

COHOCHSCHILD HOMOLOGY OF CHAIN COALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. Generalizing work of Doi and of Idrissi, we define a coHochschild homology theory for chain coalgebras over any commutative ring and prove its naturality with respect to morphisms of chain coalgebras up to strong homotopy. As a consequence we obtain that if the comultiplication of a chain coalgebra C is itself a morphism of chain coalgebras up to strong homotopy, then the coHochschild complex $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C)$ admits a natural comultiplicative structure. In particular, if K is a reduced simplicial set and C_*K is its normalized chain complex, then $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K)$ is naturally a homotopy-coassociative chain coalgebra. We provide a simple, explicit formula for the comultiplication on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K)$ when K is a simplicial suspension.

The coHochschild complex construction is topologically relevant. Given two simplicial maps $g, h : K \rightarrow L$, where K and L are reduced, the homology of the coHochschild complex of C_*L with coefficients in C_*K is isomorphic to the homology of the homotopy coincidence space of the geometric realizations of g and h , and this isomorphism respects comultiplicative structure. In particular, there is an isomorphism, respecting comultiplicative structure, from the homology of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K)$ to $H_*\mathcal{L}|K|$, the homology of the free loops on the geometric realization of K .

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INTRODUCTION

Hochschild homology is a well-known and very useful homology theory for algebras, which has considerable relevance in topology as well. In particular, for any based topological space X , the Hochschild homology of $S_*(\Omega X)$, the singular chains on the space of based loops on X , is isomorphic to the singular homology of the space $\mathcal{L}X$ of free loops on X (cf, e.g., [15, 17]).

In [2] Doi developed a homology theory for coalgebras over a field that is analogous to the Hochschild homology of algebras. In this article, we offer an alternate approach to Doi's homology theory, which allows us to extend his theory, which we call *coHochschild homology*, easily to chain coalgebras over any commutative ring. In particular, we describe the coHochschild complex $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N, C)$ of a chain coalgebra C with coefficients in a bicomodule N as a twisted extension of the cobar construction on C .

We prove that the coHochschild complex $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C)$ is natural with respect to morphisms of chain coalgebras up to strong homotopy (Theorem 2.3). Together with the fact that the coHochschild functor is comonoidal (Theorem 1.3), this extended naturality enables us to prove that if the comultiplication on C is itself a morphism of coalgebras up to strong homotopy, then $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C)$ admits a natural comultiplication. Moreover, we determine conditions under which this natural comultiplication is coassociative, either strictly or up to chain homotopy (Theorem 2.9). We also establish a more general version of this result, for $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C, C')$, where C is a chain coalgebra seen as a C' -bicomodule via two chain coalgebra maps $f, g : C \rightarrow C'$ (Theorem 2.12).

Let K be a reduced simplicial set, and let C_*K denote the normalized chain complex on K . It follows from the purely algebraic results cited above and from our earlier work ([11],[10]) that $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K)$ admits a canonical comultiplication, which is coassociative up to chain homotopy. We provide a simple, explicit formula for this comultiplication when K is a simplicial suspension (Example 2.11). More generally, there is a simple formula for the comultiplication in $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)$, where K is a simplicial suspension, L is a reduced simplicial set, and the C_*L -bicomodule structure on C_*K is determined by two simplicial maps $g, h : K \rightarrow L$ (Example 2.14).

We illustrate the topological utility of the coHochschild complex and its comultiplicative structure, when we prove the theorem below, concerning a certain homotopy-invariant version of the coincidence space of two continuous maps $g, h : X \rightarrow Y$:

$$\mathcal{E}_{g,h} = \{(x, \ell) \in X \times Y^I \mid \ell(0) = g(x), \ell(1) = h(x)\}.$$

Note that the free loop space on X is just \mathcal{E}_{Id_X, Id_X} . More generally, let Y be a manifold, and let U and V be submanifolds of Y . Let $g : U \times V \rightarrow Y$ be given by projection onto the first coordinate, while $h : U \times V \rightarrow Y$ is given by projection onto the second coordinate. The homotopy coincidence space $\mathcal{E}_{g,h}$ is then exactly the space of open strings in Y starting in U and ending in V .

Theorem (Theorem 3.1). *If $g, h : K \rightarrow L$ are simplicial maps, where L is a reduced simplicial set, then there is a quasi-isomorphism of chain complexes*

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L) \xrightarrow{\cong} S_*\mathcal{E}_{|g|, |h|}$$

that is comultiplicative up to chain homotopy.

Here $|g|$ and $|h|$ denote the geometric realizations of the simplicial maps.

If K and L have only finitely many nondegenerate simplices, then $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)$ is a finitely generated module over a finitely generated, free algebra, endowed with a relatively simple differential and an explicitly defined comultiplication. It is thus realistic to expect to be able to make explicit homology computations, including comultiplicative structure, with this model for the homotopy coincidence space.

In the appendix to this article we show that for any pair of reduced simplicial coalgebras M_\bullet and M'_\bullet over the base ring R , the natural chain equivalence

$$f : \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet) \otimes \mathcal{A}_N(M'_\bullet)$$

is strongly homotopy comultiplicative, where \boxtimes denotes levelwise tensor product over R and \mathcal{A}_N denotes the normalized chain complex functor (Theorem A.5). As a consequence we obtain a generalization of the main results of [11], establishing that the cobar construction on the normalized chain complex of any reduced simplicial set admits a comultiplication that is at least homotopy-coassociative.

Remark. The coHochschild complex of a chain coalgebra plays a very important role in [12], where it is the essential building block in the construction of a chain complex model for the spectrum homology of topological cyclic homology of a topological space. The power maps on the coHochschild complex of C_*K , as constructed in [13], which are algebraic models for the topological power maps on the free loop space, are the key elements of this construction.

We note further that Theorem 3.1 is crucial to the proof in [13] that the algebraic power map on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K)$ is indeed a model for the topological power map.

Remark. Let K be any reduced simplicial set. Dualizing the coHochschild complex $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K)$ and its homotopy-coassociative comultiplication, one obtains a homotopy-associative multiplication on the Hochschild cochain complex for C^*K with coefficients in C_*K . The nature of this dualized multiplication is entirely different from that of the well-known multiplication on the Hochschild cochain complex for C^*K with coefficients in C^*K , which is of purely algebraic origin.

Remark. In [14] Idrissi sketched a proof of the existence of a homotopy-coassociative comultiplication on the coHochschild complex of any chain coalgebra over a field, with comultiplication that is a morphism of coalgebras up to strong homotopy. The proof of one crucial lemma (Lemma 1) does not seem to be complete, though. As formulated, the author's proof requires extended naturality of the coHochschild construction, to prove the existence of a map that is one of the factors of the purported comultiplication. There is no proof of extended naturality in [14], however.

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Notation and conventions.

- Throughout this paper we are working over a principal ideal domain R . We denote the category of graded R -modules by \mathbf{grMod}_R , the category of chain complexes over R by \mathbf{Ch}_R , the category of augmented chain algebras over R by \mathbf{Alg}_R and the category of coaugmented, connected chain coalgebras by \mathbf{Coalg}_R . The underlying graded modules of all chain (co)algebras are assumed to be R -free.

- The degree of an element v of a graded module V is denoted $|v|$.
- Throughout this article we apply the Koszul sign convention for commuting elements of a graded module or for commuting a morphism of graded modules past an element of the source module. For example, if V and W are graded algebras and $v \otimes w, v' \otimes w' \in V \otimes W$, then

$$(v \otimes w) \cdot (v' \otimes w') = (-1)^{|w| \cdot |v'|} v v' \otimes w w'.$$

Furthermore, if $f : V \rightarrow V'$ and $g : W \rightarrow W'$ are morphisms of graded modules, then for all $v \otimes w \in V \otimes W$,

$$(f \otimes g)(v \otimes w) = (-1)^{|g| \cdot |v|} f(v) \otimes g(w).$$

- The *suspension* endofunctor s on the category of graded modules is defined on objects $V = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} V_i$ by $(sV)_i \cong V_{i-1}$. Given a homogeneous element v in V , we write sv for the corresponding element of sV . The suspension s admits an obvious inverse, which we denote s^{-1} .
- Given chain complexes (V, d) and (W, d) , the notation $f : (V, d) \xrightarrow{\sim} (W, d)$ indicates that f induces an isomorphism in homology. In this case we refer to f as a *quasi-isomorphism*.
- Let $f, g : A \rightarrow A'$ be morphisms of chain algebras. A *derivation homotopy* from f to g consists of a chain homotopy $H : A \rightarrow A'$ from f to g such that $H(ab) = H(a)f(b) + (-1)^{|a|} g(a)H(b)$ for all $a, b \in A$.
- Let T denote the endofunctor on the category of free graded R -modules given by

$$TV = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} V^{\otimes n},$$

where $V^{\otimes 0} = R$. An element of the summand $V^{\otimes n}$ of TV is denoted $v_1 | \cdots | v_n$, where $v_i \in V$ for all i .

- Let $N : TV \rightarrow TV$ denote the *norm* operator given by

$$N(v_1 | \cdots | v_n) = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \pm v_j | \cdots | v_n | v_1 | \cdots | v_{j-1},$$

the signed sum of cyclic permutations, where the sign is determined by the Koszul rule and by the sign of the permutation.

- If A is an augmented chain algebra, then \overline{A} denotes its augmentation ideal. Similarly, the coaugmentation coideal of a coaugmented chain coalgebra C is denoted \overline{C} .
- The normalized chains functor from simplicial sets to chain complexes is denoted C_* , while the singular simplices functor from topological spaces to simplicial sets is denoted \mathfrak{S}_\bullet . Their composite, $C_* \circ \mathfrak{S}_\bullet$, is denoted S_* . The left adjoint to S_\bullet , i.e., geometric realization, is denoted $|-|$.

1. THE COBAR AND COHOCHSCHILD COMPLEXES OF A CHAIN COALGEBRA

In this section we introduce the coHochschild complex of a chain coalgebra over a principal ideal domain, generalizing the definitions in [2] and in [14]. The prefix “co” in the name of this complex is justified by the fact that there is an underlying cosimplicial object in the category of chain complexes, which we do not define explicitly here.

We begin by recalling the classical bar and Hochschild complexes of a chain algebra A . Though these constructions are well known, we consider it worthwhile to present them again briefly here, for two reasons. First, our presentation, while fairly

standard from the perspective of a topologist, is rather different from that with which algebraists are familiar. Second, the dual constructions for chain coalgebras are easier to understand when compared directly with the known constructions for chain algebras.

All signs in the formulas below follow from the Koszul rule. It is a matter of straightforward calculation in each case to show that the differential squares to zero.

1.1. The bar and Hochschild complexes. Let \mathcal{B} denote the *bar construction* functor from \mathbf{Alg}_R to \mathbf{Ch}_R , defined by

$$\mathcal{B}A = (T(s\bar{A}), d_{\mathcal{B}})$$

where, if d is the differential on A , then

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\mathcal{B}}(sa_1|\cdots|sa_n) &= \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \pm sa_1|\cdots|s(da_j)|\cdots|sa_n \\ &\quad + \sum_{1 \leq j < n} \pm sa_1|\cdots|s(a_j a_{j+1})|\cdots|sa_n. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that the graded R -module underlying $\mathcal{B}A$ is naturally a cofree coassociative coalgebra, with comultiplication given by splitting of words. The differential $d_{\mathcal{B}}$ is a coderivation with respect to this splitting comultiplication, so that $\mathcal{B}A$ is itself a chain coalgebra. If C is a conilpotent chain coalgebra, then any chain coalgebra map $\gamma : C \rightarrow \mathcal{B}A$ is determined by its projection to the coalgebra cogenerators $s\bar{A}$, denoted γ_1 .

