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CROSSED SIMPLICIAL GROUPS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED HOMOLOGY

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ABSTRACT. We introduce a notion of crossed simplicial group, which generalizes Connes' notion of the cyclic category. We show that this concept has several equivalent descriptions and give a complete classification of these structures. We also show how many of Connes' results can be generalized and simplified in this framework.

A simplicial set (resp. group) is a family of sets (resp. groups) $\{G_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ together with maps (resp. group homomorphisms) which satisfy some well-known universal formulas. The geometric realization of a simplicial set is a space and the geometric realization of a simplicial group is a topological group.

We define a *crossed simplicial group* as a simplicial set $G_* = \{G_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ such that the G_n's are groups and the faces and degeneracies are *crossed* group homomorphisms, that is, satisfy a formula like

$$f(gg') = f(g)(g \cdot f)(g')$$

(see §1 for the precise definition). A simplicial group is thus the particular case of a trivial action. The geometric realization of a crossed simplicial group is still a topological group.

The reason for introducing such objects comes from cyclic homology whose definition, as given by Connes in [C], relies on the existence of a certain category Λ (denoted ΔC in this paper) satisfying some special properties. In fact these properties are equivalent to the following assertion: the standard simplicial circle can be endowed with the structure of a crossed simplicial group $C_* = \{C_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ with $C_n = \mathbf{Z}/n+1$ (cyclic groups). In [L] we remarked that the family of dihedral groups $\{D_{n+1}\}_{n\geq 0}$ (resp. quaternion groups $\{Q_{n+1}\}_{n\geq 0}$) forms a crossed simplicial group (but not a simplicial group). The notion of crossed simplicial group provides a useful conceptual framework for studying these basic examples.

In this paper we investigate the existence of other families of groups bearing a crossed simplicial group structure. In particular we show that it is the case for the family of symmetric groups $S_* = \{S_{n+1}\}_{n\geq 0}$. Then in 3.6 we give a complete classification theorem:

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For any crossed simplicial group G_* there exists a (unique up to isomorphism) exact sequence of crossed simplicial groups

$$1 \longrightarrow G'_* \longrightarrow G_* \longrightarrow G''_* \longrightarrow 1$$

such that G'_* is a simplicial group and G''_* is one of the following crossed simplicial groups: $\{1\}$, C_*, S_*, $\{\mathbf{Z}/2\}$, D_*, $\mathbf{Z}/2 \times S_*$ *and* H_*. In this result H_n denotes the hyperoctahedral group $(\mathbf{Z}/2)^n \rtimes S_n$. The geometric realizations of these seven particular crossed simplicial groups are respectively a point, S^1, a contractible space, $\mathbf{Z}/2$, $O(2)$, $\mathbf{Z}/2$, a contractible space.

As in cyclic homology theory, a crossed simplicial group G_* determines a small category denoted ΔG which bears the same special properties as ΔC, with C_n replaced by G_n. We define a G_*-space as a functor $X_*: \Delta G^{\mathbf{op}} \to \mathbf{Top}$. In particular it is a simplicial set. So there should be a relation between its geometric realization as a simplicial set $|X_*|$ and its geometric realization as a G_*-space $hocolim_{\Delta G} X_*$. It is given by Theorem 5.9:

For any G_*-space X_* there is a natural fibration sequence

$$|X_*| \to hocolim_{\Delta G} X_* \to B\Delta G.$$

This is the topological analogue of the periodicity exact sequence relating cyclic homology with Hochschild homology.

Cyclic homology is obtained through the functor $A^{\otimes}: \Delta C^{\mathbf{op}} \to (k\text{-Mod})$, $[n] \to A^{\otimes n+1}$, where A is a k-algebra, as $HC_n(A) = \mathrm{Tor}_n^{\Delta C}(k, A^{\otimes})$. More generally any functor $M: \Delta G^{\mathbf{op}} \to (k\text{-Mod})$ gives rise to homology groups $HG_n(M) = \mathrm{Tor}_n^{\Delta G}(k, M)$, and we show that most of the properties of cyclic homology (like existence of spectral sequences) carry over to these new homology theories. Finally we prove that the homology of a $\Delta S^{\mathbf{op}}$-module considered as a simplicial module does not change in characteristic zero after taking the coinvariants by the symmetric group at each level (cf. 6.17).

The contents of this paper are as follows.

§1 contains the definition of a crossed simplicial group G_* and some examples.

In §2 we show that the true structure underneath is a double category. This explains why spectral sequences arise naturally in this framework.

§3 contains the description of the crossed simplicial group structure of S_* and of H_* together with the classification theorem.

In §4 we introduce G_*-spaces and free G_*-spaces.

In §5 we prove that the geometric realization $|G_*|$ of G_* is a topological group and that there is a homotopy equivalence $hocolim_{\Delta G} X_* \simeq E|G_*| \times_{|G_*|} |X_*|$ and a fibration $|X_*| \to hocolim_{\Delta G} X_* \to B\Delta G$ for any G_*-space X_*.

§6 deals with the homology of $\Delta G^{\mathbf{op}}$-modules generalizing what is known for cyclic homology. We prove the existence of spectral sequences abutting to these new homology groups.

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1. Definitions and first examples

Let $[n] = \{0, \dots, n\}$ be a set with $n+1$ elements. The category Δ is the category of nondecreasing maps $[n] \to [m]$ where $[n]$ is equipped with its natural ordering. The morphisms of Δ are generated by the face maps $\delta_i : [n-1] \to [n]$ (misses i) and the degeneracy maps $\sigma_i : [n+1] \to [n]$ (hits i twice), $i = 0, \dots, n$. The only automorphism of $[n]$ in Δ is the identity id_n. Recall that a simplicial set X is a functor $X : \Delta^{\mathbf{op}} \to \mathbf{Sets}$. The image of $\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta$ is usually denoted ϕ^*, but we put $\delta_i^* = d_i$ and $\sigma_i^* = s_i$.

1.1. Definition. A sequence of groups $\{G_n\}$, $n \geq 0$, is a *crossed simplicial group* if it is equipped with the following structure. There is a small category ΔG, which is part of the structure, such that

(a) the objects of ΔG are $[n]$, $n \geq 0$,
(b) ΔG contains Δ as a subcategory,
(c) $\mathrm{Aut}_{\Delta G}([n]) = G_n^{\mathbf{op}}$ (opposite group of G_n),
(d) any morphism in ΔG can be uniquely written as a composite $\phi \cdot g$ where $\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta([m], [n])$ and $g \in G_m^{\mathbf{op}}$ (whence the notation ΔG).

A morphism of crossed simplicial groups $G_* \to G'_*$ is a morphism of categories $\Delta G \to \Delta G'$ which is the identity when restricted to Δ.

Multiplication in G_n is denoted by gg' and composition in ΔG is denoted by $g' \cdot g$ (hence $gg' = g' \cdot g$).

Axiom (d) implies that for any $g \in G_n$ and any $\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta([m], [n])$ there exist a unique $\phi^*(g) \in G_m$ and a unique $g^*(\phi) \in \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta([m], [n])$ such that

$$g \cdot \phi = g^*(\phi) \cdot \phi^*(g). \tag{1.2}$$

Lemma 1.3. *G_* is a simplicial set.*

Proof. The functor $[n] \mapsto G_n$ which sends $\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta([m], [n])$ to $\phi^* : G_n \to G_m$ is well defined because of associativity in ΔG; therefore $(\phi \cdot \psi)^*(g) = \psi^*(\phi^*(g))$. □

Proposition 1.4. *A simplicial group is a particular case of crossed simplicial group.*

Proof. In order to construct the category ΔG associated to the simplicial group G_*, we need only to tell what the composite $g \cdot \phi$ is for $g \in G_n$ and $\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta$, and to show that associativity holds. We put $g \cdot \phi = \phi \cdot \phi^*(g)$ where $\phi^*(g)$ is given by the simplicial structure of G_*. Associativity in ΔG follows from the simplicial structure. Axiom (c) is fulfilled because the only automorphisms in Δ are identities. □

So this is a first example of crossed simplicial group.

1.5. Example 2. Let $G_n = \mathbf{Z}/2$ with generator y_{n+1} and put $y_{n+1} \cdot \delta_i = \delta_{n-i} \cdot y_n$ and $y_{n+1} \cdot \sigma_i = \sigma_{n-i} \cdot y_{n+2}$. One easily checks that this gives a crossed simplicial group, whose geometric realization is $\mathbf{Z}/2$.

Example 3. Let $G_n = \mathbf{Z}$ with generator t_{n+1}. The composition in ΔG is defined by the following formulas:

$$t_{n+1} \cdot \delta_i = \delta_{i-1} \cdot t_n \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad \text{and} \quad t_{n+1} \cdot \delta_0 = \delta_n,$$
$$t_{n+1} \cdot \sigma_i = \sigma_{i-1} \cdot t_{n+2} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad \text{and} \quad t_{n+1} \cdot \sigma_0 = \sigma_n \cdot t_{n+2}^2.$$

The geometric realization of this crossed simplicial group is homeomorphic to $\mathbf{R}$. The category $\Delta\mathbf{Z}$ associated to this crossed simplicial group $\mathbf{Z}_*$ is closely related to the duplicial category of [D-K].

Example 4. In [C] A. Connes has described a category Λ which satisfies the conditions of 1.1. In this case $G_n = \mathbf{Z}/(n+1)$, the cyclic group of order $n+1$. This category Λ will be denoted ΔC in this paper. It is described by the same relations as in the preceding example but with $(t_{n+1})^{n+1} = \mathrm{id}_n$. Its geometric realization is homeomorphic to S^1 because the only nondegenerate simplices are t_1 and t_2. The category ΔC is a subcategory of the category ΔS which will be constructed in §3.

Example 5. Let $D_n = \{x, y | x^n = y^2 = 1 \text{ and } yxy^{-1} = x^{-1}\}$ be the dihedral group and let $Q_n = \{x, y | x^n = y^2, yxy^{-1} = x^{-1}\}$ be the quaternion (or binary dihedral) group. Crossed simplicial groups $\{G_n\}$ with $G_n = D_{n+1}$ or Q_{n+1} were described in [L] (see also §3). The geometric realization of D_* (resp. Q_*) is the orthogonal group $O(2)$ (resp. the normalizer of S^1 in S^3).

