

# HM - Towards the equivariant Dyer-Lashof algebras

Note Title

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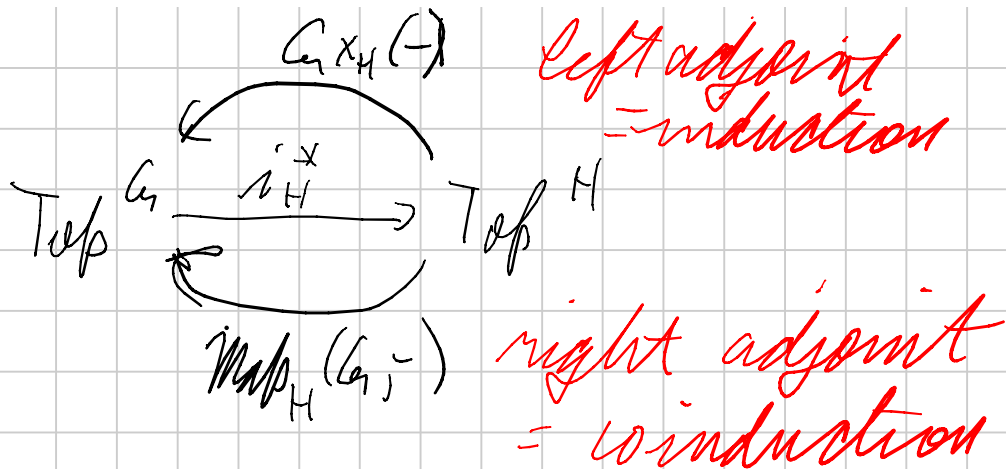
Let  $G$  be a finite gp

Define  $G$ -action,  $G$ -space,  $G$ -map

$\text{Top} =$  category of  $G$ -spaces and cont maps  
 $\text{Top}(X, Y)$  has conjugation action

$\text{Top}^G =$  cat of  $G$ -spaces + equiv maps.

If  $H \subset G$  then we have functors



For  $G_1 = \xi \in \mathbb{Z}$ , we put  $|\xi|$  copies of  $\mathbb{X}$  for left adjoint and  $\mathbb{X}^{|\xi|}$  for right adjoint

$$[S^k, G_1 \times_{\{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}\}} X]^{G_1} = [S^k, (G_1 \times_{\{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}\}} X)^{G_1}] = \text{empty}$$

$$[S^k, \text{Map}(G_1, X)]^{G_1} = [S^k, X]^{\{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}\}} = \prod_{\xi} X$$

Stabilize by inverting all rep spheres  $S^V$   
 This leads to a category  $\text{Sp}^{G_1}$  we have

$\text{Gr}_+^X \times_H X \longrightarrow \text{Map}_H(\text{Gr}_+, X)$  is an equivalence

In  $\text{Top}^G$ , htn ops extend to functors

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{finite} \\ G\text{-sets} \end{array} \right\} = (\text{Set}^G)^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{Ab}$$

$$T \longmapsto [T_+ \wedge S^k, X]^G =: \pi_k(X)(T)$$

We have functors

$$\Sigma_{\text{top}}^{\infty} \text{Gr} \rightleftarrows \text{Sp}^G \circ \Omega^{\infty}$$

$$\Omega^{\infty} \Sigma^{\infty} X = \text{colim}_n \Omega^{\vee_n} \Sigma^{\vee_n} X$$

where  $\{\vee_n\}$  is a seq of reps containing all finite reps

This has an action of an operad  $\mathcal{O}$  (little disks)  
 where  $(\mathcal{O}(V_n))_k = \text{Embeddings of}$   
 $\coprod_k D(V_n) \text{ into } D(V_n).$

$\mathcal{O}_k = \text{Embeddings } \coprod_k D \text{ into } D(\varinjlim V_n)$   
 (little disk in)

It has an action of  $G_n \times \Sigma_k$ . For  $\Lambda \subset G_n \times \Sigma_k$ ,

$$\mathcal{O}_k^\Lambda \simeq \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } \Lambda \cap \Sigma_k \neq \{e\} \\ * & \text{if } \Lambda \cap \Sigma_k = \{e\} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$  if  $\Lambda \cap \Sigma_k = \{e\}$ , we have a unique (up to htn)

$$\text{map } G \times \Sigma_k / \Lambda \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}_k$$

$$\parallel$$

$$G \times \Sigma_k \times_{\text{tot}} \text{tot}$$

↓ If  $Y = \Omega^\infty \Sigma^\infty X$ , then we have structure maps

$$\mathcal{A}_k \times_{\Sigma_k} Y^{x_k} \longrightarrow Y$$

and hence  $G \times \Sigma_k / \Lambda \times_{\Sigma_k} Y \longrightarrow Y$

For  $\Lambda \cap \Sigma_k = \{e\}$ ,  $\exists H \subseteq G$  and  $\theta: H \rightarrow \Sigma_k$  s.t.

$$\Lambda = \Gamma_\theta = \{(h, \theta(h)) \mid h \in H\} \quad \text{s.t.}$$

$\Lambda \longleftrightarrow H\text{-set structures } T \text{ on } \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$

$$G \times \Sigma_k / \Lambda \times_{\Sigma_k} Y^{\times k}$$

$G \times_H \text{Map}(T, i_N^* Y)$  i.e.  $D$ -action gives maps

$$G \times_H \text{Map}(T, i_N^* Y) \rightarrow Y$$

For  $H = G$  this gives  $\text{Map}(T, Y) \rightarrow Y$  and hence

$$(S \mapsto [(S \times T)_n \times S^n, Y]^{G_n}) \rightarrow \Pi_n(Y)$$

$$\Pi_n(Y)(T)$$

This leads to a Mackey functor.

Let  $G_1 = G_2$  and  $M$  a Mackey functor

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \underline{M} = & M(G_2/G_2) & \xleftarrow{\text{transfer}} M(G_2/e) \\
 & \downarrow P \text{ restriction} & \downarrow P \\
 & M(G_2/e) & \xleftarrow{\quad} M(G_2/e)^{\oplus 2} \\
 & \downarrow \gamma & \downarrow \text{norm} \\
 & \bigcup_{\gamma} & \bigcup_{\text{norm}}
 \end{array}$$

For  $T = * \underline{11} *$ ,

$\text{Map}(T, Y) \cong Y \times Y$

$\downarrow \text{structure map}$   $\xleftarrow{m}$   $Y$  *inty comm mult.*

Bredon homology  $Y \longmapsto H_x(Y; \underline{M})$   
 $\underline{M}$  a Mackey functor for  $x \in RO(G)$ .

Ayer-Lochhof algebra  $H_x(D_k / \Sigma_k; \underline{M})$

For  $\underline{M}$  rational, we have an dg description

$\mathbb{Q}$  DL algebra is generated by the mult  $m$   
and all restrictions.

We need  $\underline{M}$  to be a Tambara functor.