Z_k^S are equivalence classes of pairs $((f, T, h), u)$ with $u \in \prod_i \Delta^{f^{-1}(i)}$, where f has complexity $\leq n$.

We define nondegenerate pairs exactly as in Definition 12.2, and the proof of Proposition 12.3 goes through to show:

PROPOSITION 13.1. *Each point in Z_k^S is represented by a unique nondegenerate pair.*

COROLLARY 13.2. *Z_k^S is a CW complex with one cell of dimension $m + 1 - k$ for each nondegenerate $(f, [m], h)$ for which f has complexity $\leq n$; the characteristic map of the cell corresponding to $(f, [m], h)$ is a homeomorphism from $\prod \Delta^{f^{-1}(i)}$ to the closure of the cell.*

Proposition 13.1 also gives a useful relationship between Z_k^\bullet and the augmented cosimplicial space Y_k^\bullet defined in Section 12:

COROLLARY 13.3. *The map $Z_k^S \rightarrow Y_k^S$ is a monomorphism for all S , and the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z_k^S & \longrightarrow & Y_k^S \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Z_k^0 & \longrightarrow & Y_k^0 \end{array}$$

is a pullback.

Next we define

$$\omega : Z_k^\bullet \rightarrow \Delta^\bullet \times Z_k^0$$

as in Section 12: the projection of ω^S on Δ^S takes the equivalence class of $((f, T, h), u)$ to v , where $v_a = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{b \in h^{-1}(a)} u_b$, and the projection of ω^S on Z_k^0 is η_* (see Notation 12.5). The diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z_k^\bullet & \xrightarrow{\omega} & \Delta^\bullet \times Z_k^0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y_k^\bullet & \xrightarrow{\omega} & \Delta^\bullet \times Y_k^0 \end{array}$$

commutes, and this together with Corollary 13.3 implies:

PROPOSITION 13.4. *$\omega : Z_k^\bullet \rightarrow \Delta^\bullet \times Z_k^0$ is an isomorphism of augmented cosimplicial spaces.*

14. Proof of Theorem 9.1(a). In this section we prove Theorem 9.1(a). As motivation for the method, recall that one way to show that two spaces are weakly equivalent is to show that they have contractible open covers with the same nerve, or more generally to show that they can be decomposed into homotopy colimits of contractible pieces over the same indexing category. We will show that the cosimplicial space $\Xi_k^n(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)$ can be decomposed as a homotopy colimit of

contractible cosimplicial spaces indexed over a certain category \mathcal{K}_k^n considered by Berger [5]; Berger has shown that $\mathcal{C}_n(k)$ is a homotopy colimit of contractible pieces indexed by \mathcal{K}_k^n , and from this we will deduce Theorem 9.1(a).

We begin by recalling some definitions from [5] (but our notation differs somewhat from that in [5]).

Definition 14.1. For each $k \geq 0$, let $P_2\bar{k}$ be the set of subsets of \bar{k} that have two elements.

Definition 14.2. (a) Let \mathcal{K}_k be the set whose elements are pairs (b, T) , where b is a function from $P_2\bar{k}$ to the nonnegative integers and T is a total ordering of \bar{k} . We give \mathcal{K}_k the partial order for which $(a, S) \leq (b, T)$ if $a(\{i, j\}) \leq b(\{i, j\})$ for each $\{i, j\} \in P_2\bar{k}$ and $a(\{i, j\}) < b(\{i, j\})$ for each $\{i, j\}$ with $i < j$ in the order S but $i > j$ in the order T . Let \mathcal{K}_k^n be the subset of pairs (b, T) such that $b\{i, j\} < n$ for each $\{i, j\} \in P_2\bar{k}$. The set \mathcal{K}_k^n inherits an order from \mathcal{K}_k .

(b) Let \mathcal{K} denote the collection of partially ordered sets \mathcal{K}_k , $k \geq 0$, and let \mathcal{K}^n denote the collection of partially ordered sets \mathcal{K}_k^n , $k \geq 0$.