Example 6. There exist crossed simplicial groups $\{G_n\}$ with $G_n = S_{n+1}$, the symmetric group, $G_n = H_{n+1}$, the hyperoctahedral group, and also $G_n = B_{n+1}$, the braid group. These examples will be studied in detail in §3; their classifying spaces are contractible by the following argument. Let h be the inclusion of S_n (resp. H_n, B_n) in S_{n+1} (resp. H_{n+1}, B_{n+1}) obtained by letting it act on the n first points. This inclusion satisfies $d_i h = h d_i$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$ and $d_{n+1} h = \mathrm{id}$, so this is a homotopy from the identity to the trivial map. The geometric realization of S_* (resp. H_*, B_*) is a simply connected space with trivial homology; therefore it is contractible.

Example 7. Let G_* be one of C_*, D_* or Q_*. Define a new crossed simplicial group $G_*^{(k)}$ by $G_n^{(k)} = G_{k(n+1)-1}$. It is easily checked that this is still a crossed simplicial group whose geometric realization is a subdivision (and so homeomorphic to that) of G_*.

Proposition 1.6. *In the crossed simplicial group G_* the functions*

$$g^*\colon \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta([m], [n]) \to \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta([m], [n])$$

for $g \in G_n$ and $\phi^*\colon G_n \to G_m$ for $\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta([m], [n])$ satisfy the following relations:

1.h. $(\phi \cdot \phi')^*(g) = \phi'^*(\phi^*(g))$,

1.v. $(gg')^*(\phi) = g'^*(g^*(\phi))$,

2.h. $g^*(\phi \cdot \phi') = g^*(\phi) \cdot (\phi^*(g))^*(\phi')$,
2.v. $\phi^*(gg') = \phi^*(g)(g^*(\phi))^*(g')$,
3.h. $(\mathrm{id}_n)^*(g) = g$ *and* $\phi^*(1_n) = 1_n$,
3.v. $(1_n)^*\phi = \phi$ *and* $g^*(\mathrm{id}_n) = \mathrm{id}_n$.

Conversely, a family of groups $\{G_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ *with two sets of functions* g^* *and* ϕ^* *satisfying the relations above defines a crossed simplicial group.*

Proof. Relations 1 and 2 are deduced from formula (1.2) and from associativity in the category ΔG. Relations 3 are deduced from formula (1.2), the property of the identities and the fact that $\mathrm{id}_n = 1_n$ in ΔG.

Conversely, define the morphisms of ΔG to be the pairs $g \cdot \phi$ and let the composition be given by formula (1.2), composition in Δ and composition in G_n, i.e., $(g \cdot \phi) \cdot (h \cdot \psi) = (g \cdot \phi^*(h)) \cdot (h^*(\phi) \cdot \psi)$. Formulas 1, 2 and 3 prove that ΔG is a well-defined category. The axioms of 1.1 are immediate to verify. □

Proposition 1.7. *A crossed simplicial group is a simplicial set* G_* *such that* G_n *is a group, together with a group homomorphism* $G_n \to S_{n+1} = \mathrm{Aut}[n]$ *for each* n, *such that*

1. $d_i(gg') = d_i(g)d_{g^{-1}(i)}(g')$, $s_i(gg') = s_i(g)s_{g^{-1}(i)}(g')$, *and*
2. *the following set diagrams are commutative*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [n-1] & \xrightarrow{\delta_{g^{-1}(i)}} & [n] \\ {\scriptstyle d_i(g)}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g} \\ [n-1] & \xrightarrow[\delta_i]{} & [n] \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} [n+1] & \xrightarrow{\sigma_{g^{-1}(i)}} & [n] \\ {\scriptstyle s_i(g)}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g} \\ [n+1] & \xrightarrow[\sigma_i]{} & [n] \end{array}$$

Proof. Starting with a category ΔG we already know that the family $\{G_n\}$ is a simplicial set and that G_n is a group.

The element $g^*(\delta_i)$ has to be a face map δ_j and the set map $\rho(g)\colon [n] \to [n]$ which sends i to j is a bijection. From relation 1.v of 1.6 we deduce that $\rho\colon G_n \to S_{n+1}$ is an antihomomorphism, so composition with $g \mapsto g^{-1}$ gives a homomorphism. If we were dealing with degeneracies instead of faces we would have found the same representation (see [A] for detailed proofs of these facts).

Formulas 1 follow from 1.v of 1.6 and from $g^*(\delta_i) = \delta_{\rho(g)(j)} = \delta_{g^{-1}(j)}$

Formulas 2 are translations of particular cases of the identity (1.2).

On the other hand in order to construct ΔG we use Proposition 1.6. The function ϕ^* is given by the simplicial structure of G_*. The function g^* is constructed from $g^*(\delta_i) = \delta_{g^{-1}(i)}$ and $g^*(\sigma_i) = \sigma_{g^{-1}(i)}$ by using the rule 2.h of 1.6. To prove that this is well defined we need to verify the compatibility with the relations between faces and degeneracies. We will only do the verification for the relation $\delta_j \cdot \delta_i = \delta_i \cdot \delta_{j-1}$ when $i < j$.

On one hand we have $g^*(\delta_j \cdot \delta_i) = \delta_{g^{-1}(j)} \cdot \delta_{d_j(g)^{-1}(i)}$ and on the other hand $g^*(\delta_i \cdot \delta_{j-1}) = \delta_{g^{-1}(i)} \cdot \delta_{d_i(g)^{-1}(j-1)}$. Put $a = g^{-1}(i)$ and $b = g^{-1}(j)$. If $b < a$,

then by property 2 $d_i(g)^{-1}(j-1) = b$ and $d_j(g)^{-1}(i) = a-1$. So we need to have $\delta_a \cdot \delta_b = \delta_b \cdot \delta_{a-1}$, which happens to be true because $b < a$.

If $b > a$, then by property 2 $d_i(g)^{-1}(j-1) = b-1$ and $d_j(g)^{-1}(i) = a$. So we need to have $\delta_a \cdot \delta_b = \delta_b \cdot \delta_{a-1}$, which happens to be true because $b > a$.

The other relations are proved analogously.

Relations 1, 2 and 3 of 1.6 follow from the definition of g^* and ϕ^*. □

Remark 1.8. If the representations are trivial, then condition 2 is automatically fulfilled and condition 1 shows that G_* is a simplicial group.

2. Interpretations in terms of double categories

2.1. A small *double category* (cf. [ML]) is a set of objects, a set of horizontal morphisms $\mathrm{Mor}^{\mathrm{h}}$, a set of vertical morphisms $\mathrm{Mor}^{\mathrm{v}}$ and a set of bimorphisms Bimor, together with the following structure. To any bimorphism α there are associated two horizontal morphisms: its horizontal source f and its horizontal target g, and also two vertical morphisms: its vertical source f' and its vertical target g'. To any horizontal (resp. vertical) morphism is associated two objects (like in an ordinary category): the source and the target. The sources and the targets of the morphisms associated to a bimorphism α are such that they fit into a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ {\scriptstyle f'}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g'} \\ C & \xrightarrow{g} & D \end{array}$$

(which means A = source of horizontal source = source of vertical source and so on).

Moreover a double category is equipped with two composition laws: a horizontal one

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \\ \downarrow & \alpha & \downarrow & \alpha' & \downarrow \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \end{array} \quad \mapsto \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \\ \downarrow & \alpha' \cdot^{\mathrm{h}} \alpha & \downarrow \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \end{array}$$

and a vertical one

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \\ \downarrow & \alpha & \downarrow \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \\ \downarrow & \beta & \uparrow \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \end{array} \quad \mapsto \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \\ \downarrow & \beta \cdot^{\mathrm{v}} \alpha & \downarrow \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \end{array}$$

such that the horizontal (resp. vertical) composition makes (Bimor, $\mathrm{Mor}^{\mathrm{v}}$) (resp. (Bimor, $\mathrm{Mor}^{\mathrm{h}}$)) into a category. The last requirement is the *interchange law* between vertical and horizontal compositions: given four composable bi-

morphisms like below

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \\ \downarrow & \alpha & \downarrow & \alpha' & \downarrow \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \\ \downarrow & \beta & \downarrow & \beta' & \downarrow \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \end{array}$$

then one has the formula

$$(\alpha' \cdot^{h} \alpha) \cdot^{v} (\beta' \cdot^{h} \beta) = (\beta' \cdot^{v} \alpha') \cdot^{h} (\beta \cdot^{v} \alpha).$$

Exercise. Let G be a group. Put $\mathrm{Bimor} = G$, $\mathrm{Mor}^{h} = \mathrm{Mor}^{v} = \mathrm{Ob} = *$ (i.e., one element). Show that if horizontal and vertical compositions are given by the group law, then this is a double category if and only if G is abelian.

2.2. Any small category gives rise to a simplicial set called its nerve. Similarly, a small double category gives rise to a bisimplicial set (X_{pq}), $p \geq 0$ and $q \geq 0$, still called its nerve. It is obtained as follows. The set X_{pq} is the set of all rectangles of $p \times q$ bimorphisms which are composable according to the following picture:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \end{array}$$

The horizontal (resp. vertical) simplicial structure is obtained as in the nerve of a category. The compatibility of the two simplicial structures follows from the interchange law in the double category. The geometric realization of this bisimplicial set is the classifying space of the double category (cf. for instance [B-K] for more details).

Exercise. In the example above the classifying space is an Eilenberg-Mac Lane space of type $K(G, 2)$.

2.3. We will now consider a special type of double category, those which satisfy the *star condition*:

(*) Any pair (ϕ, g) where ϕ is a horizontal morphism and g a vertical morphism with the same target object determines a unique bimorphism α. Hence

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & B \\ & & \downarrow g \\ C & \xrightarrow[\phi]{} & D \end{array} \quad \text{determines} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{g^{*}(\phi)} & B \\ {\scriptstyle \phi^{*}(g)}\downarrow & \alpha & \downarrow g \\ C & \xrightarrow[\phi]{} & D \end{array}$$

As a result this pair determines a new horizontal morphism $g^*(\phi)$ and a new vertical morphism $\phi^*(g)$.

Proposition 2.4. *Let* **B** *be a small double category which satisfies* $(*)$. *Then the functions horizontal source* $(\phi, g) \mapsto g^*(\phi)$ *and vertical source* $(\phi, g) \mapsto \phi^*(g)$ *satisfy formulas* 1, 2 *and* 3 *of* 1.6.