Let \mathbf{BiMod} denote the category in which the objects are pairs (A, M) , where A is a connected, augmented chain R -algebra and M a chain A -bimodule endowed with an augmentation $M \rightarrow R$ that is a morphism of A -bimodules. A morphism from (A, M) to (A', M') consists of a pair (f, g) , where $f : A \rightarrow A'$ is a morphism of chain algebras and $g : M \rightarrow M'$ is a morphism of augmented, chain A -bimodules with respect to the A -bimodule structure on M' induced by f .

As a lift of the bar construction, let $\mathcal{H}(-, -)$ denote the *Hochschild complex* functor from \mathbf{BiMod} to \mathbf{Ch}_R , defined by

$$\mathcal{H}(A, M) = (T(s\bar{A}) \otimes M, d_{\mathcal{H}})$$

where, if d denotes the differentials on A and on M , then

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\mathcal{H}}(sa_1|\cdots|sa_n \otimes x) &= d_{\mathcal{B}}(sa_1|\cdots|sa_n) \otimes x \pm sa_1|\cdots|sa_n \otimes dx \\ &\quad + sa_1|\cdots|sa_{n-1} \otimes a_n \cdot x \pm sa_2|\cdots|sa_n \otimes x \cdot a_1, \end{aligned}$$

for all $sa_1|\cdots|sa_n \otimes x \in T(s\bar{A}) \otimes M$, where \cdot denotes both the right and the left actions of A on M .

For every object (A, M) in \mathbf{BiMod} , there is clearly a twisted extension of chain complexes

$$(1.1) \quad M \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}(A, M) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{B}A.$$

When A is considered as a bimodule over itself, where the bimodule structure is given by multiplication in A , we write

$$\mathcal{H}(A) := \mathcal{H}(A, A).$$

We consider $\mathcal{H}(-)$ as a functor from \mathbf{Alg}_R to \mathbf{Ch}_R .

Remark 1.1. Let X be a based topological space. It is well known (e.g., [15]) that the homology of $\mathcal{H}(S_*\Omega X)$ is isomorphic to the homology of the space $\mathcal{L}X$ of free (i.e., unbased) loops on X . In section 3 we expand upon and generalize this result in the context of the dual constructions for chain coalgebras.

1.2. The cobar construction. Using fairly standard notation, let Ω denote the *cobar construction* functor from \mathbf{Coalg}_R to \mathbf{Ch}_R , defined by

$$\Omega C = (T(s^{-1}\overline{C}), d_\Omega)$$

where, if d denotes the differential on C , then

$$\begin{aligned} d_\Omega(s^{-1}c_1|\cdots|s^{-1}c_n) &= \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \pm s^{-1}c_1|\cdots|s^{-1}(dc_j)|\cdots|s^{-1}c_n \\ &\quad + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \pm s^{-1}c_1|\cdots|s^{-1}c_{ji}|s^{-1}c_j^i|\cdots|s^{-1}c_n, \end{aligned}$$

with signs determined by the Koszul rule, where the reduced comultiplication applied to c_j is $c_{ji} \otimes c_j^i$ (using Einstein implicit summation notation).

Observe that the graded R -module underlying ΩC is naturally a free associative algebra, with multiplication given by concatenation. The differential d_Ω is a derivation with respect to this concatenation product, so that ΩC is itself a chain algebra. Any chain algebra map $\alpha : \Omega C \rightarrow A$ is determined by its restriction to the algebra generators $s^{-1}\overline{C}$.

The cobar construction functor is comonoidal, i.e., there is a natural transformation $\Omega(- \otimes -) \rightarrow \Omega(-) \otimes \Omega(-)$ that is appropriately coassociative and counital. Milgram defined this natural transformation in [19] for simply connected chain coalgebras and showed that it was a quasi-isomorphism. In [10] the authors extended the definition to all coaugmented chain coalgebras and showed that it was actually a natural chain homotopy equivalence.

Theorem 1.2. *Let C and C' be coaugmented chain coalgebras. There is a chain homotopy equivalence*

$$q : \Omega(C \otimes C') \xrightarrow{\cong} \Omega C \otimes \Omega C',$$

specified by $q(s^{-1}(c \otimes 1)) = s^{-1}c \otimes 1$, $q(s^{-1}(1 \otimes c')) = 1 \otimes s^{-1}c'$ and $q(s^{-1}(c \otimes c')) = 0$ if $c \in \overline{C}$ and $c' \in \overline{C}'$.

Seen as functors from coalgebras to algebras and vice-versa, the cobar and bar constructions form an adjoint pair $\Omega \dashv \mathcal{B}$. Let $\eta : Id \rightarrow \mathcal{B}\Omega$ denote the unit of this adjunction. It is well known that for all coaugmented chain coalgebras C , the unit map

$$(1.2) \quad \eta_C : C \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{B}\Omega C$$

is a quasi-isomorphism of chain coalgebras. Furthermore, η_C admits a natural retraction (i.e., a left inverse)

$$(1.3) \quad \rho_C : \mathcal{B}\Omega C \xrightarrow{\cong} C$$

that is a morphism of chain complexes, but a morphism of chain coalgebras only up to strong homotopy.

1.3. The coHochschild complex. Let $\mathbf{BiComod}$ denote the category in which the objects are pairs (N, C) , where C is a coaugmented chain R -coalgebra and N is a chain C -bicomodule such that N admits a coaugmentation $R \rightarrow N$ that is a morphism of C -bicomodules. A morphism from (C, N) to (C', N') consists of a pair (g, f) , where $f : C \rightarrow C'$ is a morphism of chain coalgebras and $g : N \rightarrow N'$ is a morphism of chain C' -bicomodules with respect to the C' -bicomodule structure on N induced by f .

As an extension of the cobar construction, let $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(-, -)$ denote the *coHochschild complex* functor from $\mathbf{BiComod}$ to \mathbf{Ch}_R , defined as follows. Let C be a connected, coaugmented chain coalgebra, and let N be a C -bicomodule, with coactions $\lambda : N \rightarrow C \otimes N$ and $\rho : N \rightarrow N \otimes C$. Applying the Einstein implicit-summation convention, write $\lambda(x) = e_i \otimes x^i$ and $\rho(x) = x_j \otimes e^j$. We then let

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N, C) = (N \otimes T(s^{-1}\overline{C}), d_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}(x \otimes s^{-1}c_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}c_n) &= dx \otimes s^{-1}c_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}c_n \pm x \otimes d_{\Omega}(s^{-1}c_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}c_n) \\ &\quad \pm x_j \otimes s^{-1}e^j | s^{-1}c_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}c_n \\ &\quad \pm x^i \otimes s^{-1}c_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}c_n | s^{-1}e_i, \end{aligned}$$

with the convention that applying s^{-1} to an element of degree 0 gives 0. The signs follow from the Koszul rule, as usual.

For every object (N, C) in $\mathbf{BiComod}$, there is clearly a twisted extension of chain complexes

$$(1.4) \quad \Omega C \twoheadrightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N, C) \twoheadrightarrow N.$$

The coHochschild complex functor is comonoidal with respect to the obvious monoidal structure on the category $\mathbf{BiComod}$, via a natural chain homotopy equivalence

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(- \otimes -, - \otimes -) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(-, -) \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(-, -)$$

that extends Milgram's natural transformation for the cobar construction (Theorem 1.2).

Theorem 1.3. *For all (N, C) and (N', C') , objects in $\mathbf{BiComod}$, there is a natural chain homotopy equivalence*

$$\hat{q} : \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N \otimes N', C \otimes C') \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N, C) \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N', C')$$

such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega(C \otimes C') & \xrightarrow[\cong]{q} & \Omega C \otimes \Omega C' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N \otimes N', C \otimes C') & \xrightarrow[\cong]{\hat{q}} & \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N, C) \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N', C') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ N \otimes N' & \xlongequal{\quad} & N \otimes N' \end{array}$$

commutes, where the vertical arrows are the natural inclusions and projections.

Proof. The proof in [10, Appendix A] can easily be generalized to this situation. The morphism \hat{q} of $\Omega(C \otimes C')$ -modules is specified by

$$\hat{q}(x \otimes x' \otimes 1) = (x \otimes 1) \otimes (x' \otimes 1)$$

for all $x \in N$, $x' \in N'$, which clearly gives rise to a differential map when extended as a map from a free right $\Omega(C \otimes C')$ -module. There is a section of \hat{q}

$$\hat{\sigma} : \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N, C) \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N', C') \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N \otimes N', C \otimes C')$$

given by the composite

$$\begin{aligned} (N \otimes \Omega C) \otimes (N' \otimes \Omega C') &\longrightarrow (N \otimes \Omega(C \otimes C')) \otimes (N' \otimes \Omega(C \otimes C')) \\ &\downarrow \cong \\ (N \otimes N') \otimes \Omega(C \otimes C') \otimes \Omega(C \otimes C') & \\ &\downarrow Id_{N \otimes N'} \otimes \mu \\ (N \otimes N') \otimes \Omega(C \otimes C') & \end{aligned}$$

where the first arrow is the obvious inclusion, and μ is the multiplication map on $\Omega(C \otimes C')$. It is easy to see that $\hat{q}\hat{\sigma}$ is the identity. To complete the proof, one defines a chain homotopy \hat{h} on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(N \otimes N', C \otimes C')$ from $\hat{\sigma}\hat{q}$ to the identity, extending the homotopy h from section A.2 of [10]. \square

Example 1.4. The following special cases of the coHochschild complex are worthy of note.

- (1) Considering the ground ring R as a trivial C -bicomodule, for C any chain coalgebra, we obtain that $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(R, C) = \Omega C$.
- (2) When C is considered as a comodule over itself, where the bicomodule structure is given by the comultiplication on C on both sides, we write

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C) := \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C, C).$$

We consider $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(-)$ as a functor from \mathbf{Coalg}_R to \mathbf{Ch}_R . We show in section 2 that $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(-)$ is actually natural with respect to a much larger class of morphisms (Theorem 2.3).

- (3) Any coaugmented chain coalgebra C can be considered as a bicomodule over itself, where the left coaction is trivial, i.e., equal to the composite

$$C \xrightarrow{\cong} R \otimes C \xrightarrow{\eta \otimes Id_C} C \otimes C.$$

If ${}_{\eta}C_{\Delta}$ denotes C endowed with this C -bicomodule structure, then $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_{\eta}C_{\Delta}, C)$ is the usual acyclic cobar construction on C .

- (4) More generally, if N is a right C -comodule, with right coaction ρ , then it can be considered as a C -bicomodule with trivial left C -coaction

$$N \cong R \otimes N \xrightarrow{\eta \otimes Id_N} C \otimes N.$$

If ${}_{\eta}N_{\rho}$ denotes N endowed with this C -bicomodule structure, then $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_{\eta}N_{\rho}, C)$ is the usual one-sided cobar construction on C with coefficients in N .

- (5) If C is a chain coalgebra with comultiplication Δ , then $C \otimes C$ is naturally a C -bicomodule, where the right C -coaction is $Id_C \otimes \Delta$ and the left C -coaction is $\Delta \otimes Id_C$. The coHochschild complex $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C \otimes C, C)$ is isomorphic to the two-sided cobar construction on C .
- (6) More generally, if M is a left C -comodule with coaction λ and N is a right C -comodule with coaction ρ , then $M \otimes N$ is naturally a C -bicomodule, with left coaction $\lambda \otimes Id_N$ and right coaction $Id_M \otimes \rho$. The coHochschild complex $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(M \otimes N, C)$ is isomorphic to the two-sided cobar construction on C with coefficients in N on the left and in M on the right.

Remark 1.5. There is a natural and straightforward extension of the coHochschild complex of a chain coalgebra to a *cocyclic complex*, analogous to the extension of the Hochschild complex of a chain algebra to the cyclic complex.