It is shown in [5] that \mathcal{K} is an operad in the category of partially ordered sets with the following structure maps. The right action of Σ_k on \mathcal{K}_k is given by

$$(b, T)\rho = (b \circ \rho_2, T\rho)$$

where $\rho_2: P_2\bar{k} \rightarrow P_2\bar{k}$ is the function $\rho_2(\{i, j\}) = \{\rho(i), \rho(j)\}$ and where $i < j$ in the total order $T\rho$ if $\rho(i) < \rho(j)$ in the total order T . The operad composition

$$\mathcal{K}_k \times \mathcal{K}_{a_1} \times \dots \times \mathcal{K}_{a_k} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_{\Sigma a_i}$$

takes $((b, T); (b_1, T_1), \dots, (b_k, T_k))$ to the pair $(b(b_1, \dots, b_k), T(T_1, \dots, T_k))$, where $b(b_1, \dots, b_k)$ is the function which takes $\{r, s\}$ to

$$\begin{cases} b_i(\{r, s\}) & \text{if } \{r, s\} \subset \bar{a}_i \\ b(\{i, j\}) & \text{if } r \in \bar{a}_i, s \in \bar{a}_j \text{ and } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

and $T(T_1, \dots, T_k)$ is the total order of $\coprod \bar{a}_i$ for which $r < s$ if either $r < s$ in the order T_i or $r \in \bar{a}_i, s \in \bar{a}_j$ and $i < j$.

Note that, for each n , \mathcal{K}^n is a suboperad of \mathcal{K} .

Let us write N for the functor that takes a partially ordered set to the geometric realization of its nerve. Then $N\mathcal{K}^n$ is an operad of spaces and Berger shows ([5, Theorem 1.16]) that it is weakly equivalent to the little n -cubes operad \mathcal{C}_n . To complete the proof of Theorem 9.1(a) it therefore suffices to show that $N\mathcal{K}^n$ is weakly equivalent to \mathcal{D}_n . We will do this by finding a homotopy colimit decomposition of the functor-operad Ξ^n ; first we need some definitions.

Definition 14.3. Let $f: [m] \rightarrow \bar{k}$. Then $(b_f, T_f) \in \mathcal{K}_k$ is the pair where $b_f(\{i, j\})$ is one less than the complexity of the restriction of f to a map $f^{-1}(\{i, j\}) \rightarrow \{i, j\}$ and where $i < j$ in the total order T_f if the smallest element of $f^{-1}(i)$ is less than the smallest element of $f^{-1}(j)$.

Recall the definition of the category \mathcal{Q}_k (Definition 6.3).

Definition 14.4. For each pair $(b, T) \in \mathcal{K}_k$ let $\mathcal{Q}_{(b, T)}$ be the full subcategory of \mathcal{Q}_k whose objects are the maps f with $(b_f, T_f) \leq (b, T)$. Let

$$\iota_{(b, T)} : \mathcal{Q}_{(b, T)} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_k$$

be the inclusion functor.

The next definition uses the notation of Definition 6.4.

Definition 14.5. Let $X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet$ be augmented cosimplicial spaces.

(a) For each $(b, T) \in \mathcal{K}_k$, define $\Xi_{(b, T)}(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet)$ to be the Kan extension

$$\text{Lan}_\Phi((X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} \dots \bar{\times} X_k^\bullet) \circ \Psi \circ \iota_{(b, T)})$$

(b) Define $\Lambda^n(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet)$ to be

$$\text{hocolim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} \Xi_{(b, T)}(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet)$$

LEMMA 14.6. Λ^n is a functor-operad.

Proof. First note that the natural transformations defining the functor-operad Ξ restrict to natural transformations

$$(14.1) \quad \sigma_* : \Xi_{(b, T)} \rightarrow \Xi_{(b, T)\sigma} \circ \sigma_\#$$

for $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$ and

$$(14.2) \quad \Gamma : \Xi_{(b, T)}(\Xi_{(b_1, T_1)}, \dots, \Xi_{(b_k, T_k)}) \rightarrow \Xi_{(b(b_1, \dots, b_k), T(T_1, \dots, T_k))}.$$

Next recall the definition of hocolim given in [13, Section 19.1]: if \mathcal{A} is a category and $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Top}$ is a functor then

$$\text{hocolim}_{\mathcal{A}} F = F \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} U$$

where $\otimes_{\mathcal{A}}$ denotes the coend and U is the contravariant functor $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Top}$ which takes an object $a \in \mathcal{A}$ to $\mathbb{N}(a \downarrow \mathcal{A})$.