Proof. Horizontal composition and the star condition imply formula 1.h and 2.h. Composition with the identity of the horizontal law implies 3.h. Similarly formulas 1.v, 2.v and 3.v are implied by the properties of the vertical composition. □

All the examples given in the previous section give rise to a double category of the following kind. The objects are $[n]$, $n \geq 0$, the horizontal morphisms are those of Δ, the vertical morphisms are such that $\mathrm{Hom}^{\mathrm{v}}([m], [n]) = \varnothing$ if $n \neq m$ and $\mathrm{Hom}^{\mathrm{v}}([n], [n]) = G_n$ (as a group), and the bimorphisms satisfy condition $(*)$.

2.5. Let **B** be a small double category satisfying $(*)$. To **B** we associate canonically a category $\underline{B}$ as follows. The objects of $\underline{B}$ are those of **B**. A morphism of $\underline{B}$ from A to C is a pair of morphisms

$$A \xleftarrow{h} C \xrightarrow{\phi} B$$

where h is a vertical morphism and ϕ a horizontal morphism in **B**. Composition in B is defined by the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} F & \dashrightarrow & E & \rightarrow & C \\ \vdots & & \downarrow & & \\ D & \rightarrow & B & & \\ \downarrow & & & & \\ A & & & & \end{array} \qquad \mapsto \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} F & \longrightarrow & C \\ \big\downarrow & & \\ A & & \end{array}$$

The star condition ensures that the composition is associative and has an identity.

Proposition 2.6. *Let* **B** *be a small double category satisfying* $(*)$. *Then the classifying space of* **B** *is canonically homotopy equivalent to the classifying space of* $\underline{B}$.

Proof. The classifying space of **B** is the geometric realization of *nerve* **B**, which is a bisimplicial set. By a classical lemma (cf. [Q, Chapter 1]) this space is homotopy equivalent to the geometric relaization of the diagonal of *nerve* **B**. This last simplicial set is in fact, thanks to the star condition, the nerve of $\underline{B}$. As a result the classifying spaces of **B** and $\underline{B}$ are homotopy equivalent. □

2.7. *Remark.* The construction of $\underline{B}$ looks like the Q-construction of Quillen [Q]. In fact any exact category E determines a double category **QE** whose bimorphisms are commutative bicartesian squares with monomorphisms (resp. epimorphisms) as horizontal (resp. vertical) morphisms. Quillen's Q-construction is the category $\underline{QE}$ associated to the double category **QE** (see p. 201 of loc.cit).

Proposition 2.8. *A crossed simplicial group G_* is equivalent to a double category which satisfies the $(*)$ condition, whose category of horizontal morphisms is Δ and whose category of vertical morphisms is the groupoid $\bigcup_n G_n$.*

Proof. We start with the characterization of a crossed simplicial group given in Proposition 1.6. A bimorphism in $\mathbf{\Delta G}$ is of the form given in 2.3. Horizontal (resp. vertical) composition is forced by the composition in Δ (resp. in G_n), it is associative thanks to formula 1.h and 2.h (resp. 1.v and 2.v) and has an identity thanks to formula 3.h (resp. 3.v). □

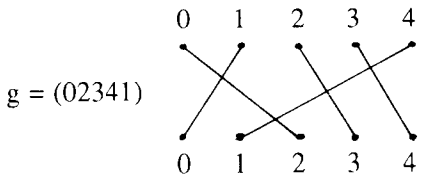
Proposition 2.9. *The classifying space of the double category $\mathbf{\Delta G}$ associated to the crossed simplicial group G_* is homeomorphic to the classifying space $B|G_*|$ of the topological group $|G_*|$.*

Proof. The nerve of $\mathbf{\Delta G}$ is the bisimplicial set of rectangles (cf. 2.2). Its classifying space can be obtained by taking first the horizontal geometric realization (which gives a simplicial space) and then taking the vertical geometric realization. In the case at hand, for fixed q, the horizontal simplicial set is the nerve of the category associated to the functor $\Delta^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathbf{Sets}$, $[n] \mapsto (G_n)^q$ (its objects are $([n], x)$ with $x \in (G_n)^q$). The classifying space of this category is homeomorphic to $|G_*|^q$, which is a topological group (cf. Theorem 5.3). Under these homeomorphisms the simplicial structure of $[q] \mapsto |G_*|^q$ is identified with the simplicial structure of nerve $|G_*|$, whence the assertion. □

Remarks. The simplicial structure of $[n] \mapsto (G_n)^q$ is not the product of the simplicial structure for $q = 1$, unless G_* is a simplicial group. Bisimplicial sets lead naturally to spectral sequences; this is why it is interesting to know that the classifying space of B is homotopy equivalent to the classifying space of a bisimplicial set. This will be used in Theorems 6.9 and 6.16 below.

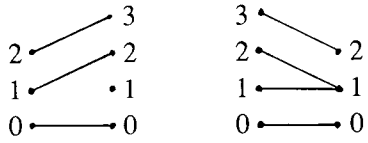
3. Examples and classification of crossed simplicial groups

3.1. The symmetric group S_{n+1} acts on $[n] = \{0, 1, \ldots, n\}$ by permutations. It will be helpful to think of a permutations g as a graph linking points of $[n]$ to the points of another copy of $[n]$:



The hyperoctahedral group $H_{n+1} = (\mathbf{Z}/2)^{n+1} \rtimes S_{n+1}$ is a semidirect product where S_{n+1} acts by permutation of variables on $(\mathbf{Z}/2)^{n+1}$. It is often denoted $S_{n+1} \int \mathbf{Z}/2$ (wreath product). An element g of H_{n+1} can be viewed as a graph with labels. The edge abutting at i is labelled by 1 or y (generator of $\mathbf{Z}/2$) according to whether the ith component of g in $(\mathbf{Z}/2)^{n+1}$ is the identity or the generator. We will refer to elements of H_{n+1} as *labelled permutations.*

Accordingly it is helpful to think of elements of Hom_Δ, which are set maps which preserve the order, as graphs linking elements of $[m]$ to their image in $[n]$.

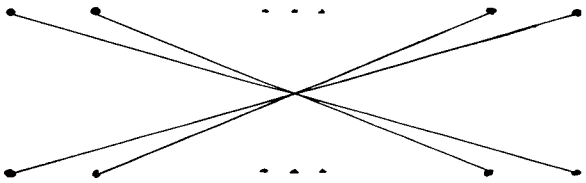


δ_1 σ_1

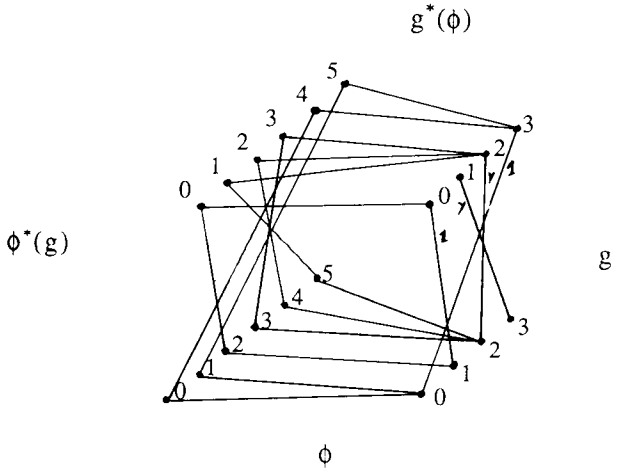
Our aim is to describe a crossed simplicial group structure on H_{n+1}.

Description of $g^*(\phi)$. A map $\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta$ is completely determined by the sequence of numbers $\#\phi^{-1}(i)$ for $i = 0, \ldots, n$ (# means number of elements of). Consider g as a permutation of the set $[n]$ and define a new sequence of numbers by $i \mapsto \#\phi^{-1}(g(i))$. This, in turn, determines a morphism in Δ that we denote by $g^*(\phi) \in \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta([m], [n])$.

Description of $\phi^*(g)$. We consider $g \in H_{n+1}$ as a labelled graph. $\phi^*(g)$ is a labelled graph constructed from g as follows. If i is not hit by g we delete the edge abutting to i. If $\#\phi^{-1}(i) = k$ (with $k \geq 1$) we replace the edge from $g^{-1}(i)$ to i in g by k edges. If the label of the former edge was 1, then these k new edges are all parallel and adjacent, with labels 1. If the label of the former edge was y, these k new edges are as in the following picture, with labels y.



Example.



In other words the permutation $\phi^*(g)$ sends the subset $g^*(\phi)^{-1}(j)$ to the subset $\phi^{-1}(g(j))$. If the label of the edge from g to $g(j)$ has label 1 then $\phi^*(g)$ respects the order (and the labels are 1). If the label is y then $\phi^*(g)$ inverts the order (and the labels are y).

Lemma 3.2. *Let ϕ be in $\mathrm{Hom}_\Delta([m],[n])$ and g in H_{n+1}. Then $\phi^*(g)$ and $g^*(\phi)$ are the only elements such that the set diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [m] & \xrightarrow{g^*(\phi)} & [n] \\ {\scriptstyle \phi^*(g)}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g} \\ [m] & \xrightarrow[\phi]{} & [n] \end{array}$$

is commutative and that $\phi^*(g)$ preserves (resp. inverts) the order of the subsets $g^*(\phi)^{-1}(j)$ for $j = 0, 1, \ldots, n$ if the corresponding label is 1 (resp. y).

Proof. The description of $g^*(\phi)$ follows immediately from the following three conditions:

(a) the set diagram is commutative,

(b) $g^*(\phi)$ is a nondecreasing map,

(c) $\phi^*(g)$ is a bijection.

The description of $\phi^*(g)$ follows from conditions (a)–(c), and the order condition on $g^*(\phi)^{-1}(j)$. □

Theorem 3.3. *The family of hyperoctahedral groups $\{H_{n+1}\}$, $n \geq 0$, is a crossed simplicial group.*

Proof. We remark that a picture like the example above is geometric description of a bimorphism in the double category $\Delta\mathbf{H}$.