2. COMULTIPLICATIVE STRUCTURE ON THE COHOCHSCHILD COMPLEX

In this section we study comultiplicative structure on the coHochschild complex, determining, in particular, under what conditions such structure naturally exists.

We begin by establishing an “extended naturality” result for the coHochschild complex. It is clear from the definition of the complex $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C)$ that it is natural with respect to morphisms of coalgebras. We show below that it is in fact natural with respect to the much larger class of coalgebra morphisms up to strong homotopy, first defined by Gugenheim and Munkholm in [6].

Definition 2.1. [6] Given $C, C' \in \text{Ob } \mathbf{Coalg}_R$, a chain map $f : C \rightarrow C'$ is called a *DCSH map* or a *morphism of chain coalgebras up to strong homotopy* if there is a chain algebra map $\omega : \Omega C \rightarrow \Omega C'$ such that $\omega(s^{-1}c) = s^{-1}f(c) + \text{higher-order terms}$ for all $c \in C$. The chain algebra map ω is said to *realize the strong homotopy structure* of the DCSH map f .

Remark 2.2. A chain algebra map $\omega : \Omega C \rightarrow \Omega C'$ is determined by a set of R -linear maps

$$\{\omega_k : \overline{C} \rightarrow (\overline{C}')^{\otimes k} \mid k \geq 1\},$$

where

- (1) $\omega_1 = f$;
- (2) ω_k is homogeneous of degree $k - 1$ for all k ; and
- (3)

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_k d_C + (-1)^k d_{(C')^{\otimes k}} \omega_k &= \sum_{i+j=k} (\omega_i \otimes \omega_j) \overline{\Delta}_C \\ &\quad - \sum_{i+j=k-2} (-1)^i (Id_{C'}^{\otimes i} \otimes \Delta_{C'} \otimes Id_{C'}^{\otimes j}) \omega_{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

for all k .

The relation between ω and the family $\{\omega_k\}_k$ is that

$$\omega(s^{-1}e) = \sum_{k \geq 1} (s^{-1})^{\otimes k} \omega_k(e),$$

for all $e \in C$.

The extended naturality of the coHochschild complex construction with respect to DCSH maps, stated precisely in the next theorem, is the key to obtaining comultiplicative structure on the coHochschild complex of certain coalgebras.

Theorem 2.3. *A DCSH map $f : C \rightarrow C'$ with a fixed choice of chain algebra map $\omega : \Omega C \rightarrow \Omega C'$ realizing its strong homotopy structure naturally induces a chain map*

$$\widehat{\omega} : \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C')$$

such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega C & \xrightarrow{\omega} & \Omega C' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C) & \xrightarrow{\widehat{\omega}} & \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \xrightarrow{f} & C' \end{array}$$

commutes, where the vertical arrows are the natural inclusions and projections.

Proof. Let $\{\omega_k : \overline{C} \rightarrow (\overline{C}')^{\otimes k} \mid k \geq 1\}$ denote the family of R -linear maps associated to $\omega : \Omega C \rightarrow \Omega C'$, as in Remark 2.2.

Given $e \in C$, we use Sweedler-type notation and write

$$\omega_k(e) = e'_{(k,1)} \otimes \cdots \otimes e'_{(k,k)},$$

for all k , suppressing the summation. For $e \otimes w \in C \otimes \Omega C$, set

$$\widehat{\omega}(e \otimes w) = \sum_{\substack{k \geq 1 \\ 1 \leq i \leq k}} \pm e'_{(k,i)} \otimes s^{-1} e'_{(k,i+1)} \mid \cdots \mid s^{-1} e'_{(k,k)} \cdot \omega(w) \cdot s^{-1} e'_{(k,1)} \mid \cdots \mid s^{-1} e'_{(k,i-1)},$$

where the sign is given by the Koszul rule.

To show that $\widehat{\omega}$ is a chain map, we proceed as follows. Neglecting terms arising from the internal differential on C , the summands in $\widehat{\omega} d_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}(e \otimes w)$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the summands of

$$N \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{k+l=n} (\omega_k \otimes \omega_l) \Delta(e) \right),$$

while the summands in $d_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}} \widehat{\omega}(e \otimes w)$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the summands of

$$N \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{k+l=n-1} \pm (Id_{C'}^{\otimes k} \otimes \Delta \otimes Id_{C'}^{\otimes l}) \omega_n(e) \right).$$

It follows from property (3) of the family $\{\omega_k \mid k \geq 1\}$ that $\widehat{\omega} d_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}} = d_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}} \widehat{\omega}$, since terms on either side of the equation arising from the internal differential match up in an obvious manner. \square

We can now define the type of highly structured coalgebras for which the coHochschild complex admits a natural comultiplication.

Definition 2.4. [11] A *weak Alexander-Whitney coalgebra* consists of a chain coalgebra C such that the comultiplication $\Delta : C \rightarrow C \otimes C$ is a DCSH map, together

with a choice of chain algebra map $\omega : \Omega C \rightarrow \Omega(C \otimes C)$ that realizes the DCSH structure of Δ . If the composite

$$\Omega C \xrightarrow{\omega} \Omega(C \otimes C) \xrightarrow{q} \Omega C \otimes \Omega C$$

is a coassociative comultiplication on ΩC , where q denotes the Milgram equivalence, then (C, ω) is an *Alexander-Whitney coalgebra*. We call the composite $q\omega$ the *associated loop comultiplication*.

If $\Delta : C \rightarrow C \otimes C$ is a DCSH map and $\omega : \Omega C \rightarrow \Omega(C \otimes C)$ realizes its DCSH structure, then $Id_C \otimes \Delta$ and $\Delta \otimes Id_C$ are both DCSH maps as well. In particular, there are chain algebra maps

$$Id_C \wedge \omega, \omega \wedge Id_C : \Omega(C \otimes C) \rightarrow \Omega(C \otimes C \otimes C)$$

realizing their DCSH structure, where the k^{th} -members of the associated families of R -linear maps, $(Id_C \wedge \omega)_k$ and $(\omega \wedge Id_C)_k$, are given by following composites:

$$C \otimes C \xrightarrow{\Delta^{(k-1)} \otimes \omega_k} C^{\otimes k} \otimes (C \otimes C)^{\otimes k} \cong (C \otimes C \otimes C)^{\otimes k}$$

and

$$C \otimes C \xrightarrow{\omega_k \otimes \Delta^{(k-1)}} (C \otimes C)^{\otimes k} \otimes C^{\otimes k} \cong (C \otimes C \otimes C)^{\otimes k},$$

where the second map in each composite is the obvious permutation, and ω_k is the k^{th} -member of the family of R -linear maps associated to ω . For further justification of this construction, we refer the reader to section 1.1 in [9].

Definition 2.5. A *strict Alexander-Whitney coalgebra* is a weak Alexander-Whitney coalgebra (C, ω) such that

$$(Id_C \wedge \omega)\omega = (\omega \wedge Id_C)\omega.$$

A *quasistrict Alexander-Whitney coalgebra* is a weak Alexander-Whitney coalgebra (C, ω) such that there is a derivation homotopy from $(Id_C \wedge \omega)\omega$ to $(\omega \wedge Id_C)\omega$.

Remark 2.6. Any strict Alexander-Whitney coalgebra is an Alexander-Whitney coalgebra, due to the naturality of the Milgram equivalence.

Example 2.7. If C is a cocommutative coalgebra, then $(C, \Omega\Delta)$ is a strict Alexander-Whitney coalgebra.

Example 2.8. It was shown in [11] that for any 1-reduced simplicial set K , there is a natural choice of chain algebra map $\omega_K : \Omega C_*K \rightarrow \Omega(C_*K \otimes C_*K)$ such that (C_*K, ω_K) is an Alexander-Whitney coalgebra. We generalize this result in the Appendix, showing that if K reduced, then C_*K is a quasi-strict Alexander-Whitney coalgebra (Corollary A.7).

Let K' be a simplicial set, and let \mathbf{E} denote the simplicial suspension functor (cf., e.g., section 2.1(a) in [10]). Let $K = \mathbf{E}K'$. Note that the generators of the free abelian group $C_{n+1}K$ are in natural, bijective correspondence with the generators of C_nK' , for all $n \geq 0$. If x is a generator of C_nK' , let $e(x)$ denote the corresponding generator of $C_{n+1}K$.

Let Δ denote the usual comultiplication on C_*K' . Let $x \in C_nK'$, and write $\Delta(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x + x_i \otimes x^i$, using Einstein summation notation. It follows from the proof of Proposition 4.6 in [10] that

$$(\omega_K)_2 : C_*K \rightarrow (C_*K \otimes C_*K)^{\otimes 2} : e(x) \mapsto \pm(1 \otimes e(x^i)) \otimes (e(x_i) \otimes 1),$$

where the sign follows from the Koszul rule, and that $(\omega_K)_n = 0$ for all $n \geq 3$. Recall that $(\omega_K)_1 = \Delta$.

In [10] the authors concluded from Proposition 4.6 that if $K = \mathbf{E}K'$, then the associated loop comultiplication

$$\psi_K := q\omega_K : \Omega C_*K \rightarrow \Omega C_*K \otimes \Omega C_*K$$

satisfies and is specified by

$$\psi_K(s^{-1}e(x)) = s^{-1}e(x) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes s^{-1}e(x) + s^{-1}e(x_i) \otimes s^{-1}e(x^i).$$

Note that in general C_*K is not a strict Alexander-Whitney coalgebra.

Having provided families of interesting examples of Alexander-Whitney coalgebras, we now prove that their coHochschild complexes admit natural comultiplicative structure.

Theorem 2.9. *Let (C, ω) be a weak Alexander-Whitney coalgebra, and let $\psi = q\omega : \Omega C \rightarrow \Omega C \otimes \Omega C$. The coHochschild complex on C , $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C)$, admits a natural comultiplication $\widehat{\psi}$ such that*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega(C) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \Omega C \otimes \Omega C \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C) & \xrightarrow{\widehat{\psi}} & \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C) \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C \otimes C \end{array}$$

commutes, where the vertical arrows are the natural inclusions and projections. Moreover, the comultiplication on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C)$ is coassociative (respectively, coassociative up to chain homotopy) if (C, ω) is a strict (respectively, quasistrict) Alexander-Whitney coalgebra.

Proof. By Theorem 2.3, there is a natural, induced chain map

$$\widehat{\omega} : \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C \otimes C),$$

extending ω . Define the comultiplication $\widehat{\psi}$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C)$ to be the composite

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C) \xrightarrow{\widehat{\omega}} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C \otimes C) = \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C \otimes C, C \otimes C) \xrightarrow{\widehat{q}} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C) \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C),$$

where \widehat{q} is the extended Milgram equivalence of Theorem 1.3. It follows easily from the formulas in the proof of Theorem 2.3 that $\widehat{\psi}$ is coassociative (respectively, coassociative up to chain homotopy) if $(Id_C \wedge \omega)\omega = (\omega \wedge Id_C)\omega$ (respectively, if there is a derivation homotopy from $(Id_C \wedge \omega)\omega$ to $(\omega \wedge Id_C)\omega$). \square

The following corollary is an immediate consequence of applying Theorem 2.9 to Example 2.8.

Corollary 2.10. *If K is a reduced simplicial set, then $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K)$ admits a natural comultiplication, which is coassociative up to chain homotopy.*

Example 2.11. In the case of a simplicial suspension $K = \mathbf{E}K'$, the formulas from the proof of Theorem 2.3 reduce dramatically, enabling us to give a simple and explicit formula for $\widehat{\psi}$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K)$.