Now let $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$ and observe that σ induces a functor

$$\sigma_\downarrow : ((b, T) \downarrow \mathcal{K}_k^n) \rightarrow ((b, T)\sigma \downarrow \mathcal{K}_k^n).$$

We define

$$\sigma_* : \Lambda_k^n(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet) \rightarrow \Lambda_k^n(X_{\sigma(1)}^\bullet, \dots, X_{\sigma(k)}^\bullet)$$

to be the map induced by the collection of maps

$$\begin{aligned} & \Xi_{(b,T)}(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet) \\ & \times \mathbf{N}((b, T) \downarrow \mathcal{K}_k^n) \xrightarrow{\sigma_* \times \mathbf{N}(\sigma_\downarrow)} \Xi_{(b,T)\sigma}(X_{\sigma(1)}^\bullet, \dots, X_{\sigma(k)}^\bullet) \times \mathbf{N}((b, T)\sigma \downarrow \mathcal{K}_k^n). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we define the structural map

$$\Gamma : \Lambda_k^n(\Lambda_{j_1}^n, \dots, \Lambda_{j_k}^n) \rightarrow \Lambda_{j_1+\dots+j_k}^n$$

to be the map induced by the collection of maps

$$\begin{aligned} & \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Xi_{(b_1,T_1)}, \dots, \Xi_{(b_k,T_k)}) \times \mathbf{N}((b, T) \downarrow \mathcal{K}_k^n) \times \prod_{i=1}^k \mathbf{N}((b_i, T_i) \downarrow \mathcal{K}_{j_i}^n) \xrightarrow{\cong} \\ & \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Xi_{(b_1,T_1)}, \dots, \Xi_{(b_k,T_k)}) \times \mathbf{N}\left(\left((b, T) \downarrow \mathcal{K}_k^n\right) \times \prod_{i=1}^k \left((b_i, T_i) \downarrow \mathcal{K}_{j_i}^n\right)\right) \xrightarrow{\Gamma \times \mathbf{N}(\gamma_\downarrow)} \\ & \Xi_{(b(b_1, \dots, b_k), T(T_1, \dots, T_k))} \times \mathbf{N}((b(b_1, \dots, b_k), T(T_1, \dots, T_k)) \downarrow \mathcal{K}_{j_1+\dots+j_k}^n) \end{aligned}$$

where γ_\downarrow is induced by the composition map

$$\gamma : \mathcal{K}_k^n \times \prod_{i=1}^k \mathcal{K}_{j_i}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_{j_1+\dots+j_k}^n$$

of the Cat-operad \mathcal{K}^n . □

Now let \mathcal{B}_n be the operad obtained by applying Proposition 4.4 with $\mathcal{F} = \Lambda^n$ and $A = \Delta^\bullet$. To complete the proof of Theorem 9.1(a) it remains to show:

LEMMA 14.7. (a) *There is a weak equivalence of operads*

$$\mathcal{B}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_n$$

(b) *There is a weak equivalence of operads*

$$\mathcal{B}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{N}\mathcal{K}^n$$

For the proof of part (a), we first observe that \mathcal{Q}_k^n is the union of $\mathcal{Q}_{(b,T)}$ for $(b, T) \in \mathcal{K}_k^n$; it follows that

$$\Xi_k^n(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet) = \operatorname{colim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} \Xi_{(b,T)}(X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet)$$

for all $X_1^\bullet, \dots, X_k^\bullet$. The projection from hocolim to colim gives a map of functor-operads

$$\Lambda^n \rightarrow \Xi^n$$

and an induced map of the associated operads:

$$\phi : \mathcal{B}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_n.$$

We need to show that for each $k \geq 0$ the map

$$\phi(k) : \mathcal{B}_n(k) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_n(k)$$

is a weak equivalence of spaces. Recall from Proposition 13.4 that there is an isomorphism of cosimplicial spaces

$$\Xi_k^n(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet) \cong \Delta^\bullet \times \Xi_k^n(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0.$$