Formulas 1.h and 2.h of 1.6 come from horizontal composition in $\Delta\mathbf{H}$. Formally these formulas are proved as follows. By Lemma 3.2 $(\phi \cdot \phi')^*(g)$ and $g^*(\phi \cdot \phi')$ are the only elements which make the set diagram (with g and $\phi \cdot \phi'$) commute and which verify the order condition. So it suffices to check that $\phi'^*(\phi^*(g))$ and $g^*(\phi) \cdot (\phi^*(g))^*(\phi')$ also do. The commutativity of the square is immediate as a composite of two commutative squares. If the order of $g^*(\phi)^{-1}(i)$ is preserved (resp. inverted) then the labels of the corresponding edges are 1 (resp. y). Therefore the order of $\phi^*(g)^*(\phi')^{-1}(j)$ (for $j \in g^*(\phi)^{-1}(i)$) is also preserved (resp. inverted). The nontrivial part in this last statement comes from the following point. If $A_1, \ldots, A_k$ are ordered subsets of consecutive elements of $[n]$ $(\bigcup_i A_i = [n])$ then the global involution on $[n]$ is obtained by performing the involution among the subsets A_i (which gives $A_k, \ldots, A_1$) and then performing the involution inside the A_i's.

The labels of $\phi'^*(\phi^*(g))$ are determined by the labels of g via $\phi \cdot \phi'$; therefore they are the same as the labels of $(\phi \cdot \phi')^*(g)$.

Formulas 1.v and 2.v come from the vertical composition in $\Delta\mathbf{H}$ and they are proved similarly.

Formulas 3.h and 3.v are immediate to verify. □

Proposition 3.4. *The family of groups* $C_* = \{\mathbf{Z}/n+1\}$, $S_* = \{S_{n+1}\}$, $\{\mathbf{Z}/2\}$, $D_* = \{D_{n+1}\}$ *and* $\mathbf{Z}/2 \times S_*$ *are crossed simplicial groups.*

Proof. All these groups are subgroups of H_{n+1} as follows.

Let ζ_{n+1} be the product of all the $\mathbf{Z}/2$-generators in $(\mathbf{Z}/2)^{n+1}$, let τ_{n+1} be the cycle $(0\,1\,\ldots\,n)$ in S_{n+1} and let ω_{n+1} be the involution

$$(0\,n)(1\,n-1)(2\,n-2)\cdots$$

in S_{n+1}.

In H_{n+1} we verify easily that

— $(1, \tau_{n+1})$ generates $\mathbf{Z}/n+1$,

— S_{n+1} is naturally a subgroup,

— $(\zeta_{n+1}, \omega_{n+1})$ generates $\mathbf{Z}/2$,

— $(1, \tau_{n+1})$ and $(\zeta_{n+1}, \omega_{n+1})$ generate D_{n+1}.

We check that these families of subgroups of H_* are stable under the action of ϕ, $\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta$.

For S_* it is immediate because if all the labels of g are 1, then so are all the labels of $\phi^*(g)$.

For C_* we compute $\phi^*(g)$ for $\phi = \delta_i$ and $\phi = \sigma_i$ and for $g = \tau_{n+1}$. Formula 1.2 for these cases gives

$$\tau_{n+1} \cdot \delta_i = \delta_{i-1} \cdot \tau_n, \quad 1 \le i \le n, \qquad \tau_{n+1} \cdot \delta_0 = \delta_n,$$
$$\tau_{n+1} \cdot \sigma_i = \sigma_{i-1} \cdot \tau_{n+2}, \quad 1 \le i \le n, \qquad \tau_{n+1} \cdot \sigma_0 = \sigma_n \cdot \tau_{n+2}^2, \mathbf{Z}/2 \times S_*,$$

which shows that $\phi^*(\tau_{n+1})$ is always in C_*.

For $\{\mathbf{Z}/2\}$ we compute

$$(\zeta_{n+1}, \omega_{n+1}) \cdot \delta_i = \delta_{n-i} \cdot (\zeta_n, \omega_n), \qquad 0 \le i \le n,$$
$$(\zeta_{n+1}, \omega_{n+1}) \cdot \sigma_i = \sigma_{n-i} \cdot (\zeta_{n+2}, \omega_{n+2}), \qquad 0 \le i \le n,$$

which shows that $\phi^*(\zeta_{n+1}, \omega_{n+1})$ is always in $\{\mathbf{Z}/2\}$.

The case D_* is a consequence of the cases C_* and $\{\mathbf{Z}/2\}$.

The case $\mathbf{Z}/2 \times S_*$ is a consequence of the cases $\{\mathbf{Z}/2\}$ and S_*. □

Proposition 3.5 (R. Aboughazi [A]). *The subcrossed simplicial groups of* H_* *are* $\{1\}$, C_*, S_*, $\{\mathbf{Z}/2\}$, D_*, $\mathbf{Z}/2 \times S_*$ *and* H_* *itself.*

Sketch of the proof. First, if $G_* \subset S_*$ contains a nontrivial permutation then we certainly have $G_1 = \mathbf{Z}/2 = S_2$. Then by looking at σ_i^* we see that G_* contains C_*.

Second, if G_* contains a permutation which is not in C_* then certainly it contains $(0\,1)$ in $G_2 \subset S_3$. Then it contains $(0\,1)$ in $G_n \subset S_{n+1}$ for any n. As S_n is generated by $(0\,1)$ and $(0\,1\,\ldots\,n)$ it follows that G_n contains S_{n+1}.

For H_* we use the result for S_* and a similar argument for $(\mathbf{Z}/2)^{n+1}$ where the role of the cyclic permutation is played by ζ_{n+1} and the role of the permutation $(0\,1)$ in S_3 is played by the trivial permutation in S_2 with labels 1 and y. □

Theorem 3.6 (Classification of crossed simplicial groups). *For any crossed simplicial group G_* there exists an exact sequence (unique up to isomorphism) of crossed simplicial groups*

$$1 \longrightarrow G'_* \longrightarrow G_* \longrightarrow G''_* \longrightarrow 1$$

such that G'_* is a simplicial group and G''_* is one of the following crossed simplicial groups: $\{1\}$, C_*, S_*, $\{\mathbf{Z}/2\}$, D_*, $\mathbf{Z}/2 \times S_*$ *and* H_*.

Proof. First we prove that G_* determines a unique homomorphism $G_* \to H_*$. The image of G_n in S_{n+1} has already been determined in 1.7. We now determine the $(\mathbf{Z}/2)^{n+1}$ part.

Let $g \in G_n$ and consider the action of $s_i(g)^{-1}$ on the subset $\{i, i+1\}$. If $s_i(g)^{-1}$ respects (resp. inverts) the order, then the label of the edge of g abutting at i is 1 (resp. y).

Hence the map $G_n \to H_{n+1}$ is well defined and this gives a morphism of crossed simplicial groups (see [A] for details).

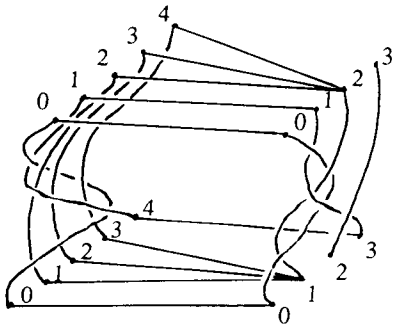
By definition kernel G'_* is such that $g \in G'_n$ acts trivially on $[n]$. Therefore $g^*(\phi) = \phi$ for any $\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_\Delta$. This proves that G'_* is a simplicial group (cf. Remark 1.8). Finally the theorem follows from Proposition 3.5. □

For example, the exact sequence associated to Q_* (Example 5 in 1.5) is

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z}/2 \longrightarrow Q_* \longrightarrow D_* \longrightarrow 1.$$

3.7. The example of braid groups. Let B_n be the braid groups on n braids. We denote by $\mu\colon B_n \to S_n$ the canonical surjection and we denote by T_n the coloured braid group $\mathrm{Ker}\,\mu$. Let ϕ be in $\mathrm{Hom}_\Delta([m],[n])$ and let g be in B_{n+1}. We put $g^*(\phi) = \mu(g)^*(\phi)$, using the definition for the symmetric group.

An analogue of Lemma 3.2 with B_{n+1} in place of H_{n+1} can easily be proved. Hint: use the following picture.



Explicitly the order preserving condition about the restriction of $\phi^*(g)$ on $g^*(\phi)^{-1}(i)$ is replaced by:

—the restriction of $\phi^*(g)$ considered as a braid from $g^*(\phi)^{-1}(i)$ to $\phi^{-1}(g(i))$ is the identity braid. The same argument as in the case of the symmetric (and hyperoctahedral) group proves the following.

Theorem 3.8. *The family of braid groups* $\{B_{n+1}\}_{n\geq 0}$ *is a crossed simplicial group* B_*. □

The extension given by the classification theorem is

$$1 \longrightarrow T_* \longrightarrow B_* \longrightarrow S_* \longrightarrow 1,$$

where T_* is a simplicial group.

Remark 3.9. The inverse image of $C_* \subset S_*$ in B_* is the duplicial crossed simplicial group $\mathbf{Z}_*$ described in Example 3 of 1.5. The extension provided by 3.6 is

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z}_* \longrightarrow C_* \longrightarrow 1,$$

where $\mathbf{Z}$ stands for the trivial simplicial group $\mathbf{Z}$. The geometric realization of this extension is the fibration $\mathbf{Z} \to \mathbf{R} \to S^1$.

Let K be a group and $S_{n+1} \int K = K^{n+1} \rtimes S_{n+1}$ be the wreath product of S_{n+1} by K.

Theorem 3.10. *The family of groups* $\{S_{n+1} \int K\}_{n\geq 0}$, *is a crossed simplicial group* $(S \int K)_*$.

Proof. Let $\mu: S_{n+1} \int K \to S_{n+1}$ be the natural projection. We put $g^*(\phi) = \mu(g)^*(\phi)$. To define $\phi^*(g)$ we consider the geometric definition of $\phi^*(g)$ in the symmetric case. An element in $S_{n+1} \int K$ is given by $\{(k_0, \ldots, k_{n+1}), g\}$ with $k_i \in K$ and $g \in S_{n+1}$. We label the vertex going from i to $g(i)$ by k_i. Therefore the braids of the permutation $\phi^*(g)$ are also labelled, and thus it defines an element in $S_{n+1} \int K$ (still denoted $\phi^*(g)$). The rest of the proof is as in the hyperoctahedral group case. □

Remark 3.11. The kernel of the map $(S \int K)_* \to S_*$ is the simplicial group $W(K)$. The simplicial structure of $(S \int \mathbf{Z}/2)_*$ is different from the simplicial structure of H_*.