Let $x \in C_n K'$, and, as in Example 2.8, let $e(x)$ denote the corresponding generator of $C_{n+1}K$. Write $\Delta(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x + x_i \otimes x^i$. Let $w \in \Omega C_*K$, and write $\psi(w) = w_j \otimes w^j \in \Omega C_*K \otimes \Omega C_*K$. It follows from the formulas in the proof of Theorem 2.3 that

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\psi}(e(x) \otimes w) &= (e(x) \otimes w_j) \otimes (1 \otimes w^j) + (1 \otimes w_j) \otimes (e(x) \otimes w^j) \\ &\quad \pm (1 \otimes s^{-1}e(x_i) \cdot w_j) \otimes (e(x^i) \otimes w^j) \\ &\quad \pm (e(x_i) \otimes w_j) \otimes (1 \otimes w^j \cdot s^{-1}e(x^i)), \end{aligned}$$

where the signs follow from the Koszul rule. Note that $\widehat{\psi}$ is therefore strictly coassociative.

If K' is itself a simplicial suspension, then $\Delta(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x$ for all $x \in C_{>0}L$, so that

$$\widehat{\psi}(e(x) \otimes w) = (e(x) \otimes w_j) \otimes (1 \otimes w^j) + (1 \otimes w_j) \otimes (e(x) \otimes w^j),$$

for all $w \in \Omega C_*K$. In other words, if K is a double suspension, then the comultiplication on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K)$ is the usual, unperturbed comultiplication on a tensor product of coalgebras.

For our topological application in section 3, we need the following relative version of Theorem 2.9. Given two morphisms of coalgebras $f, g : C \rightarrow C'$, recall that ${}_f C_g$ denotes the C' -bicomodule structure on C induced by f on the left and g on the right.

Theorem 2.12. *Let (C, ω) and (C', ω') be weak Alexander-Whitney coalgebras, and let $\psi = q\omega$ and $\psi' = q\omega'$. Let $f, g : C \rightarrow C'$ be morphisms of coalgebras that commute with the Alexander-Whitney structure, i.e., such that*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega C & \xrightarrow{\Omega f} & \Omega C' \\ \downarrow \omega & & \downarrow \omega' \\ \Omega(C \otimes C) & \xrightarrow{\Omega(f \otimes f)} & \Omega(C' \otimes C') \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Omega C & \xrightarrow{\Omega g} & \Omega C' \\ \downarrow \omega & & \downarrow \omega' \\ \Omega(C \otimes C) & \xrightarrow{\Omega(g \otimes g)} & \Omega(C' \otimes C') \end{array}$$

commute. Then $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_f C_g, C')$ admits a natural comultiplication $\widehat{\psi}_{f,g}$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega C' & \xrightarrow{\psi'} & \Omega C' \otimes \Omega C' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_f C_g, C') & \xrightarrow{\widehat{\psi}_{f,g}} & \widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_f C_g, C') \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_f C_g, C') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C \otimes C \end{array}$$

commutes, where the vertical arrows are the natural inclusions and projections. Moreover, the comultiplication $\widehat{\psi}_{f,g}$ is coassociative (respectively, coassociative up to chain homotopy) if (C, ω) and (C', ω') are strict (respectively, quasistrict) Alexander-Whitney coalgebras.

Proof. We begin by defining a chain map, natural in f and g ,

$$\omega * \omega' : \widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_f C_g, C') \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_f C_g \otimes {}_f C_g, C' \otimes C').$$

We can then define the comultiplication $\widehat{\psi}_{f,g}$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_f C_g, C')$ to be given by the composite

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_f C_g, C') \xrightarrow{\omega * \omega'} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_f C_g \otimes {}_f C_g, C' \otimes C') \xrightarrow{\hat{q}} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_f C_g, C') \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{H}}({}_f C_g, C'),$$

where \hat{q} is the extended Milgram equivalence (Theorem 1.3).

As in the proof of Theorem 2.3, we unfold the structure of ω and consider the associated family of R -linear maps

$$\{\omega_k : \overline{C} \rightarrow \overline{(C \otimes C)}^{\otimes k} \mid k \geq 1\}.$$

Using Sweedler-type notation and suppressing summation, we write

$$\omega_k(c) = (c_{1,1}^k \otimes c_{1,2}^k) \otimes \cdots \otimes (c_{k,1}^k \otimes c_{k,2}^k).$$

For any $c \otimes w \in C \otimes \Omega C'$, set

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega * \omega'(c \otimes w) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{k \geq 1 \\ 1 \leq i \leq k}} \pm (c_{i,1}^k \otimes c_{i,2}^k) \\ & \quad \otimes s^{-1}(f(c_{i+1,1}^k) \otimes f(c_{i+1,2}^k)) | \cdots | s^{-1}(f(c_{k,1}^k) \otimes f(c_{k,2}^k)) \cdot \omega'(w) \\ & \quad \cdot s^{-1}(g(c_{1,1}^k) \otimes g(c_{1,2}^k)) | \cdots | s^{-1}(g(c_{i-1,1}^k) \otimes g(c_{i-1,2}^k)), \end{aligned}$$

where the signs are determined by the Koszul rule. It is an exercise similar to the proof of Theorem 2.3 to show that $\omega * \omega'$ is a chain map.

As in the proof of Theorem 2.9, it follows easily from the formulas in the proof of Theorem 2.3 that $\widehat{\psi}_{f,g}$ is coassociative (respectively, coassociative up to chain homotopy) if (C, ω) and (C', ω') are strict (respectively, quasistrict) Alexander-Whitney coalgebras. \square

Again calling upon the work of Gugenheim and Munkholm, we know that for any pair of simplicial maps $g, h : K \rightarrow L$, where L is reduced, the induced coalgebra maps $C_* g, C_* h : C_* K \rightarrow C_* L$ respect the natural Alexander-Whitney structure of their source and target. The corollary below is therefore an immediate consequence of Theorem 2.12.

Corollary 2.13. *For any pair of simplicial maps $g, h : K \rightarrow L$, where L is reduced, the coHochschild complex $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_* K, C_* L)$ admits a natural comultiplication that is coassociative up to chain homotopy, where $C_* K$ is considered as a $C_* L$ -bicomodule via $C_* g$ on the left and $C_* h$ on the right.*

Example 2.14. In the case of a simplicial suspension $K = \mathbf{E}K'$, the formulas from the proof above again reduce, giving rise to a simple and explicit formula for $\widehat{\psi}_{g,h}$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_* K, C_* L)$.

Let $x \in C_n K'$, and, as in Example 2.8, let $e(x)$ denote the corresponding generator of $C_{n+1} K$. Write $\Delta(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x + x_i \otimes x^i$. Let $w \in \Omega C_* L$, and write $\psi(w) = w_j \otimes w^j \in \Omega C_* L \otimes \Omega C_* L$. It follows from the formulas in the proof of Theorem 2.3 that

$$\widehat{\psi}_{g,h}(e(x) \otimes w) = (e(x) \otimes w_j) \otimes (1 \otimes w^j) + (1 \otimes w_j) \otimes (e(x) \otimes w^j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \pm \left(1 \otimes s^{-1} f(e(x_i)) \cdot w_j \right) \otimes (e(x^i) \otimes w^j) \\ & \pm (e(x_i) \otimes w_j) \otimes \left(1 \otimes w^j \cdot s^{-1} g(e(x^i)) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where the signs follow from the Koszul rule. Note that $\widehat{\psi}_{g,h}$ is therefore strictly coassociative.

If K' is itself a simplicial suspension, then $\Delta(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x$ for all $x \in C_{>0}K'$, so that

$$\widehat{\psi}(e(x) \otimes w) = (e(x) \otimes w_j) \otimes (1 \otimes w^j) + (1 \otimes w_j) \otimes (e(x) \otimes w^j),$$

for all $w \in \Omega C_*L$. In other words, if K is a double suspension, then the comultiplication on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)$ is the usual, unperturbed comultiplication on a tensor product of coalgebras.

3. COHOCHSCHILD COMPLEXES AND HOMOTOPY COINCIDENCE SPACES

Given two continuous maps $g, h : X \rightarrow Y$, their *coincidence space*, which we denote $E_{g,h}$, is the equalizer of g and h , i.e.,

$$E_{g,h} = \{x \in X \mid g(x) = h(x)\},$$

topologized as a subspace of X . Another useful point of view is that $E_{g,h}$ is given by pulling back $(g, h) : X \rightarrow Y \times Y$ over the diagonal map $\Delta : Y \rightarrow Y \times Y$, i.e., there is a pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_{g,h} & \longrightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \Delta \\ X & \xrightarrow{(g,h)} & Y \times Y \end{array}$$

If $Y = X$, then $E_{g, Id_X} = \text{Fix}(g)$, the space of fixed points of g . Of course, $E_{Id_X, Id_X} = X$.

A homotopy-invariant version of the coincidence space of two maps $g, h : X \rightarrow Y$ is their *homotopy coincidence space*, which we denote $\mathcal{E}_{g,h}$ and for which one model is given by the pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E}_{g,h} & \longrightarrow & Y^I \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow (ev_0, ev_1) \\ X & \xrightarrow{(g,h)} & Y \times Y \end{array}$$

where Y^I is the space of unbased paths on Y and ev_t is the map evaluating path at t . In other words,

$$\mathcal{E}_{g,h} = \{(x, \ell) \in X \times Y^I \mid \ell(0) = g(x), \ell(1) = h(x)\}.$$

If $Y = X$, then $\mathcal{E}_{g, Id_X} = \text{Fix}^{ho}(g)$, the space of homotopy fixed points of g .

Note that $\mathcal{E}_{Id_X, Id_X} = \text{Fix}^{ho}(Id_X)$ is the space of free loops on X , denoted $\mathcal{L}X$. More generally, if $X = U \times V$, where U and V are submanifolds of a manifold Y and $g, h : U \times V \rightarrow Y$ are given by projection onto the first and second coordinates, respectively, then $\mathcal{E}_{g,h}$ is then exactly the space of open strings in Y starting in U and ending in V .

Homotopy coincidence spaces play an important role in the study of geodesics on Riemannian manifolds. Let M be a closed, compact Riemannian manifold. A

slight generalization of a result of Gromoll and Meyer [4] states that if there is a field \mathbb{k} such that the set of $\{\dim_{\mathbb{k}} H_*(\mathcal{L}M; \mathbb{k})\}$ of \mathbb{k} -Betti numbers of the free loop space on M is unbounded, then M admits an infinite number of distinct prime geodesics. In [5] Grove and Tanaka generalized Gromoll and Meyer's result, showing that if φ is an isometry of finite order on M , then M admits an infinite numbers of distinct, prime, φ -invariant geodesics if there is a field \mathbb{k} such that the set of $\{\dim_{\mathbb{k}} H_*(\text{Fix}^{ho}(\varphi); \mathbb{k})\}$ is unbounded.

Homotopy coincidence spaces also show up in the theory of p -compact groups, where they give rise to *p-compact groups of Lie type*. Given an outer automorphism α of a p -compact group BX , one considers $BX(\alpha) = \text{Fix}^{ho}(\alpha)$ [16].

A model that facilitates computation of the comultiplicative structure of the homology of homotopy coincidence spaces should therefore have interesting applications in both homotopy theory and geometry, and perhaps in string topology as well. In this section we prove that the coHochschild complex provides just such a model, including the comultiplicative structure. More precisely, we prove the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1. *If $g, h : K \rightarrow L$ are simplicial maps, where L is a reduced simplicial set, then there is a quasi-isomorphism of chain complexes*

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L) \xrightarrow{\cong} S_*\mathcal{E}_{|g|, |h|}$$

that respects comultiplication up to chain homotopy, where $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)$ denotes the coHochschild complex, with C_*K considered as a C_*L -bicomodule via C_*g on the left and via C_*h on the right.