The proof of Proposition 13.4 shows that for each (b, T) we have an isomorphism of cosimplicial spaces

$$\Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet) \cong \Delta^\bullet \times \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0.$$

It follows that we have homeomorphisms

$$\mathcal{D}_n(k) \approx \text{Tot}(\Delta^\bullet) \times \text{colim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0$$

and

$$(14.3) \quad \mathcal{B}_n(k) \approx \text{Tot}(\Delta^\bullet) \times \text{hocolim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0.$$

Thus it suffices to show that the map

$$\text{hocolim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0 \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0$$

is a weak equivalence, and this follows from a standard fact about homotopy colimits [13, Theorem 19.9.1]; the “Reedy cofibrancy” condition needed for [13, Theorem 19.9.1] is satisfied in our case because the map

$$\bigcup_{(b',T') < (b,T)} \Xi_{(b',T')}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0 \rightarrow \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0$$

is the inclusion of a sub-CW-complex (cf. Corollary 13.2).

Next we prove part (b). Consider the map

$$\psi(k) : \mathcal{B}_n(k) = \text{Hom}(\Delta^\bullet, \Lambda_k^n(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\Delta^\bullet, \Lambda_k^n(*, \dots, *)) = \mathcal{N}\mathcal{K}_k^n$$

where the arrow is induced by the projection $\Delta^\bullet \rightarrow *$ and the second equality follows from the fact that $\Lambda_k^n(*, \dots, *)$ is the constant cosimplicial space with value $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{K}_k^n$. It is easy to check that the collection $\{\psi(k)\}$ is an operad map; it remains to show that each $\psi(k)$ is a weak equivalence. Using equation (14.3) and the fact that $\text{Tot}(\Delta^\bullet)$ is contractible it suffices to show that the map

$$\text{hocolim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0 \rightarrow \text{hocolim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} \Xi_{(b,T)}(*, \dots, *)^0 = \text{hocolim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} *$$

(where the arrow is induced by $\Delta^\bullet \rightarrow *$) is a weak equivalence; and this is a consequence of [13, Remark 18.5.4] and the following lemma.

LEMMA 14.8. *For each choice of b and T the space $\Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0$ is weakly equivalent to a point.*

Proof. The proof is by induction on k . Since the map (14.1) is an isomorphism we may assume that T is the standard total order on \bar{k} .

For each $f : [m] \rightarrow \bar{k}$ we define $c(f) : [m+1] \rightarrow \bar{k}$ to be the function which takes 1 to 1 and p to $f(p-1)$ if $p > 1$. This construction gives a functor, also called c , from $\mathcal{Q}_{(b,T)}$ to itself.

Next let $C : \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$ be the functor which takes $[m]$ to $[m+1]$ and takes a morphism $h : [m] \rightarrow [n]$ to the morphism $C(h) : [m+1] \rightarrow [n+1]$ defined by

$$C(h)(p) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } p = 0 \\ h(p-1) + 1 & \text{if } p > 0 \end{cases}.$$

We can define a map

$$\alpha : \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0 \rightarrow \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet \circ C, \Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0$$

as follows: if $f : [p] \rightarrow \bar{k}$ and $u_i \in \Delta^{f^{-1}(i)}$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, let α take the equivalence class of (f, u_1, \dots, u_n) to that of $(f, d^0 u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k)$. We can also define a map

$$\beta : \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet \circ C, \Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0 \rightarrow \Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0$$

by letting β take the equivalence class of (f, u_1, \dots, u_n) to that of (cf, u_1, \dots, u_k) . It is easy to check that α and β are well-defined and that $\beta \circ \alpha$ is the identity; that is, $\Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0$ is a retract of $\Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet \circ C, \Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0$. It therefore suffices to show that the latter is weakly equivalent to a point.