4. Objects over crossed simplicial groups

The main justification for studying the simplicial category Δ is to give a succinct interpretation of the notion of a simplicial object in a category $\mathscr{C}$, that is a functor $\Delta^{\mathbf{op}} \to \mathscr{C}$. In this section we define the analogous notion for crossed simplicial groups.

4.1. Definition. Let G_* be a crossed simplicial group, let ΔG be its associated category and let $\mathscr{C}$ be any category. By a G_*-*object* lin $\mathscr{C}$ we shall mean a functor $X: (\Delta G)^{\mathbf{op}} \to \mathscr{C}$. As in the case of simplicial objects we will denote such

a functor simply as X_* with X_n denoting the image of $[n]$. If $\lambda\colon [m] \to [n]$ is a morphism in ΔG we will denote by $\lambda^*\colon X_n \to X_m$ the associated morphism $X(\lambda)$. If $g \in G_n$, then noting that $\mathrm{Aut}_{\Delta G}([n]) = G_n^{\mathbf{op}}$ we will denote by $x \mapsto gx$ (instead of g^*x) the associated action on X_n and we will abusively write $G_n \times X_n \to X_n$. By a morphism of G_*-objects (or simply G_*-map) we will mean a natural transformation between functors $(\Delta G)^{\mathbf{op}} \to \mathscr{C}$ and we will use the notation $f_*\colon X_* \to Y_*$ and $f_n\colon X_n \to Y_n$.

In most of our considerations below we will take $\mathscr{C}$ to be either the category of sets or of topological spaces and will refer to the corresponding G_*-objects as G_*-sets or G_*-spaces with the former case being subsumed within the latter by regarding a set as a space with the discrete topology. In §6 we will consider the case when $\mathscr{C}$ is a category of modules and we will then speak of G_*-modules.

In the case when $\Delta G = \Delta C$, the cyclic category, our definition reduces to Connes' notion of a cyclic object. As in that particular case, it is useful to give another interpretation of a G_*-object as a simplicial object with some additional structure.

Lemma 4.2. *The notion of a G_*-object in $\mathscr{C}$ is equivalent to the notion of a simplicial object X_* in $\mathscr{C}$ with the following additional structure:*

(a) *left group actions* $G_n \times X_n \to X_n$,

(b) *face relations (cf.* 1.7) $d_i(gx) = d_i(g)(d_{g^{-1}i}x)$,

(c) *degeneracy relations (cf.* 1.7) $s_i(gx) = s_i(g)(s_{g^{-1}(i)}x)$.

In fact it suffices to specify the face and degeneracy relations for the generators of G_n. A G_*-map $f_*\colon X_* \to Y_*$ is the same thing as a simplicial map such that each $f_n\colon X_n \to Y_n$ is G_n-equivariant.

Proof. The inclusion $\Delta \subseteq \Delta G$ defines for each G_*-object X_* an underlying simplicial object which we also denote X_*. The stated equivalence follows readily from the characterization of crossed simplicial groups given in Proposition 1.7. □

It is now easy to define a free functor from simplicial spaces to G_*-spaces which is adjoint to the forgetful functor going the other way.

Definition 4.3. Let X_* be a simplicial space. Define a G_*-space $F_{G_*}(X_*)$ whose space of n-simplices is $G_n \times X_n$ with G_n-action specified by left multiplication on G_n and with faces and degeneracies specified by the formulas

$$d_i(g, x) = (d_i(g), d_{g^{-1}(i)}(x)),$$
$$s_i(g, x) = (s_i(g), s_{g^{-1}(i)}(x)).$$

We define a simplicial map $\iota_*\colon X_* \to F_{G_*}(X_*)$ by $x \to (1, x)$ and a G_*-map $\mu_*\colon F_{G_*}F_{G_*}(X_*) \to F_{G_*}(X_*)$ by $(g_1, g_2, x) \to (g_1g_2, x)$. If X_* is a G_*-space define a G_*-map $ev_*\colon F_{G_*}(X_*) \to X_*$ by $(g, x) \to gx$.

It is an easy exercise that we leave to the diligent reader to verify that

Proposition 4.4. (i) $F_{G_*}(X_*)$ *as specified above is a* G_**-space,* (ii) F_{G_*} *is left adjoint to the forgetful map from* G_**-spaces to simplicial spaces, with adjunction specified by* ι_* *and coadjunction specified by* ev_*, (iii) $(F_{G_*}, \mu_*, \iota_*)$ *specifies a monad on the category of simplicial spaces whose algebras are precisely the* G_**-spaces.* □

Exercise 4.5. The G_* n-simplex $\Delta^n_*(G_*)\colon (\Delta G)^{\mathbf{op}} \to$ Sets is the functor specified by $\mathrm{Hom}_{\Delta G}(-, [n])$. Show that $\Delta^n_*(G_*) = F_{G_*}(\Delta^n_*)$ where Δ^n_* is the n-simplex.

5. Geometric realizations of crossed simplicial groups

When A. Connes defined the cyclic category ΔC and the notion of a cyclic object, he showed that in some sense he was codifying combinatorially the notion of an action of the circle group S^1 and he showed that the classifying space $B\Delta C$ was equivalent to the classifying space of the circle $BS^1 = \mathbf{C}P^\infty$. In this section we extend Connes' results to arbitrary crossed simplicial groups and strengthen them even for the cyclic case. We show that for any crossed simplicial group G_*, the geometric realization of the underlying simplicial set is a topological group $|G_*|$, that the geometric realization of a G_*-space is a $|G_*|$-space, and that the homotopy colimit of a G_*-space X_* regarded as a functor $\Delta G^{\mathbf{op}} \to \mathbf{Top}$ is equivalent to the Borel construction $E|G_*| \times_{|G_*|} |X_*|$. Finally we prove a theorem which severely restricts the kinds of topological groups which can arise in this way.

Proposition 5.1. G_* *be a crossed simplicial group and* X_* *be a simplicial space. Then there are projection maps* $p_1\colon |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \to |G_*|$ *and* $p_2\colon |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \to |X_*|$ *having the following properties*:

(i) $(p_1, p_2)\colon |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \to |G_*| \times |X_*|$ *is a homeomorphism.*

(ii) *For any simplicial map* $f_*\colon X_* \to Y_*$ *the following diagrams commute*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |F_{G_*}(X_*)| & \xrightarrow{|F_{G_*}(f_*)|} & |F_{G_*}(Y_*)| \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle p_2} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle p_2} \\ |X_*| & \xrightarrow{f_*} & |Y_*| \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} |F_{G_*}(X_*)| & \xrightarrow{|F_{G_*}(f_*)|} & |F_{G_*}(Y_*)| \\ & {\scriptstyle p_1}\searrow \quad \swarrow{\scriptstyle p_1} & \\ & |G_*| & \end{array}$$

(iii) $p_2\colon |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \to |X_*|$ *defines an action of the monad* $(F_{G_*}, \mu_*, \iota_*)$ *on the geometric realization functor; i.e. the following diagrams commute*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |F_{G_*}(F_{G_*}(X_*))| & \xrightarrow{|\mu_*|} & |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle p_2} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle p_2} \\ |F_{G_*}(X_*)| & \xrightarrow{p_2} & |X_*| \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} |X_*| & \xrightarrow{|\iota_*|} & |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \\ & \searrow \quad \swarrow{\scriptstyle p_2} & \\ & |X_*| & \end{array}$$

(iv) *The composite* $|G_*| \cong |F_{G_*}(*)| \xrightarrow{p_1} |G_*|$ *is the identity.*

(v) *The following diagram commutes*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |X_*| & \xrightarrow{|\iota_*|} & |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle p_1} \\ \{1\} & \longrightarrow & |G_*| \end{array}$$

To prove this we first need the following lemma.

Lemma 5.2. *Let G_* be a crossed simplicial group. Then there are affine actions $G_n \times \Delta^n \to \Delta^n$ such that for any morphism $\phi\colon [m] \to [n]$ in Δ and any $g \in G_n$ the following diagram commutes*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^m & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \Delta^n \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \phi^*(g)} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g} \\ \Delta^m & \xrightarrow{g^*(\phi)} & \Delta^n \end{array}$$

Proof. The defining representations $G_n \to S_{n+1}$ of a crossed simplicial group extend obviously to affine actions $G_n \times \Delta^n \to \Delta^n$. The result now follows from Proposition 1.7. □

Proof of Proposition 5.1. There is a simplicial projection $p_{1*}\colon F_{G_*}(X_*) \to G_*$ given by $p_{1*}(g, x) = g$. We take $p_1 = |p_{1*}|$. We define $p_2\colon |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \to |X_*|$ by the following prescription:

$$p_2[(g, x), u] = [x, g \cdot u].$$

Here $u \in \Delta^n$ and $g \cdot u$ refers to the action constructed in Lemma 5.2. The following calculation shows that p_2 is well defined:

$$\begin{aligned} p_2[(\phi^*(g, x), u)] &= p_2[(\phi^*(g), (g^*(\phi))^*(x)), u] \\ &= [(g^*(\phi)^*(x), \phi^*(g)u] = [x, g^*(\phi) \cdot \phi^*(g)u] \\ &= [x, g \cdot \phi(u)) = p_2((g, x), \phi(u)] \end{aligned}$$

where $g \in G_n$, $x \in X_n$ $u \in \Delta^m$ and $\phi\colon [m] \to [n]$ is in Δ.