Example 3.2. Let $n \geq 1$, and let $K = S^{2n+1}$, the simplicial sphere of dimension $2n + 1$ with only one nondegenerate simplex of positive dimension, in dimension $2n + 1$. It is an easy exercise to show that the differential in $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*S^{2n+1})$ is exactly zero. Moreover, S^{2n+1} is a double simplicial suspension, which implies (Exercise 2.11) that the comultiplication on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*S^{2n+1})$ is the ordinary tensor product multiplication. Upon dualization, Theorem 3.1 therefore implies the well-known result that $H^*\mathcal{L}S^{2n+1}$ is isomorphic as an algebra to $H^*(S^{2n+1}) \otimes H^*(\Omega S^{2n+1})$.

In general, if K is a simplicial double suspension, the fact that the comultiplication on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)$ is simply the usual comultiplication on a tensor product of coalgebras (Example 2.14) should make calculating the comultiplicative structure of $H_*\mathcal{E}_{|g|, |h|}$ straightforward, once the homology has been calculated as graded abelian group.

To prove Theorem 3.1, we begin by describing a simplicial model for homotopy coincidence spaces, generalizing the simplicial free loop space model developed in [8]. We build this model as a twisted cartesian product, so we first recall the definition of this notion. For any pair of simplicial maps g, h with reduced codomain, we then apply homological perturbation theory to obtain a relatively small, homotopy-coassociative chain coalgebra, denoted $\mathcal{T}(g, h)$, that is quasi-isomorphic to the normalized chain coalgebra on the simplicial homotopy coincidence construction on g and h . Finally, we prove the existence of a quasi-isomorphism from $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)$ to $\mathcal{T}(g, h)$ that respects the comultiplications up to chain homotopy.

3.1. A simplicial model for homotopy coincidence spaces. We construct the simplicial model of a homotopy coincidence space as a twisted cartesian product, so we begin by recalling the necessary definitions from the theory of simplicial sets.

Definition 3.3. Let K be a simplicial set and G a simplicial group, where the neutral element in any dimension is noted e . A degree -1 map of graded sets $\tau : K \rightarrow G$ is a *twisting function* if

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_0\tau(x) &= (\tau(\partial_0x))^{-1}\tau(\partial_1x) \\ \partial_i\tau(x) &= \tau(\partial_{i+1}x) \quad i > 0 \\ s_i\tau(x) &= \tau(s_{i+1}x) \quad i \geq 0 \\ \tau(s_0x) &= e\end{aligned}$$

for all $x \in K$.

Remark 3.4. Let K be a reduced simplicial set, and let GK denote the Kan simplicial loop group on K [18]. Let $\bar{x} \in (GK)_{n-1}$ denote a free group generator, corresponding to $x \in K_n$. There is a universal, canonical twisting function $\tau_K : K \rightarrow GK$, given by $\tau_K(x) = \bar{x}$.

Given a twisting function $\tau : K \rightarrow G$, where G operates on the left on a simplicial set L , we can construct a *twisted cartesian product* of K and L , denoted $K \times_\tau L$, which is a simplicial set such that $(K \times_\tau L)_n = K_n \times L_n$, with faces and degeneracies given by

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_0(x, y) &= (\partial_0x, \tau(x) \cdot \partial_0y) \\ \partial_i(x, y) &= (\partial_ix, \partial_iy) \quad i > 0 \\ s_i(x, y) &= (s_ix, s_iy) \quad i \geq 0.\end{aligned}$$

If L is a Kan complex, then the projection $K \times_\tau L \rightarrow K$ is a Kan fibration [18].

We can now generalize the construction of the simplicial free loop space model in [8] to model homotopy coincidence spaces.

Definition 3.5. Let $g, h : K \rightarrow L$ be simplicial maps, where L is a reduced simplicial set. The *canonical homotopy coincidence construction* on g and h , denoted $\mathcal{E}_{g,h}$, is the twisted cartesian product $K \times_{\tau_{g,h}} GL$, where

$$\tau_{g,h} = (Gg \circ \tau_K, Gh \circ \tau_K) : K \rightarrow GL \times GL,$$

and $GL \times GL$ acts on GL by $(v, w) \cdot u = uvw^{-1}$.

Note that the construction of $\mathcal{E}_{g,h}$ is clearly natural, which enables us to formulate the following definition

Definition 3.6. Let **Pair** denote the category where the objects are all pairs of simplicial maps $g, h : K \rightarrow L$, for all simplicial sets K and all reduced simplicial sets L . A morphism in **Pair** from a pair $g, h : K \rightarrow L$ to a pair $g', h' : K' \rightarrow L'$ consists of a pair of simplicial morphisms $a : K \rightarrow K'$ and $b : L \rightarrow L'$ such that $f'a = bf$ and $g'a = bg$.

The *homotopy coincidence functor* $\mathcal{E} : \mathbf{Pair} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}$ associates to any pair (g, h) its homotopy coincidence space $\mathcal{E}_{g,h}$ and to any morphism $(a, b) : (g, h) \rightarrow (g', h')$ the simplicial map

$$\mathcal{E}_{a,b} : \mathcal{E}_{g,h} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{g',h'} : (x, \bar{y}_1^{\pm 1} \cdots \bar{y}_k^{\pm 1}) \mapsto (a(x), \overline{b(y_1)}^{\pm 1} \cdots \overline{b(y_k)}^{\pm 1}).$$

We now show that the simplicial homotopy coincidence construction does indeed provide simplicial models for topological homotopy coincidence spaces.

Proposition 3.7. *There is a commutative diagram of simplicial maps*

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} GL & \xrightarrow{j} & \mathcal{E}_{g,h} & \xrightarrow{q} & K \\ \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq \\ \mathbb{S}_\bullet |GL| \simeq \mathbb{S}_\bullet \Omega |L| & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{S}_\bullet i} & \mathbb{S}_\bullet \mathcal{E}_{|g|,|h|} & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{S}_\bullet e} & \mathbb{S}_\bullet |K|, \end{array}$$

where j and q are the natural inclusion and projection, the vertical maps are weak equivalences of simplicial sets, and

$$\Omega |L| \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{E}_{|g|,|h|} \xrightarrow{e} |K|$$

is the obvious fibration sequence.

Consequently, $H^* \mathcal{E}_{g,h}$ and $H^* \mathcal{E}_{|g|,|h|}$ are isomorphic graded algebras. For further details, we refer the reader to section 2.1 of [8]. The proofs there generalize easily from the case of free loop spaces to the case of homotopy coincidence spaces.

3.2. Homological perturbation theory and a chain complex model for $\mathcal{E}_{g,h}$.

The following classical notion from homological perturbation theory is necessary to our explanation of the relationship between $\mathcal{E}_{|g|,|h|}$ and $\mathcal{H}(C_*K, C_*L)$.

Definition 3.8. Suppose that $\nabla : (X, \partial) \rightarrow (Y, d)$ and $f : (Y, d) \rightarrow (X, \partial)$ are morphisms of (filtered) chain complexes. If $f\nabla = Id_X$ and there exists a (filtered) chain homotopy $h : (Y, d) \rightarrow (Y, d)$ such that

- (1) $dh + hd = \nabla f - Id_Y$,
- (2) $h\nabla = 0$,
- (3) $fh = 0$, and
- (4) $h^2 = 0$,

then $(X, d) \xrightarrow[\nabla]{f} (Y, d) \circlearrowleft h$ is a (filtered) *strong deformation retract (SDR) of chain complexes*. It is called *Eilenberg-Zilber data* if X and Y are chain coalgebras and ∇ is a morphism of coalgebras.

Remark 3.9. If $(X, d) \xrightarrow[\nabla]{f} (Y, d) \circlearrowleft h$ is Eilenberg-Zilber data, then

$$(d \otimes Id_X + Id_X \otimes d)((f \otimes f)\Delta_Y h) + ((f \otimes f)\Delta_Y h)d = \Delta_X f - (f \otimes f)\Delta_Y,$$

i.e., f is a map of coalgebras up to chain homotopy. In fact, as stated precisely in the next theorem (due to Gugenheim and Munkholm and slightly strengthened in section 2.3 of [10]), f is a DCSH map, under reasonable local finiteness conditions.

Theorem 3.10. [6, 10] *Let $(X, d) \xrightarrow[\nabla]{f} (Y, d) \circlearrowleft h$ be Eilenberg-Zilber data such that X and Y are connected. Let $F_0 = 0$, and let F_1 be the composite*

$$\overline{Y} \xrightarrow{f} \overline{X} \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} s^{-1}\overline{X}.$$

For $k \geq 2$, let

$$F_k = - \sum_{i+j=k} (F_i \otimes F_j)\Delta_Y h : Y \rightarrow T^k(s^{-1}\overline{X}).$$

If for all $y \in Y$, there exists $N(y) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $F_k(y) = 0$ for all $k > N(y)$, then

$$F = \prod_{k \geq 1} F_k = \bigoplus_{k \geq 1} F_k : Y \rightarrow \Omega X$$

is a twisting cochain. In particular, $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is a DCSH map, and $\alpha_F : \Omega Y \rightarrow \Omega X$ realizes its strong homotopy structure.

Example 3.11. Let K and L be two simplicial sets. There is filtered Eilenberg-Zilber data

$$(3.2) \quad C_* K \otimes C_* L \xrightleftharpoons[f_{K,L}]{\nabla_{K,L}} C_*(K \times L) \circlearrowleft h_{K,L},$$

where all structure is natural in K and in L . The map $\nabla_{K,L}$ is the *shuffle (or Eilenberg-Zilber) map*, while $f_{K,L}$ is the *Alexander-Whitney map*.

If K and L are 1-reduced, then Theorem 3.10 implies immediately that $f_{K,L}$ is a DCSH map. In section 3.3 we show, as a corollary of a more general result (Theorem A.5), that $f_{K,L}$ is in fact a DCSH map for all reduced simplicial sets K and L .

The following result is the fundamental theorem of homological perturbation theory.

Theorem 3.12 (The Basic Perturbation Lemma). [1] *Let $(X, \partial) \xrightleftharpoons[f]{\nabla} (Y, d) \circlearrowleft h$ be a filtered SDR of chain complexes, where the filtrations are increasing and bounded below. Let $\theta : Y \rightarrow Y$ be a filtration-lowering linear map of degree -1 such that $(d + \theta)^2 = 0$. Define*

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\infty &= \nabla + \sum_{k > 0} (h\theta)^k \nabla & f_\infty &= f + \sum_{k > 0} f(\theta h)^k \\ \partial_\infty &= \partial + \sum_{k > 0} f(\theta h)^{k-1} \theta \nabla & h_\infty &= h + \sum_{k > 0} h(\theta h)^k \\ & & &= h + \sum_{k > 0} (h\theta)^k h. \end{aligned}$$

Then ∂_∞ , ∇_∞ , f_∞ , and h_∞ are all locally finite sums and

$$(X, \partial_\infty) \xrightleftharpoons[f_\infty]{\nabla_\infty} (Y, d + \theta) \circlearrowleft h_\infty$$

is a filtered SDR with respect to the original filtrations of X and Y .

Hess proved an extended version of the Basic Perturbation Lemma in [7, Theorem 4.1], explaining how to perturb a wide variety of algebraic structures in an SDR. The next theorem follows immediately from this Extended Basic Perturbation Lemma.

Theorem 3.13. [7] *Let $(X, \partial) \xrightleftharpoons[f]{\nabla} (Y, d) \circlearrowleft h$ be filtered Eilenberg-Zilber data, where the filtrations are increasing and bounded below. Let δ and Δ denote the comultiplications on X and Y , respectively. Given filtration-lowering linear maps $\theta : Y \rightarrow Y$ of degree -1 and $\zeta : Y \rightarrow Y \otimes Y$ of degree 0 such that $(Y, \Delta + \zeta, d + \theta)$ is a chain coalgebra, there exists a chain map $\delta_\infty : (X, \partial_\infty) \rightarrow (X, \partial_\infty) \otimes (X, \partial_\infty)$ such that*

- (1) $\delta_\infty - \delta$ is filtration-decreasing;

- (2) δ_∞ is coassociative up to chain homotopy; and
(3) $f_\infty : (Y, \Delta + \zeta, d + \theta) \rightarrow (X, \delta_\infty, \partial_\infty)$ is comultiplicative up to chain homotopy.