But $\Delta^\bullet \circ C$ is isomorphic to the degreewise cone on Δ^\bullet , and in particular there is a homotopy equivalence of cosimplicial spaces from $\Delta^\bullet \circ C$ to a point,

so we have

$$\Xi_{(b,T)}(\Delta^\bullet \circ C, \Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0 \simeq \Xi_{(b,T)}(*, \Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0$$

and an inspection of Definition 14.5 shows that

$$\Xi_{(b,T)}(*, \Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet) \cong \Xi_{(b',T')}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)$$

where b' is the restriction of b to $P_2(\bar{k} - \{1\})$ and T' is the restriction of T to $\bar{k} - \{1\}$. The inductive hypothesis shows that $\Xi_{(b',T')}(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^0$ is weakly equivalent to a point, and this concludes the proof. \square

15. A homotopy-invariant version of Tot. First recall ([13, Theorem 11.6.1]) that there is a model category structure for cosimplicial spaces in which the weak equivalences are the degreewise weak equivalences and the fibrations are the degreewise fibrations. In particular, every object is fibrant. Let $\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet$ be any cofibrant resolution of Δ^\bullet with respect to this model structure.

Definition 15.1. Let X^\bullet be a cosimplicial space. $\widetilde{\text{Tot}}(X^\bullet)$ is defined to be $\text{Hom}(\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet, X^\bullet)$.

Since every cosimplicial space is fibrant, a weak equivalence $X^\bullet \rightarrow Y^\bullet$ always induces a weak equivalence $\widetilde{\text{Tot}}(X^\bullet) \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Tot}}(Y^\bullet)$.

Definition 15.2. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_n$ be the operad obtained by applying Proposition 4.4 with $\mathcal{F} = \Xi^n$ and $A = \tilde{\Delta}^\bullet$.

Our goal in this section is to prove the analog of Theorem 9.1.

THEOREM 15.3. (a) $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_n$ is weakly equivalent in the category of operads to \mathcal{C}_n .
 (b) If X^\bullet is an algebra over Ξ^n then $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_n$ acts on $\widetilde{\text{Tot}}(X^\bullet)$.

Remark 15.4. Note that this theorem includes the analog of Theorem 7.1 as a special case. Moreover, the proof we will give can easily be modified to prove the analog of Proposition 3.5.

Before beginning the proof we give some background information which is of interest in its own right.

We begin with a more explicit description of $\Xi_k^n(\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet, \dots, \tilde{\Delta}^\bullet)$. First observe that $\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet$ is a Reedy-cofibrant cosimplicial space by [13, Proposition 15.6.3(2)]. It follows that

$$\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet \times \dots \times \tilde{\Delta}^\bullet$$

is a Reedy-cofibrant multicosimplicial space. Next observe that we can extend the definition of Ξ_k^n to k -fold multicosimplicial spaces $Y^{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ by replacing $X_1^\bullet \bar{\times} \dots \bar{\times}$

X_k^\bullet in Definition 8.4 by $Y^{\bullet \cdots \bullet}$. Now fix a finite totally ordered set S . For each $m \geq k - 1$ let I_m be the set of nondegenerate diagrams $(f, [m], h)$ where f has complexity $\leq n$ (see Notation 12.1 and Definition 12.2(a); note that there cannot be any nondegenerate $(f, [m], h)$ if $m < k - 1$). Recall the definition of latching object ([13, Definition 15.2.5]).

LEMMA 15.5. *Let $Y^{\bullet \cdots \bullet}$ be a Reedy-cofibrant multicosimplicial space. Define*

$$V_{k-1} = \coprod_{(f, [m], h) \in I_{k-1}} Y^{0, \dots, 0}$$

and define V_m inductively for $m \geq k$ by the pushout diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \coprod L_f & \longrightarrow & V_{m-1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \coprod Y^{f^{-1}(1), \dots, f^{-1}(k)} & \longrightarrow & V_m \end{array}$$

where the coproducts are taken over $(f, [m], h) \in I_m$ and L_f is the latching object

$$L_{f^{-1}(1), \dots, f^{-1}(k)}(Y^{\bullet \cdots \bullet}).$$

Then each $V_{m-1} \rightarrow V_m$ is a cofibration, and

$$\Xi_k^n(Y^{\bullet \cdots \bullet})^S = \bigcup_{m \geq k-1} V_m.$$

Proof. This follows by the proof of Corollary 13.2. □

Next we give a homotopy-invariance property for Ξ_k^n .