It is straightforward to check that properties (ii)–(v) hold. To prove (i) we first construct a homeomorphism $h\colon |G_* \times X_*| \to |F_{G_*}(X_*)|$ by defining

$$h[(g, x), u] = [(g^{-1}, x), g \cdot u]$$

A similar calculation as above shows that h is well defined, and it is obviously a homeomorphism. In the case when X_* is a point we get a homeomorphism $\iota\colon |G_*| \to |G_*|$ given by

$$\iota[g, u] = [g^{-1}, g \cdot u].$$

We deduce (i) by noting that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |G_* \times X_*| & \xrightarrow{h} & |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle (|q_{1*}|, |q_{2*}|)} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle (p_1, p_2)} \\ |G_*| \times |X_*| & \xrightarrow{\iota \times \mathrm{id}} & |G_*| \times |X_*| \end{array}$$

where $q_{1*}: G_* \times X_* \to G_*$ and $q_{2*}: G_* \times X_* \to X_*$ are the standard simplicial projections. □

Theorem 5.3. (i) *If G_* is a crossed simplicial group, then $|G_*|$ is a topological group.*

(ii) *If X_* is a G_*-space, then there is an induced action $|G_*| \times |X_*| \to |X_*|$.*

(iii) *$(p_1, p_2): |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \to |G_*| \times |X_*|$ is an equivariant homeomorphism.*

Proof. If X_* is a G_*-space, then there is an evaluation map $ev_*: F_{G_*}(X_*) \to X_*$, and we define a map $\zeta: |G_*| \times |X_*| \to |X_*|$ as the following composite:

$$|G_*| \times |X_*| \xrightarrow{(p_1, p_2)^{-1}} |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \xrightarrow{|ev_*|} |X_*|.$$

In particular $|G_*| = |F_{G_*}(G_*)|$ is a G_*-space (via μ_*), and so we get a map $\zeta^{G_*}: |G_*| \times |G_*| \to |G_*|$. We first note that for any simplicial space X_* we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |F_{G_*}(F_{G_*}(X_*))| & \xrightarrow{|\mu_*|} & |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle (p_1, p_2)} & & \\ |G_*| \times |F_{G_*}(X_*)| & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle (p_1, p_2)} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id} \times (p_1, p_2)} & & \\ |G_*| \times |G_*| \times |X_*| & \xrightarrow{\zeta^{G_*} \times \mathrm{id}} & |G_*| \times |X_*| \end{array}$$

This follows from parts (ii), (iii) and (iv) of Proposition 5.1, the naturality of μ_*, and the fact that for $X_* = *$ the diagram commutes by definition of ζ^{G_*}.

On the other hand the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
|F_{G_*}(F_{G_*}(X_*))| & \xrightarrow{|F_{G_*}(\mathrm{ev}_*)|} & |F_{G_*}(X_*)| & \xrightarrow{|\mathrm{ev}_*|} & |X_*| \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle (p_1,p_2)} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle (p_1,p_2)} & & \| \\
|G_*| \times |F_{G_*}(X_*)| & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}\times|\mathrm{ev}_*|} & |G_*| \times |X_*| & \xrightarrow{\zeta} & |X_*| \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id}\times(p_1,p_2)} & & \| & & \| \\
|G_*| \times |G_*| \times |X_*| & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}\times\zeta} & |G_*| \times |X_*| & \xrightarrow{\zeta} & |X_*|
\end{array}$$

commutes by part (ii) of Proposition 5.1 and the definition of ζ. It then follows from the associativity of the monad action of F_{G_*} on X_* that

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
|G_*| \times |G_*| \times |X_*| & \xrightarrow{\zeta^{G_*}\times\mathrm{id}} & |G_*| \times |X_*| \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id}\times\zeta} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \zeta} \\
|G_*| \times |X_*| & \xrightarrow{\zeta} & |X_*|
\end{array}$$

commutes. In particular taking $X_* = G_*$ we obtain that $\zeta^{G_*}: |G_*|\times|G_*| \to |G_*|$ is an associative multiplication.

Now it follows from part (iii) of Proposition 5.1 that

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
|X_*| & \xrightarrow{|\iota_*|} & |F_{G_*}(X_*)| \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \cong} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle (p_1,p_2)} \\
\{1\} \times |X_*| & \longrightarrow & |G_*| \times |X_*|
\end{array}$$

commutes, which together with the unit diagram for the action of the monad F_{G_*} on X_* implies that

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
|X_*| & \cong & \{1\} \times |X_*| & \hookrightarrow & |G_*| \times |X_*| \\
& \searrow & \| & \swarrow{\scriptstyle \zeta} & \\
& & |X_*| & &
\end{array}$$

commutes. In particular, taking $X_* = G_*$ we obtain that $1 \in |G_*|$ is a left unit. By part (ii) of Proposition 5.1 and the definition of ζ^G the following diagram also commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
|G_*| \cong |F_{G_*}(*)| & \hookrightarrow & |F_{G_*}(G_*)| & \xrightarrow{|ev_*|} & |G_*| \\
\| & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle (p_1,p_2)} & & \| \\
|G_*| \cong |G_*| \times |G_*|\{1\} & \hookrightarrow & |G_*| \times |G_*| & \xrightarrow{\zeta^G} & |G_*|
\end{array}$$

and by inspection the composite across the top is the identity. Hence $1 \in |G_*|$ is also a right unit.

We also claim that the homeomorphism $\iota\colon |G_*| \to |G_*|$ constructed in the proof of Proposition 5.1 is the inverse. To see this, note that according to the proof of Proposition 5.1 and the definition of ζ^G, the following diagram commutes:

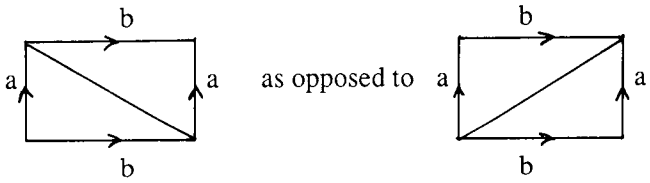
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} |G_*| & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & |G_* \times G_*| & \xrightarrow{h} & |F_{G_*}(G_*)| & \xrightarrow{|ev_*|} & |G_*| \\ \| & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle (|q_{1*}|, |q_{2*}|)} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle (p_1, p_2)} & & \| \\ |G_*| & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & |G_*| \times |G_*| & \xrightarrow{\iota \times \mathrm{id}} & |G_*| \times |G_*| & \xrightarrow{\zeta^G} & |G_*| \end{array}$$

and by inspection the composite across the top is the constant map at 1. Hence ι is a left inverse. The fact that $\iota^2 = \mathrm{id}$ implies that ι is also a left inverse.

Part (iii) follows readily from the constructions above. This completes the proof. □

The following fundamental example illustrates the above results.

Example 5.4. Let $G_* = C_*$. Then the free cyclic set $F_{C_*}(S^1_*)$ corresponds to the following triangulation of the torus



which corresponds to $S^1_* \times S^1_*$, the standard simplicial product. The multiplication map $S^1_* \times S^1_* = I^2/\sim \to S^1$ given by

$$(s, t) \to \begin{cases} s + t & \text{if } s + t \leq 1, \\ s + t - 1 & \text{if } s + t \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

is simplicial with respect to the first triangulation (corresponding to $\mathrm{ev}_*\colon F_{C_*}(S^1_*) \to S^1_*$) but is not simplicial with respect to the second triangulation.

The following example illustrates the kind of group actions which can be codified in the context of crossed simplicial groups.

Example 5.5. The action of S^1 on S^3 given by quaternionic multiplication can be realized as a geometric realization of a cyclic set. One first notes that S^3 with this S^1 action is equivariantly homeomorphic to the join $S^1 * S^1$ with S^1 acting on both factors of the join. This in turn is the realization of the cyclic

set X_* obtained by taking the pushout diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_{C_*}(0) \times S^1_* \amalg F_{C_*}(1) \times S^1_* & \hookrightarrow & F_{C_*}(I_*) \times S^1_* \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{pr}_{1*} \amalg \mathrm{pr}_{2*}} & & \downarrow \\ S^1_* \amalg S^1_* & \longrightarrow & X_* \end{array}$$

where pr_{1*} denotes projection onto the first factor $F_{C_*}(0) = S^1_*$ and pr_{2*} denotes projection into the second factor.

Several of our subsequent results will require an explicit formula for the action of $|G_*|$ on the geometric realization $|X_*|$ of a G_*-space. Such a formula is furnished by the following lemma.

Lemma 5.6. *Let G_* be a crossed simplicial group and let X_* be a G_*-space. Then*

(i) *For any $g \in G_m$, $(s_0, s_1, \ldots, s_m) \in \Delta^m$, $(t_0, t_1, \ldots, t_n) \in \Delta^n$ there are surjections $\lambda\colon [p] \to [m]$, $\gamma\colon [p] \to [n]$ in Δ and an element $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_p) \in \Delta$ such that $\lambda(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_p) = (s_0, s_1, \ldots, s_m)$ and $\gamma\lambda^*(g)(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_p) = (t_0, t_1, \ldots, t_n)$.*

(ii) *For any $g \in G_n$, $x \in X_n$ and $(t_0, t_1, \ldots, t_n) \in \Delta^n$*

$$[g, (t_0, t_1, \ldots, t_n)] \cdot [x, g(t_0, t_1, \ldots, t_n)] = [gx, (t_0, t_1, \ldots, t_n)].$$

Proof. By the shuffle algorithm we can find surjections $\alpha\colon [p] \to [m]$, $\gamma\colon [p] \to [n]$ in Δ and an element $(v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_p) \in \Delta^p$ such that $\alpha(v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_p) = g(s_0, s_1, \ldots, s_m)$ and $\gamma(v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_p) = (t_0, t_1, \ldots, t_n)$. Let $\lambda = (g^{-1})^*(\alpha)$. It then follows from Lemma 5.2 that

$$\lambda \cdot \lambda^*(g)^{-1}(v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_p) = (s_0, s_1, \ldots, s_m).$$

If we let $(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_p) = \lambda^*(g)^{-1}(v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_p)$, part (i) follows immediately. Part (ii) follows from noting that

$$\begin{aligned} &(p_1, p_2)^{-1}([g, (t_0, t_1, \ldots, t_n)], [x, g(t_0, t_1, \ldots, t_n)]) \\ &\quad = [(g, x), (t_0, t_1, \ldots, t_n)]. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 5.7. *Let G_* be a crossed simplicial group and denote by $|G_*|$-**Top**, resp. G_*-**Sets**, the categories of $|G_*|$-spaces and G_*-sets respectively. Then $|\ |$. G_*-**Sets** $\to$ $|G_*|$-**Top** has a right adjoint* $\mathrm{Sing}_*\colon |G_*|\text{-}\mathbf{Top} \to G_*\text{-}\mathbf{Sets}$ *obtained by endowing the total singular complex of a $|G_*|$-space with the structure of a G_*-set.*

Proof. Let X be a $|G_*|$-space, let $\sigma\colon \Delta^n \to X$ be a singular simplex, and let $g \in G_n$. Define the singular simplex $g \cdot \sigma\colon \Delta^n \to X$ by the following formula

$$(g \cdot \sigma)(u) = [g, u] \cdot \sigma(gu)$$

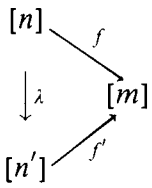
for $u \in \Delta^n$. It follows easily from Lemmas 5.2 and 5.6 that this endows the total singular complex $\mathrm{Sing}_*(X_*)$ with the structure of a G_*-set. Now apply the standard adjunction between topological spaces and simplicial sets, noting (by

Lemma 5.6) that for a G_*-set Y_* the unit map $Y_* \to \mathrm{Sing}_*(|Y_*|)$ is a G_*-map, and that for a $|G_*|$-space X the counit map $|\mathrm{Sing}_*(X)| \to X$ is a $|G_*|$-map. □

Remark. In the paragraph below we prove various results about homotopy colimits over the category ΔG. For the convenience of the reader we first recall the definition of $hocolim X$ where X is a functor from a small category $\mathscr{C}$ to **Sets** or **Top**. Let $\mathscr{C}_X$ be the category whose objects are (C, x) where C is an object of $\mathscr{C}$ and $x \in X(C)$. A morphism (C, x) to (C', x') in $\mathscr{C}_X$ is a morphism $C \to C'$ in $\mathscr{C}$ such that $f_*(x) = x'$. The nerve of this category is a simplicial set whose geometric realization is, by definition, $hocolim X$ (cf. [B-K]).