Explicit, natural formulas for δ_∞ and for the chain homotopy from $\delta_\infty f_\infty$ to $(f_\infty \otimes f_\infty)(\Delta + \zeta)$ can be deduced from the formulas in Theorem 4.1 of [7].

Remark 3.14. It is probably true that δ_∞ is not only coassociative up to chain homotopy, but actually endows X with the structure of an A_∞ -coalgebra. Moreover, we expect that ∇_∞ and f_∞ are A_∞ -coalgebra morphisms up to strong homotopy. Since we did not require such powerful results in this article, we leave their proof to the ambitious reader.

As explained in Section 6.2 of [7], if $\tau : K \rightarrow G$ is a twisting function and G acts on L , then the chain coalgebra $C_*(K \times_\tau L)$ is obtained by filtration-lowering perturbation of the differential and of the comultiplication in $C_*(K \times L)$. We can therefore apply Theorem 3.13 to the Eilenberg-Zilber SDR (3.2) and establish the following result.

Theorem 3.15. *For each twisting function $\tau : K \rightarrow G$ and every simplicial set L admitting a left action by G , there exists a homotopy-coassociative chain coalgebra $C_*K \tilde{\otimes}_\tau C_*L$, obtained by filtration-lowering, natural perturbation of the differential and comultiplication of $C_*K \otimes C_*L$, together with an SDR*

$$C_*K \tilde{\otimes}_\tau C_*L \underset{f_\tau}{\overset{\nabla_\tau}{\cong}} C_*(K \times_\tau L) \circlearrowleft \varphi_\tau,$$

where ∇_τ , f_τ and φ_τ can be chosen naturally, and ∇_τ and f_τ are comultiplicative up to natural chain homotopy.

Applying Theorem 3.15 to the twisting function $\tau_{g,h} : K \rightarrow GL \times GL$ and to the conjugation action of $GL \times GL$ on GL , we obtain an SDR

$$C_*K \tilde{\otimes}_{g,h} C_*GL \underset{f_{g,h}}{\overset{\nabla_{g,h}}{\cong}} C_*(\mathcal{E}_{g,h}) \circlearrowleft \varphi_{g,h},$$

where $\tilde{\otimes}_{g,h}$, $\nabla_{g,h}$, $f_{g,h}$ and $\varphi_{g,h}$ are abbreviations for $\tilde{\otimes}_{\tau_{g,h}}$, $\nabla_{\tau_{g,h}}$, $f_{\tau_{g,h}}$ and $\varphi_{\tau_{g,h}}$. Since all the constructions involved are natural in the pair (g, h) , there is a functor

$$(3.3) \quad \mathcal{T} : \mathbf{Pair} \rightarrow \mathbf{Coalg}_R^{hc},$$

defined on objects by $\mathcal{T}(g, h) = C_*K \tilde{\otimes}_{g,h} C_*GL$, where \mathbf{Coalg}_R^{hc} is the category of homotopy-coassociative chain coalgebras and of homotopy-comultiplicative chain maps.

3.3. The comparison map. We now clarify the relationship between the two chain-level homotopy coincidence space models, $\mathcal{T}(g, h) = C_*K \tilde{\otimes}_{g,h} C_*GL$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)$, by constructing a comparison map and showing that it is a quasi-isomorphism, respecting comultiplicative structure up to chain homotopy.

The foundation of our comparison map is the natural Szczarba equivalence

$$\alpha_L : \Omega C_*L \xrightarrow{\cong} C_*GL,$$

which is a quasi-isomorphism of chain algebras and a DCSH map for all reduced simplicial sets [11].

Theorem 3.16. *Let $g, h : K \rightarrow L$ be simplicial maps, where L is a reduced simplicial set. Let $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)$ denote the coHochschild complex, where C_*K is considered as a C_*L -bicomodule via C_*g on the left and C_*h on the right. Then there is a commutative diagram of chain complexes*

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \Omega C_*L & \xrightarrow{\iota} & \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}} & C_*K, \\ \alpha_L \downarrow \simeq & & \theta_{g,h} \downarrow \simeq & & \parallel \\ C_*GL & \xrightarrow{\iota} & C_*K \otimes_{g,h} C_*GL & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathcal{T}}} & C_*K \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps respect comultiplication, at least up to chain homotopy; $\theta_{g,h}$ is natural in the pair (g, h) ; and the projection maps $\pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}$ and $\pi_{\mathcal{T}}$ are both defined in terms of the natural augmentation $C_*GL \rightarrow R$ sending the neutral element e in degree 0 to 1 in R and all other generators of C_0GL to 0.

Proof. In Proposition 4.3 of [11] the authors proved that α_L is a morphism of chain coalgebras up to chain homotopy. The existence of $\theta_{g,h}$ and of its associated chain homotopy can be proved by a multi-stage inductive argument involving acyclic models.

Define a partial order on the set

$$(\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}} = \{(m_1, \dots, m_k) \mid k \geq 0, m_i \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \forall i\}$$

of positive integer sequences (including the empty sequence) by

$$(m_1, \dots, m_k) < (n_1, \dots, n_l) \iff \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^k m_i < \sum_{j=1}^l n_j \\ \text{or} \\ \sum_{i=1}^k m_i = \sum_{j=1}^l n_j \quad \text{and} \quad k > l. \end{cases}$$

Given a graded R -module V and $\vec{m} = (m_1, \dots, m_k) \in \mathbb{Z}_+^{\mathbb{N}}$, let $V_{\vec{m}}$ denote the R -module $V_{m_1-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes V_{m_k-1}$. For any $m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, let

$$(\mathbb{Z}_+)_m^{\mathbb{N}} = \{(m_1, \dots, m_k) \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}} \mid \sum_{i=1}^k m_i = m\}.$$

For any $m, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, let

$$(\mathbb{Z}_+)_{m,k}^{\mathbb{N}} = \{(m_1, \dots, m_j) \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)_m^{\mathbb{N}} \mid j \geq k\}.$$

Note that

$$(m_1, \dots, m_k) \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)_m^{\mathbb{N}} \implies k \leq m,$$

i.e., $(\mathbb{Z}_+)_{m,m+k}^{\mathbb{N}} = (\mathbb{Z}_+)_{m,m}^{\mathbb{N}}$ for all $k \geq 0$. On the other hand, $(\mathbb{Z}_+)_m^{\mathbb{N}} = (\mathbb{Z}_+)_{m,1}^{\mathbb{N}}$.

For any $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $\vec{m} \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}$, let $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(g, h)_{n;\vec{m}}$ denote the subcomplex

$$\left((C_n K \otimes \bigoplus_{\vec{m}' \leq \vec{m}} (s^{-1} C_+ L)_{\vec{m}'}) \oplus (C_{<n} K \otimes T s^{-1} C_+ L), d_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}} \right)$$

of the coHochschild complex $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)$. Note that $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(g, h)_{n;\vec{m}}$ is also a sub coalgebra of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)$. Furthermore, given any simplicial maps $g, h : K \rightarrow L$, where L is reduced, there are comultiplicative isomorphisms

$$(3.5) \quad \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(g, h)_{n;\vec{m}} \cong C_*K \square_{C_*(L \times L)} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(p_1, p_2)_{n;\vec{m}},$$

while

$$(3.6) \quad \mathcal{T}(g, h) \cong C_*K \square_{C_*(L \times L)} \mathcal{T}(p_1, p_2),$$

where $p_1, p_2 : L \times L \rightarrow L$ denote the projections onto the first and second coordinate, respectively and

$$M \square_C N$$

denotes the cotensor product of a right C -comodule M and a left C -comodule N over a coalgebra C .

Let $\overline{\Delta}[n]$ denote the quotient of the standard simplicial n -simplex $\Delta[n]$ by its 0-skeleton. For all $\vec{m} = (m_1, \dots, m_k) \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}$, let

$$\overline{\Delta}[\vec{m}] = \overline{\Delta}[m_1] \vee \dots \vee \overline{\Delta}[m_k].$$

For $n \geq 2$, let ι_n denote the canonical generator of $C_n \Delta[n]$ and let $\bar{\iota}_n$ denote both the canonical generator of $C_n \overline{\Delta}[n]$ and the image of this canonical generator in $C_n \overline{\Delta}[\vec{m}]$ when $m_i = n$ for some i .

For any $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $\vec{m} \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}$, let

$$j_1, j_2 : \Delta[n] \rightarrow \overline{\Delta}[n] \vee \overline{\Delta}[\vec{m}] \vee \overline{\Delta}[n]$$

denote the quotient map $\Delta[n] \rightarrow \overline{\Delta}[n]$ followed by the inclusion as the first, respectively last, summand of the wedge. Since $C_*G\overline{\Delta}[m]$ admits a contracting homotopy in positive degrees for all m , as proved by Morace and Prouté in [20], an easy spectral sequence argument implies that

$$(3.7) \quad H_k(C_*\Delta[n] \otimes_{j_1, j_2} C_*G(\overline{\Delta}[n] \vee \overline{\Delta}[\vec{m}] \vee \overline{\Delta}[n])) = 0$$

and therefore that

$$(3.8) \quad H_k(\ker \pi_{\mathcal{T}}) = 0$$

for all $k > 0$.

Let $J \subset \mathbb{N}$, and let $V \subset (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}$. For the purposes of this induction, we say that a collection of chain maps

$$\Theta_{J, V} = \{\theta_{g, h}^{n, \vec{m}} : \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(g, h)_{n, \vec{m}} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(g, h) \mid n \in J, \vec{m} \in V, (g, h) \in \text{Ob } \mathbf{Pair}\}$$

is *coherently admissible* if

- (1) the collection is natural with respect to the pairs (g, h) ;
- (2) the restrictions of $\theta_{g, h}^{n, \vec{m}}$ and of $\theta_{g, h}^{n', \vec{m}'}$ to the intersection of their domains are equal for all $n, n' \in J$ and all $\vec{m}, \vec{m}' \in V$;
- (3) the appropriate restrictions of diagram (3.4) commute;
- (4) the image of the restriction of $\theta_{g, h}^{n, \vec{m}}$ to $\ker \pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}$ lies in $\ker \pi_{\mathcal{T}}$ for all $(n, \vec{m}) \in J \times V$; and
- (5) each $\theta_{g, h}^{n, \vec{m}}$ respects the comultiplications up to a natural chain homotopy

$$H_{g, h}^{n, \vec{m}} : \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(g, h)_{n, \vec{m}} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(g, h),$$

and the restrictions of $H_{g, h}^{n, \vec{m}}$ and of $H_{g, h}^{n', \vec{m}'}$ to the intersection of their domains are equal for all $n, n' \in J$ and all $\vec{m}, \vec{m}' \in V$.

Note that the naturality of a coherently admissible collection $\Theta_{J,V}$ implies that for any simplicial maps $g, h : K \rightarrow L$, where L is reduced, $\theta_{g,h}^{n,\bar{m}}$ is induced by the commuting diagram of left $C_*(L \times L)$ -comodules

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(p_1, p_2)_{n;\bar{m}} & \longrightarrow & C_*(L \times L) & \xleftarrow{C_*(g,h)} & C_*K, \\ \theta_{p_1, p_2}^{n,\bar{m}} \downarrow & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ \mathcal{T}(p_1, p_2) & \longrightarrow & C_*(L \times L) & \xleftarrow{C_*(g,h)} & C_*K \end{array}$$

for all $(n, \bar{m}) \in J \times V$, where $p_1, p_2 : L \times L \rightarrow L$ are the projections onto the first and second factors, respectively. Here, we use the isomorphisms (3.5) and (3.6).