LEMMA 15.6. *Let $Y^{\bullet \cdots \bullet} \rightarrow Z^{\bullet \cdots \bullet}$ be a weak equivalence of Reedy-cofibrant multicosimplicial spaces. Then the induced map*

$$\Xi_k^n(Y^{\bullet \cdots \bullet}) \rightarrow \Xi_k^n(Z^{\bullet \cdots \bullet})$$

is a weak equivalence.

Proof. This is an easy consequence of Lemma 15.5. □

Remark 15.7. The analog of Lemma 15.6 for the functors $\Xi_{(b,T)}$ defined in Section 14 is also true, with the same proof.

Now we turn to the proof of Theorem 15.3. Part (b) is immediate from Proposition 4.6. For part (a), recall the functor-operad Λ^n and the operad \mathcal{NK}^n defined in Section 14. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_n$ be the operad obtained by applying Proposition 4.4 with $\mathcal{F} = \Lambda^n$ and $A = \tilde{\Delta}^\bullet$. It suffices to show:

LEMMA 15.8. (i) *There is a weak equivalence of operads*

$$\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_n \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_n.$$

(ii) *There is a weak equivalence of operads*

$$\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \mathcal{K}^n.$$

Proof of Lemma 15.8. For part (i), note that the projection from hocolim to colim gives a map of functor-operads

$$\Lambda^n \rightarrow \Xi^n$$

and an induced map of the associated operads:

$$\tilde{\phi} : \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_n \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_n.$$

We need to show that for each $k \geq 0$ the map

$$\tilde{\phi}(k) : \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_n(k) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_n(k)$$

is a weak equivalence of spaces. Because $\widetilde{\text{Tot}}$ is homotopy-invariant, it suffices to show that the map

$$\Lambda_k^n(\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet, \dots, \tilde{\Delta}^\bullet)^S \rightarrow \Xi_k^n(\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet, \dots, \tilde{\Delta}^\bullet)^S$$

is a weak equivalence for each S . Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_k^n(\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet, \dots, \tilde{\Delta}^\bullet)^S & \longrightarrow & \Xi_k^n(\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet, \dots, \tilde{\Delta}^\bullet)^S \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Lambda_k^n(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^S & \longrightarrow & \Xi_k^n(\Delta^\bullet, \dots, \Delta^\bullet)^S, \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are induced by the projection $\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet \rightarrow \Delta^\bullet$. We have shown in the proof of Lemma 14.7(a) that the lower horizontal map is a weak equivalence. The second vertical map is a weak equivalence by Lemma 15.6, and the first vertical map is a weak equivalence by Remark 15.7 and passage to hocolim. This completes the proof of part (i).

For part (ii), let D be the 0th space of $\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet$. If C^\bullet is any constant cosimplicial space there is a canonical homeomorphism

$$\widetilde{\text{Tot}}(C^\bullet) \approx \text{Map}(D, C^0)$$

Now $\Lambda_k^n(*, \dots, *)$ is the constant cosimplicial space with value $\mathbb{N}\mathcal{K}_k^n$, so we have

$$\widetilde{\text{Tot}}(\Lambda_k^n(*, \dots, *)) \approx \text{Map}(D, \mathbb{N}\mathcal{K}_k^n).$$

Thus $\widetilde{\text{Tot}}(\Lambda_k^n(*, \dots, *))$ is an operad weakly equivalent to $\mathbb{N}\mathcal{K}_k^n$. It therefore suffices to show that the map

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_n(k) = \widetilde{\text{Tot}}(\Lambda_k^n(\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet, \dots, \tilde{\Delta}^\bullet)) \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Tot}}(\Lambda_k^n(*, \dots, *))$$

induced by the projection $\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet \rightarrow *$ is a weak equivalence for each k . Since $\widetilde{\text{Tot}}$ preserves weak equivalences, it suffices to show that the map

$$\text{hocolim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} \Xi_{(b,T)}(\tilde{\Delta}^\bullet, \dots, \tilde{\Delta}^\bullet)^S \rightarrow \text{hocolim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} \Xi_{(b,T)}(*, \dots, *)^S = \text{hocolim}_{\mathcal{K}_k^n} *$$

is a weak equivalence for every k and S , and this in turn follows from Lemma 14.8 and Remark 15.7.

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