Proposition 5.8. $\Omega B\Delta G \cong |G_*|$.

Proof. Consider the inclusion functor $i: \Delta \to \Delta G$ and apply Quillen's Theorem B [Q]. For any object $[m]$ of ΔG consider the category $[m] \setminus i$. This has as objects all arrows of the form $f: [n] \to [m]$ in ΔG and as morphisms all commutative diagrams of the form



in ΔG with λ required to be in Δ. We can identify the classifying space $B([m] \setminus i)$ with the homotopy colimit of the functor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\Delta G}(-, [m]): \Delta^{\mathbf{op}} \to$ **Sets**. But the homotopy colimit of a simplicial set is naturally homotopy equivalent to its geometric realization. Thus it follows from Exercise 4.5 that $B([m]\setminus i)$ is equivalent to $|F_{G_*}(\Delta^m)| \cong |G_*| \times |\Delta^m|$. By naturality of this equivalence any morphism $\gamma: [m] \to [m']$ in Δ induces an equivalence $B([m]\setminus i) \to B([m']\setminus i)$, and since any morphism in ΔG is a composite of a morphism in Δ and an isomorphism, the same must be true for an arbitrary morphism $f: [m] \to [m']$ in ΔG. Quillen's Theorem B allows us to conclude that we have a fibration sequence $|G_*| \to B\Delta \to B\Delta G$. But Δ has a terminal object $[0]$, so $B\Delta$ is contractible. Hence $\Omega B\Delta G \simeq |G_*|$. □

Theorem 5.9. *For any G_*-space X_* there is a natural fibration sequence*

$$|X_*| \to hocolim_{\Delta G} X_* \to B\Delta G.$$

Proof. We first prove the theorem for G_*-sets. Here $\mathscr{C} = \Delta G^{\mathbf{op}}$ and we denote by X_Δ the restriction of X to $\Delta^{\mathbf{op}}$. Let $i_X: X_\Delta \to X$ denote the inclusion functor. Now it is easy to see that for any object x of X the category x/i_X is isomorphic to the opposite of the category $[m] \setminus i$ considered in the preceding paragraph. Again by Quillen's Theorem B we obtain a natural fibration sequence

$$|G_*| \to |X_*| \to hocolim_{\Delta G} X_*.$$

Comparing this with the case of a trivial G_*-space, we get a map of fibration sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} |G_*| & \longrightarrow & |X_*| & \longrightarrow & hocolim_{\Delta G} X_* \\ \| & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ |G_*| & \longrightarrow & * & \longrightarrow & B\Delta G \end{array}$$

We conclude

$$|X_*| \to hocolim_{\Delta G} X_* \to B\Delta G$$

is a fibration.

For the general (nondiscrete) case, we replace $X_*: \Delta G^{\mathbf{op}} \to \mathbf{Top}$ by the composite

$$\Delta G^{\mathrm{op}} \xrightarrow{X_*} \mathbf{Top} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Sing}_*} \mathbf{Simplicial\ sets}$$

and apply the following well-known result: if $A_{**} \to B_{**} \to C_{**}$ is a sequence of bisimplicial sets such that for each n, $|C_{*n}|$ is connected and $A_{*n} \to B_{*n} \to C_{*n}$ is a fibration sequence, then so is $|A_{**}| \to |B_{**}| \to |C_{**}|$. □

Corollary 5.10. *If $f_*: X_* \to Y_*$ is a map of G_*-spaces such that $|f_*|: |X_*| \to |Y_*|$ is an equivalence, then so is*

$$hocolim f_*: hocolim_{\Delta G} X_* \to hocolim_{\Delta G} Y_*. \quad \square$$

Proposition 5.11. (i) *For any simplicial space X_* there is a natural equivalence*

$$d: hocolim_{\Delta G} F_G(X_*) \to |X_*|.$$

(ii) *The following diagram commutes*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} hocolim_{\Delta G} F_G(F_G(X_*)) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & |F_G(X_*)| \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle hocolim\, \mu} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle p_2} \\ hocolim_{\Delta G} F_G(X_*) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & |X_*|. \end{array}$$

Proof. The proof is basically an elaboration of the proof of Proposition 1.11 given in [B-K]. We first identify the homotopy colimit as a coend

$$\begin{aligned} hocolim_{\Delta G} F_G(X_*) &= \int_{[m]\in\Delta G} F_G(X_*)_m \quad \times B(\Delta G/[m]) \\ &= \int_{[m]\in\Delta G} \int_{[n]\in\Delta} X_n \times \mathrm{Hom}_{\Delta G}([m],[n]) \times B(\Delta G/[m]) \\ &= \int_{[n]\in\Delta} X_n \times \int_{[m]\times\Delta G} \mathrm{Hom}_{\Delta G}([m],[n]) \times B(\Delta G/[m]) \\ &= \int_{[n]\in\Delta} X_n \times B(\Delta G/[n]). \end{aligned}$$

We now construct a cosimplicial equivalence $d_n : B(\Delta G/[n]) \to \Delta^n$ as follows: given an element

$$P = \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} [m_0] & \to & [m_1] & \to \ldots \to & [m_k] \\ & {\scriptstyle f_0} \searrow & \downarrow {\scriptstyle f_1} & \swarrow {\scriptstyle f_k} & \\ & & [n] & & \end{array} \quad , \quad (u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_k) \right]$$

in $B(\Delta G/[n])$, construct the affine map $\rho_P : \Delta^k \to \Delta^n$ by sending the jth vertex of Δ^k of $f_j(1, 0, \ldots, 0)$ where $f_j : \Delta^k \to \Delta^n$ is the affine map defined by using Lemma 5.2. We define $d_n(P) = \rho_P(u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_k)$. This is easily checked to be well defined and cosimplicial. It is also an equivalence since $B(\Delta G/[n])$ is contractible as is Δ^n and the equalizer of d^0, $d^1 : B(\Delta G/[0]) \to B(\Delta G/[1])$ is empty. Hence we have an equivalence $d = \int_{[n]\in\Delta} \mathrm{id} \times d_n : hocolim_{\Delta G} F_G(X_*) = \int_{[n]\in\Delta} X_n \times B(\Delta G/[n]) \to \int_{[n]\in\Delta} X_n \times \Delta^n = |X_*|$.

The commutativity of (ii) is a tedious but straightforward exercise. □

Theorem 5.12. *For any G_*-space X_* there is a natural equivalence of fibration sequences*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} |X_*| & \longrightarrow & hocolim_{\Delta G} X_* & \longrightarrow & B\Delta G \\ \| & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq \\ |X_*| & \longrightarrow & E|G_*| \times_{|G_*|} |X_*| & \longrightarrow & B|G_*| \end{array}$$

Proof. The map $ev_* : F_G(X_*) \to X_*$ defines a map of simplicial G_*-spaces $\chi_* : B(F_G, F_G, X_*) \to X_*$, where $B(F_G, F_G, X_*)$ denotes the monadic two-sided bar construction whose space of k-simplices is the $(k+1)$-fold iterate

$$F_G(F_G(\ldots F_G(X_*)\ldots))$$

with faces given by ev_* and the monadic multiplication μ_* and with degeneracies given by the monadic unit ι_*. Moreover, the geometric realization $|\chi_*|$ is an equivalence, so by Corollary 5.10 χ_* induces an equivalence between $hocolim_{\Delta G} X_*$ and $hocolim_{\Delta G} B(F_G, F_G, X_*)$. But by Proposition 5.11

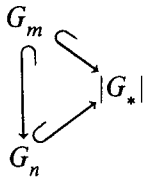
$$\begin{aligned} hocolim_{\Delta G} B(F_G, F_G, X_*) &= |n \mapsto hocolim_{\Delta G} B_n(F_G, F_G, X_*)| \\ &\simeq |n \mapsto (|G_*|^n \times |X_*|)| = E|G_*| \times_{|G_*|} |X_*|. \end{aligned}$$

In particular for the trivial G_*-space we obtain $B\Delta G \simeq B|G_*|$. By naturality we obtain the above equivalence of fibration sequences. □

Proposition 5.13. (i) *If G_* is a crossed simplicial group, there is for every n an inclusion of $G_n \subset |G_*|$ as a discrete subgroup.*

(ii) *If $m+1$ divides $n+1$ there is a degeneracy $\eta : [n] \to [m]$ in Δ such that η induces an inclusion of groups $G_m \subset G_n$ so that the following diagram*

commutes:



(iii) $\bigcup G_n$ *is a dense subgroup of* $|G_*|$.

Proof. Define $G_n \subset |G_*|$ by the specification

$$g \mapsto [g, (1/(n+1), 1/(n+1), \ldots, 1/(n+1))].$$

This is easily seen to be injective with discrete image, and by Lemma 5.6 it is a group homomorphism. The degeneracy η specified in (ii) is given by the surjection $[n] \to [m]$ which maps blocks of successive k elements of $[n]$ into successive elements of $[m]$, where $n+1 = k(m+1)$.