We say furthermore that

- condition \mathbf{CA}_n is satisfied if there is a coherently admissible collection $\Theta_{J,V}$, where $J = \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid k \leq n\}$ and $V = (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}$;
- condition $\mathbf{CA}_{n,m}$ is satisfied if there is a coherently admissible collection $\Theta_{J,V}$, where $J = \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid k \leq n\}$ and $V = (\mathbb{Z}_+)_m^{\mathbb{N}}$;
- condition $\mathbf{CA}_{n,m,l}$ is satisfied if there is a coherently admissible collection $\Theta_{J,V}$, where $J = \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid k \leq n\}$ and $V = (\mathbb{Z}_+)_m^{\mathbb{N}, l}$.

Our goal is to prove that condition \mathbf{CA}_n holds for all n , as this implies immediately that the desired chain map $\theta_{g,h} : \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(g, h)$ exists, is natural in the pair (g, h) and is comultiplicative up to chain homotopy.

Assuming that condition \mathbf{CA}_n holds for all n , it remains to show that each $\theta_{g,h}$ is a quasi-isomorphism. Consider first the case of the pair (p_1, p_2) . Composing C_*p_1 with $\pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}$ and $\pi_{\mathcal{T}}$, when $(g, h) = (p_1, p_2)$, we obtain a commutative diagram

$$(3.10) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*(L \times L), C_*L) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & C_*L, \\ \theta_{p_1, p_2} \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \mathcal{T}(p_1, p_2) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & C_*L \end{array}$$

in which the horizontal arrows are quasi-isomorphisms. It follows that θ_{p_1, p_2} is a quasi-isomorphism as well. Since, as observed above, $\theta_{g,h}$ is induced by

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(p_1, p_2) & \longrightarrow & C_*(L \times L) & \xleftarrow{C_*(g,h)} & C_*K, \\ \theta_{p_1, p_2} \downarrow \simeq & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ \mathcal{T}(p_1, p_2) & \longrightarrow & C_*(L \times L) & \xleftarrow{C_*(g,h)} & C_*K \end{array}$$

where both the source and the target of θ_{p_1, p_2} are $C_*(L \times L)$ -cofree, we conclude that every $\theta_{g,h}$ is a quasi-isomorphism.

To prove that condition \mathbf{CA}_n holds for all n , we proceed inductively, establishing the following claims.

- (1) Condition \mathbf{CA}_0 holds such that $\theta_{g,h} \iota = \iota \alpha_L$ for all pairs $(g, h) : K \rightarrow L \times L$ (cf., diagram (3.4)).
- (2) If condition $\mathbf{CA}_{n, m-1}$ holds, then condition $\mathbf{CA}_{n, m, m}$ holds.
- (3) If condition $\mathbf{CA}_{n, m, l+1}$ holds, then condition $\mathbf{CA}_{n, m, l}$ holds.
- (4) If condition \mathbf{CA}_n holds, then condition $\mathbf{CA}_{n+1, 0}$ holds.

Since $(\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}_m = (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}_{m,1}$ for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $(\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}_{m,m+k} = (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}_{m,m}$ for all $k \geq 0$, it is clear that if this sequence of claims holds, then condition \mathbf{CA}_n holds for all n .

Proof of Claim (1): It is easy to see that, since the differential on $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)_{0;\vec{m}}$ is untwisted for all $\vec{m} \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}$, we can choose $\theta_{g,h}^{0;\vec{m}}$ to be the restriction of $Id_{C_*K} \otimes \alpha_L$ to $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)_{0;\vec{m}}$.

Proof of Claim (2): Let $\vec{m} = (1, \dots, 1) \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}$. We now extend $\theta_{g,h}$ and $H_{g,h}$ naturally over $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)_{n,\vec{m}}$. Consider

$$\iota_n \otimes s^{-1}\bar{t}_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}\bar{t}_1,$$

which is an element of

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(j_1, j_2)_{n,\vec{m}},$$

where the bicomodule structure on $C_*\Delta[n]$ is induced by C_*j_1 on the left and by C_*j_2 on the right. Note that $d_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}(\iota_n \otimes s^{-1}\bar{t}_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}\bar{t}_1)$ is an element of

$$\left(\sum_{\substack{\vec{m}' \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}} \\ \vec{m}' < \vec{m}}} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*\Delta[n], C_*(\overline{\Delta}[n] \vee \overline{\Delta}[\vec{m}'] \vee \overline{\Delta}[n]))_{n,\vec{m}'} \right) \cap \ker \pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}.$$

Condition $\mathbf{CA}_{n,m-1}$ implies that $\theta_{j_1, j_2}(d_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}(\iota_n \otimes s^{-1}\bar{t}_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}\bar{t}_1))$ is defined and is a cycle in $\ker \pi_{\mathcal{T}}$. If $n > 1$, it follows from (3.8) that there exists $\Phi \in \ker \pi_{\mathcal{T}}$ such that

$$d_{\mathcal{T}}\Phi = \theta_{j_1, j_2} d_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}(\iota_n \otimes s^{-1}\bar{t}_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}\bar{t}_1),$$

where $d_{\mathcal{T}}$ denotes the differential in $\mathcal{T}(g, h)$. We can therefore set

$$\theta_{j_1, j_2}(\iota_n \otimes s^{-1}\bar{t}_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}\bar{t}_1) = \Phi.$$

If $n = 0$ or $n = 1$, a simple calculation shows that we can set

$$\theta_{j_1, j_2}(\iota_n \otimes s^{-1}\bar{t}_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}\bar{t}_1) = \iota_n \otimes \alpha(s^{-1}\bar{t}_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}\bar{t}_1).$$

For arbitrary $g, h : K \rightarrow L$ and generators $x \in C_n K$ and $y_i \in C_1 L$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$, let $\hat{x} : \Delta[n] \rightarrow K$, $\hat{y}_i : \overline{\Delta}[1] \rightarrow L$ denote the representing simplicial maps. It is clear that $(\hat{x}, g \circ \hat{x} + \hat{y}_1 + \cdots + \hat{y}_{k-1} + h \circ \hat{x})$ is a morphism in \mathbf{Pair} from (j_1, j_2) to (g, h) , which implies that the pair $(\hat{x}, g \circ \hat{x} + \hat{y}_1 + \cdots + \hat{y}_{k-1} + h \circ \hat{x})$ induces chain maps

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(x; \vec{y}) : \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*\Delta[n], C_*(\overline{\Delta}[n] \vee \overline{\Delta}[\vec{m}] \vee \overline{\Delta}[n])) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)$$

and

$$x * G\vec{y} : \mathcal{T}(j_1, j_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(g, h).$$

We set

$$\theta_{g,h}(x \otimes s^{-1}y_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}y_m) = (x * G\vec{y}) \circ \theta_{j_1, j_2}(\iota_n \otimes s^{-1}\bar{t}_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}\bar{t}_1),$$

so that $\theta_{g,h} \circ \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(x; \vec{y}) = (x * G\vec{y}) \circ \theta_{j_1, j_2}$, when applied to $\iota_n \otimes s^{-1}\bar{t}_1 | \cdots | s^{-1}\bar{t}_1$.

Conditions (1)-(4) of the definition of a coherently admissible collection are then clearly satisfied, for $J = \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid k \leq n\}$ and $V = (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}_{m,m}$. Moreover, we can again call upon (3.8), in order to extend the collection of chain homotopies $H_{g,h}^{n;\vec{m}}$ naturally to $J = \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid k \leq n\}$ and $V = (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}_{m,m}$ as well, thus fulfilling condition (5) of the definition of a coherently admissible collection. In other words, condition $\mathbf{CA}_{n,m,m}$ holds.

Proof of Claim (3): The proof of this claim very closely resembles that of Claim (2). We begin by using (3.8) to construct $\theta_{j_1, j_2}^{n; \vec{m}}$ and its comultiplicativity chain homotopy $H_{j_1, j_2}^{n; \vec{m}}$, for all $\vec{m} = (m_1, \dots, m_l) \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)^{\mathbb{N}}_{m, l}$, where

$$j_1, j_2 : \Delta[n] \rightarrow \overline{\Delta}[n] \vee \overline{\Delta}[\vec{m}] \vee \overline{\Delta}[n]$$

are the usual quotient maps followed by inclusions. We then extend to all pairs (g, h) by naturality.

Proof of Claim (4): Consider the pair $j_1, j_2 : \Delta[n] \rightarrow \overline{\Delta}[n] \vee \overline{\Delta}[n]$. We need to show that if \mathbf{CA}_n holds, then there exists $\Phi \in \ker(\pi_{\mathcal{T}} : \mathcal{T}(j_1, j_2) \rightarrow C_*\Delta[n])$ such that

$$(3.12) \quad d_{\mathcal{T}}\Phi = \theta_{j_1, j_2} d_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}(\iota_n \otimes 1) - d_{\mathcal{T}}(\iota_n \otimes e).$$

We can then set $\theta_{g, h}^{n+1, \emptyset}(\iota_n \otimes 1) = \iota_n \otimes e + \Phi$, which implies that

$$\pi_{\mathcal{T}}\theta_{j_1, j_2}^{n+1, \emptyset}(\iota_n \otimes 1) = \pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}(\iota_n \otimes 1).$$

Extending by naturality, we obtain a collection of chain maps

$$\{\theta_{g, h}^{n+1, \emptyset} : \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)_{n+1; \emptyset} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(g, h) \mid (g, h) \in \text{Ob } \mathbf{Pair}\}$$

such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L)_{n+1, \emptyset} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}} & C_{\leq n+1}K \\ \theta_{g, h} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{T}(g, h) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathcal{T}}} & C_*K \end{array}$$

commutes for all pairs (g, h) .

By condition \mathbf{CA}_n , the righthand side of equation (3.12) is a well-defined cycle in $\ker \pi_{\mathcal{T}}$. Equation (3.8) therefore guarantees us the existence of the desired Φ . Again, a similar argument permit us to extend the comultiplicativity chain homotopy as well.

Having now proved the four claims, we have completed the proof of the theorem. \square

The proof of Theorem 3.1 follows easily from the theorems above.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. The desired quasi-isomorphism is equal to the following composite.

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(C_*K, C_*L) \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\theta_{g, h}} C_*K \otimes_{t_{g, h}} C_*GL \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\nabla_{g, h}} C_*\mathcal{E}_{g, h} \xrightarrow[\simeq]{} S_*\mathcal{E}_{|g|, |h|}.$$

Note that the first two maps in this composite are natural in g and h . The last map is obtained by applying the normalized chain functor to the middle vertical map in the diagram (3.1), which is not necessarily natural in g and h . \square

APPENDIX: THE EILENBERG-MACLANE SDR

Our goal in this section is to prove a general existence result for DCSH maps, which implies in particular that the Alexander-Whitney map

$$f_{K,L} : C_*(K \times L) \rightarrow C_*K \otimes C_*L$$

is a DCSH map, for all reduced simplicial sets K and L . It follows that C_*K is naturally an Alexander-Whitney coalgebra for all reduced simplicial sets K .

We begin by an observation concerning the formula for the twisting cochain in Theorem 3.10 that proves useful in reaching our goal.

Remark A.1. Given Eilenberg-Zilber data $(X, d) \xrightarrow{\nabla} (Y, d) \circlearrowleft h$, there is a closed formula for each of the F_k 's in the statement of Theorem 3.10. For any $k \geq 2$, let

$$h_k = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq k-2} Id_Y^{\otimes i} \otimes \Delta_Y h \otimes Id_Y^{\otimes k-i-2} : Y^{\otimes k-1} \rightarrow Y^{\otimes k}$$

and let

$$(A.1) \quad H_k = h_k \circ h_{k-1} \circ \cdots \circ h_2 : Y \rightarrow Y^{\otimes k}.$$

Then

$$F_k = (-1)^{k+1} (s^{-1} f)^{\otimes k} \circ H_k.$$

In the development below, we use the following helpful notation for simplicial expressions.

Conventions A.2. If J is any set of non-negative integers $j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_r$, let s_J denote the iterated degeneracy $s_{j_r} \cdots s_{j_1}$, and let $|J| = r$.

For any $m \leq n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $[m, n] = \{j \in \mathbb{N} \mid m \leq j \leq n\}$. Let $\mathbf{\Delta}$ denote the category with objects

$$Ob\mathbf{\Delta} = \{[0, n] \mid n \geq 0\}$$

and

$$\mathbf{\Delta}([0, m], [0, n]) = \{f : [0, m] \rightarrow [0, n] \mid f \text{ order-preserving set map}\}.$$

Viewing the simplicial R -module M_\bullet as a contravariant functor from $\mathbf{\Delta}$ to the category of R -modules, given $x \in M_n := M([0, n])$ and $0 \leq a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_m \leq n$, let

$$x_{a_1 \dots a_m} := M(\mathbf{a})(x) \in M_m$$

where $\mathbf{a} : [0, m] \rightarrow [0, n] : j \mapsto a_j$.

Let \mathcal{A} denote the usual functor from simplicial R -modules to \mathbf{Ch}_R , i.e., for any simplicial R -module M_\bullet , the graded R -module underlying $\mathcal{A}(M_\bullet)$ is $\{M_n\}_{n \geq 0}$, and the differential in degree n is given by the alternating sum of the face maps from M_n to M_{n-1} . Let \mathcal{A}_N denote its normalized variant.

In Theorem 2.1a) of [3] Eilenberg and MacLane gave explicit formulas for a natural SDR of chain complexes

$$(A.2) \quad \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet) \otimes \mathcal{A}_N(M'_\bullet) \xrightarrow[\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)]{\nabla} \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet) \circlearrowleft h,$$

where \boxtimes denotes the levelwise tensor product of simplicial R -modules. In particular, if $x \in M_m$ and $x' \in M'_n$, then

$$(A.3) \quad f(x \boxtimes y) = \sum_{0 \leq \ell \leq n} x_{0 \dots \ell} \otimes y_{\ell \dots n}$$

and

$$(A.4) \quad \nabla(x \otimes x') = \sum_{0 \leq \ell \leq n} \sum_{\substack{A \cup B = [0, n-1] \\ |A| = n-\ell, |B| = \ell}} \pm s_A x \boxtimes s_B x',$$

where the sign of a summand is the sign of the shuffle permutation corresponding to the pair (A, B) .

Example A.3. If $R[K]$ denotes the free simplicial R -module generated by a simplicial set K , then $C_*K \otimes R \cong \mathcal{A}_N(R[K])$. It follows that, when applied to $M_\bullet = R[K]$ and $M'_\bullet = R[L]$, for simplicial sets K and L , Eilenberg and MacLane's strong deformation retract becomes the usual Eilenberg-Zilber/Alexander-Whitney equivalence

$$C_*K \otimes C_*L \underset{f}{\overset{\nabla}{\cong}} C_*(K \times L) \circlearrowleft h,$$

which is in fact Eilenberg-Zilber data.

Remark A.4. Let M_\bullet be a simplicial coalgebra over R , with levelwise comultiplication

$$\delta : M_\bullet \rightarrow M_\bullet \boxtimes M_\bullet.$$

The Eilenberg-MacLane SDR (A.2) induces a coalgebra structure on $\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet)$, with coassociative comultiplication

$$\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}_N(\delta)} \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M_\bullet) \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet) \otimes \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet).$$

Consequently, if M_\bullet and M'_\bullet are reduced simplicial coalgebras over R , then both $\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)$ and $\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet) \otimes \mathcal{A}_N(M'_\bullet)$ are naturally chain coalgebras.

Theorem A.5. *If M_\bullet and M'_\bullet are reduced simplicial coalgebras over R , with free underlying graded R -modules, then the Alexander-Whitney map*

$$f : \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet) \otimes \mathcal{A}_N(M'_\bullet)$$

is a DCSH map.

To prove Theorem A.5, we apply Theorem 3.10 to the Eilenberg-MacLane SDR (A.2). We must therefore prove local finiteness of the associated F_k 's, which follows from a technical result proved in [11] (Lemma 5.3), expressed below in terms of simplicial R -modules instead of simplicial sets.

Lemma A.6. [11] *Let M_\bullet and M'_\bullet be simplicial R -modules. Let $m < r \leq n$ be non-negative integers, and let A and B be disjoint sets of non-negative integers such that $A \cup B = [m+1, n]$ and $|B| = r - m$.*

Let $h^{A,B} : (M \boxtimes M')_n \rightarrow (M \boxtimes M')_{n+1}$ be the R -linear map given by

$$h^{A,B}(x \boxtimes x') = s_{A \cup \{m\}} x_{0\dots r} \boxtimes s_B x'_{0\dots mr\dots n}.$$

for all $x \in M_n$ and $x' \in M'_n$. Then the Eilenberg-MacLane homotopy in level n

$$h : \mathcal{A}_n(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet) = M_n \otimes M'_n \rightarrow M_{n+1} \otimes M'_{n+1} = \mathcal{A}_{n+1}(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)$$

is given by

$$h(x \boxtimes x') = \sum_{\substack{m < r \cup B = [m+1, n] \\ |A| = n-r, |B| = r-m}} \pm h^{A,B}(x \boxtimes x'),$$

where the sign corresponds to the sign of shuffle permutation associated to the couple (A, B) .

Proof of Theorem A.5. Fix R -bases B_n and B'_n of M_n and M'_n , respectively, for all $n \geq 0$. Define weight functions $\zeta : B_n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and $\zeta' : B'_n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ as follows. If $x \in B_n$, then

$$\zeta(x) = \max\{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists(j_1, \dots, j_k) \in \mathbb{N}^k, y \in M_{n-k} \text{ such that } x = s_{j_k} \cdots s_{j_1} y\}.$$

The function ζ' is defined similarly.

Let $x \in B_n$ and $x' \in B'_n$. Observe that if $\zeta(x) + \zeta(x') > n$, then $x \boxtimes x'$ is necessarily a degenerate element of $M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet$. In other words,

$$(A.5) \quad 0 \neq x \boxtimes x' \in \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)_n \implies \zeta(x) + \zeta(x') \leq n.$$

Consider the following bifiltration of $\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)$. For $p, n \geq 0$, let

$$\mathcal{F}^{p,n}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet))$$

denote the graded submodule of $\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)$ that is generated by the set

$$\{x \boxtimes x' \mid x \in B_{\leq n}, x' \in B'_{\leq n}, \zeta(x) + \zeta(x') \geq p\}.$$

It follows from (A.5) that $\mathcal{F}^{p,n}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)) = 0$ for all $p > n$, so that we have a decreasing filtration

$$0 \subset \mathcal{F}^{n,n}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)) \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{F}^{1,n}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)) \subset \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet).$$

For any $k \geq 1$, consider the induced bifiltration

$$\mathcal{F}^{p,n}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)^{\otimes k}) = \bigoplus_{\substack{p_1 + \cdots + p_k = p \\ n_1 + \cdots + n_k = n}} \mathcal{F}^{p_1, n_1}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}^{p_k, n_k}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)).$$

It is easy to check that the comultiplication

$$\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet) \otimes \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)$$

is a bifiltered map. Moreover, it follows from implication (A.5) that

$$(A.6) \quad \mathcal{F}^{p,n}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)^{\otimes k}) = 0 \text{ for all } p > n \text{ and } k \geq 1.$$

To complete the proof of the theorem, we show that

$$(A.7) \quad h\left(\mathcal{F}^{p,n}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet))\right) \subset \mathcal{F}^{p+2, n+1}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet))$$

for all $p, n \geq 0$. If (A.7) holds, then

$$\Delta h\left(\mathcal{F}^{p,n}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet))\right) \subset \mathcal{F}^{p+2, n+1}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet) \otimes \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)),$$

which is the base step in an easy recursive argument showing that

$$H_{k+1}\left(\mathcal{F}^{p,n}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet))\right) \subset \mathcal{F}^{p+2k, n+k}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet)^{\otimes k}),$$

for all $k \geq 1$, where the map H_k is defined as in (A.1).

Equation (A.6) therefore implies that for all $w \in \mathcal{F}^{p,n}(\mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet))$ and for all $k > n - p + 1$,

$$F_k(w) = (s^{-1}f)^{\otimes k} \circ H_k(w) = 0.$$

We have thus established the local finiteness of the F_k 's, which allows us to apply Theorem 3.10 and therefore conclude that $f : \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet \boxtimes M'_\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_N(M_\bullet) \otimes \mathcal{A}_n(M'_\bullet)$ is a DCSH map.

It remains only to verify (A.7). Let $x \in B_n$ and $x' \in B'_n$. If $\zeta(x) = l$ and $\zeta'(x') = m$, then there exist $y \in M_{n-l}$ and $y' \in M'_{n-m}$ such that $x_{0 \dots n} = y_{j_0 \dots j_n}$ and $x'_{0 \dots n} = y'_{j'_0 \dots j'_n}$, where $0 \leq j_0 \leq \cdots \leq j_n \leq n-l$ and $0 \leq j'_0 \leq \cdots \leq j'_n \leq n-m$. It is clear that the level tensor product $x \boxtimes x'$ is degenerate if and only if there exists

$k \in [0, n-1]$ such that $j_k = j_{k+1}$ and $j'_k = j'_{k+1}$. On the other hand, if $l+m > n$, so that $(n-l) + (n-m) < n$, then the Pigeonhole Principle implies that there exists $k \in [0, n-1]$ such that $j_k = j_{k+1}$ and $j'_k = j'_{k+1}$ and so $x \boxtimes x'$ is indeed degenerate. \square

Corollary A.7. *If K is a reduced simplicial set, then C_*K is a quasi-strict Alexander-Whitney coalgebra. If K is 1-reduced, then its associated loop comultiplication is strictly coassociative.*

Proof. Theorem A.5 implies that C_*K is at least a weak Alexander-Whitney coalgebra, if K is reduced. To verify that it is quasi-strict, we apply an acyclic models argument.

Let $\omega_K : \Omega C_*K \rightarrow \Omega(C_*K \otimes C_*K)$ denote the natural chain algebra map realizing the DCSH structure of the comultiplication on C_*K . Both $(Id_{C_*K} \wedge \omega_K)\omega_K$ and $(\omega_K \wedge Id_{C_*K})\omega_K$ are natural in K and therefore associated to families of R -linear morphisms

$$(\omega'_K)_k, (\omega''_K)_k : C_*K \rightarrow (C_*K \otimes C_*K \otimes C_*K)^{\otimes k},$$

of degree $k-1$, for all $k \geq 1$, which are also natural in K . Using as models the set $\{\overline{\Delta}[n] \mid n \geq 0\}$ of quotients of the standard n -simplices by their 0-skeletons, we can then prove by induction the existence of a family of R -linear morphisms

$$(\Phi_K)_k : C_*K \rightarrow (C_*K \otimes C_*K \otimes C_*K)^{\otimes k},$$

of degree k , for all $k \geq 1$, and natural in K giving rise to a derivation homotopy

$$\Phi = \sum_{k \geq 1} (s^{-1})^{\otimes k} \Phi_k : \Omega C_*K \rightarrow \Omega(C_*K \otimes C_*K \otimes C_*K)$$

from $(Id_{C_*K} \wedge \omega_K)\omega_K$ and $(\omega_K \wedge Id_{C_*K})\omega_K$.

The 1-reduced case was treated in [11]. \square

Remark A.8. It may be true that C_*K is in fact an Alexander-Whitney coalgebra for all reduced K , i.e., that its associated loop comultiplication is strictly coassociative, but we have not yet proved it, as we did not need it for this article.

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