For (iii) note that elements of the form $[g, (u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)]$ with rational barycentric coordinates u_i are evidently dense in $|G_*|$. But given such an element $[g, (u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)]$ we can find a degeneracy $\lambda\colon [p] \to [n]$ such that

$$\lambda(1/(p+1), 1/(p+1), \ldots, 1/(p+1)) = (u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n).$$

Thus $[g, (u_0, u_1, \ldots, u_n)] = [\lambda^*(g), (1/(p+1), 1/(p+1), \ldots, 1/(p+1))] \in G_p$. □

Example 5.14. When $G_* = C_*$, the inclusion $G_n = \mathbf{Z}/n+1 \subset |G_*| = S^1$ corresponds to the inclusion of $(n+1)$th roots of unity.

Theorem 5.15. *If* G_* *is a crossed simplicial group such that the geometric realization* $|G_*|$ *is a Lie group, then the path component of the identity of* $|G_*|$ *is nilpotent.*

Proof. According to a theorem of Zassenhaus, Kazdan and Margulis (cf. [R]), in any Lie group G there is a neighborhood U of the identity such that for any discrete subgroup Γ of G the intersection $\Gamma \cap U$ is contained in some nilpotent subgroup of G. Take $G = |G_*|$ and let U be the corresponding neighborhood.

Let N_n be the minimal nilpotent subgroup of G which contains $U \cap G_n$. Since if $m+1$ divides $n+1$, G_m is a subgroup of G_n, it follows that in this case $N_m \subset N_n$. One can therefore conclude that $N = \bigcup N_n$ is a nilpotent subgroup of G containing $(\bigcup G_n) \cap U$. But $\bigcup G_n$ is dense in G so $(\bigcup G_n) \cap U$ is dense in U. Hence $U \subset N$. But U is a neighborhood of the identity in G, so it follows that N contains the path component of the identity in G. □

Remark 5.16. By using the classification theorem (Theorem 3.6) we can verify that under the hypothesis of Theorem 5.15, the path component of the identity of $|G_*|$ has to be either $\{1\}$, S^1 or $\mathbf{R}$. However, the argument above is more general, applying to multisimplicial generalizations of crossed simplicial groups.

6. Homology and cohomology of ΔG-modules

6.1. The notions of homology and cohomology of a group can be generalized to any small category. To define them we can use a standard resolution which is

constructed below. It is well known that for a given group there may be a better resolution (example: cyclic and quaternion groups admit periodic resolutions). This is also the case for some categories (example Δ, see below). More interesting for us is the case of ΔG. Taking into account the fact that ΔG comes from a double category we show that there is a special biresolution which permits us to compute the homology and the cohomology via spectral sequences. This biresolution combines a resolution of Δ and the standard resolutions of the groups G_n. Another type of biresolution and a generalization of periodic cyclic homology to HG_*-theories can be found in [G].

6.2. In this section k is a fixed commutative ring with 1, referred to as the ground ring. If X is a set, then $k[X]$ denotes the free k-module with basis X. We first recall the definition and properties of homology and cohomology of $\mathscr{C}$-modules, where $\mathscr{C}$ is a small category.

Let **Mod** be the category of k-modules. A $\mathscr{C}$-module is a functor from $\mathscr{C}$ to **Mod**. Let N be a $\mathscr{C}$-module and M be a $\mathscr{C}^{\mathbf{op}}$-module. The tensor product $N \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} M$ is a k-module defined by

$$N \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} M = \bigoplus_{C \in \mathrm{Ob}\,\mathscr{C}} N(C) \otimes_k M(C)/\sim,$$

where the equivalence relation $\sim$ is generated by: for every morphism $f\colon C \to D$ in $\mathscr{C}$, every $x \in N(C)$ and every $y \in M(D)$ we have $x \otimes f^*(y) \sim f_*(x) \otimes y$.

The category of $\mathscr{C}$-modules is abelian and has enough projectives and injectives. As the functor $N \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} -$ is right exact it admits derived functors denoted $\mathrm{Tor}_n^{\mathscr{C}}(N, -)$ such that $\mathrm{Tor}_0^{\mathscr{C}}(N, M) = N \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} M$.

Similarly, if P is another $\mathscr{C}$-module, then $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathscr{C}}(N, P)$ is a k-module and the derived functors of $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathscr{C}}(N, -)$ are denoted $\mathrm{Ext}^n_{\mathscr{C}}(N, -)$.

6.3. The standard resolution. Let k be the trivial $\mathscr{C}$-module; that is, every object has image k and every morphism has image id_k. We construct a free resolution of k by $\mathscr{C}$-modules

$$0 \leftarrow k \leftarrow L_0 \leftarrow L_1 \leftarrow L_2 \leftarrow \cdots$$

as follows. First we construct a simplicial $\mathscr{C}$-set $\{(\mathrm{MOR}\,\mathscr{C})_n\}$, L_n will be the free k-module on the set $\{\mathrm{MOR}\mathscr{C})_n\}$ and $d = \sum(-1)^i d_i$ the boundary map.

Let $\mathrm{MOR}\,\mathscr{C}$ be the category whose objects are the morphisms $f\colon A \to C$ of $\mathscr{C}$. A morphism in $\mathrm{MOR}\,\mathscr{C}$ from f to $g\colon B \to C$ (same C as in f) is a morphism $h\colon A \to B$ in $\mathscr{C}$ such that $g \cdot h = f$. This category has a nerve which is the simplicial set $\{(\mathrm{MOR}\,\mathscr{C})_n\}$. In fact $\{(\mathrm{MOR}\,\mathscr{C})_n\}$ is a $\mathscr{C}$-set:

$$C \to (A_0 \to A_1 \to \cdots \to A_n \to C)$$

and it is easy to verify that $\{(\mathrm{MOR}\,\mathscr{C})_n\}$ is a simplicial $\mathscr{C}$-set.

Lemma 6.4. *The complex L_*, where $L_n = k[(\mathrm{MOR}\,\mathscr{C})_n]$ and the boundary is $d = \sum(-1)^i d_i$, is a projective resolution of $\mathscr{C}$-modules of the trivial $\mathscr{C}$-module k.*

Proof. Let $s\colon (\mathrm{MOR}\,\mathscr{C})_n \to (\mathrm{MOR}\,\mathscr{C})_{n+1}$ be the map given by

$$s(A_0 \to A_1 \to \cdots A_n \to C) = (A_0 \to A_1 \to \cdots \to A_n \to C \to C),$$

where the last arrow is the identity of C. It induces a map of k-modules on L_n that we multiply by $(-1)^{n+1}$ to get $s'\colon L_n \to L_{n+1}$. It is immediate to verify that $ds' + s'd = id$, which proves that L_* is an acyclic complex. Hence the groups $\mathrm{Tor}_n^{\mathscr{C}}(k, M)$ are the homology groups of the complex of k-modules

$$L_0 \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} M \leftarrow L_1 \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} M \leftarrow L_2 \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} M \leftarrow \cdots. \quad \square$$

6.5. Example 1. $\mathscr{C} = G$. If $\mathscr{C}$ is the category with only one object and with morphisms the elements of a group G, a G-module in the above sense is a left $k[G]$-module and a $G^{\mathbf{op}}$-module is a right $k[G]$-module. Therefore $\mathrm{Tor}_n^G(k, M)$ is the homology of the discrete group G with coefficients in M, usually denoted by $H_n(G, M)$. The standard bar resolution described above is canonically isomorphic to the standard resolution described in [ML] via $(g_0, \ldots, g_n) \to (g_n \cdots g_0, g_n \cdots g_1, \ldots, g_n)$.

6.6. Example 2. $\mathscr{C} = \Delta$. In this case there is a better resolution than the standard one. Put $(C^m)_n =$ free k-module on the set $\mathrm{Hom}_\Delta([m], [n])$. It is immediate that C^m is a Δ-module and that C^* is a simplicial Δ-module which gives rise to a resolution of the trivial Δ-module k. Let M be a simplicial module (i.e. a $\Delta^{\mathbf{op}}$-module). The map $f \otimes x \to f^*(x)$ is an isomorphism $C^m \otimes_\Delta M \to M_m$ and therefore the homology of the classical complex

$$M_0 \leftarrow M_1 \leftarrow M_2 \leftarrow \cdots,$$

where the boundary is $\sum(-1)^i d_i$, is exactly $\mathrm{Tor}_n^\Delta(k, M)$.

6.7. Example 3. $\mathscr{C} = \Delta G$. As ΔG is the category associated to the double category ΔG it is natural to look for a biresolution of the trivial ΔG-module k. We could construct a standard biresolution associated to $\mathbf{\Delta G}$. However, we can take advantage of the existence of a simple resolution for Δ. For G_n we take the homogeneous bar resolution (see Example 1).

We first construct a bisimplicial ΔG-set $\{\underline{T}^{p,q}\}$. Let $\underline{T}^{p,q}\colon \Delta G \to \mathbf{Sets}$ be the functor which associates to $[n]$ the set $G_q^{(p+1)} \times \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{\Delta G}}([q], [n])$. An element of this set will be denoted $(g_0, g_1, \ldots, g_p, \alpha)$. Define the bisimplical structure as follows:

$$d_i^h \text{ means omit } g_i.$$
$$s_i^h \text{ means repeat} g_i.$$
$$d_i^v, s_i^v \text{ means apply faces or degeneracies to each component.}$$

Next define an action of G_q on $k[\underline{T}^{p,q}]$ as follows:

$$g(g_0, \ldots, g_p, \alpha) = \mathrm{sign}(g)(gg_0, \ldots, gg_p, \alpha \cdot g)$$

where $\operatorname{sign}(g)$ denotes the sign of the permutation given by the action of g on $[q]$. Define $\underline{C}^{p,q}$ to be the quotient of $k[\underline{T}^{p,q}]$ under this action. Now $C^{p,q}$ is no longer bisimplicial but only a bi-(chain complex). The reason is the following formula relating the group action to the vertical faces:

$$(-1)^i d_i^v(g(g_0, \ldots, g_p, \alpha)) = (-1)^{g^{-1}i} d_i(g)\, d_{g^{-1}i}^v(g_0, \ldots, g_p, \alpha)$$

which follows from the commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [q-1] & \xrightarrow{\delta_{g^{-1}i}} & [q] \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle d_i(g)} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle g} \\ [q-1] & \xrightarrow{\delta_i} & [q] \end{array}$$

$\underline{C}^{p,q}$ is in fact a biresolution of the trivial ΔG-module k. To see this note that the map which sends $(g_0, \ldots, g_p, \alpha)$ to $(g_0, \ldots, g_p, g, \alpha)$, where $\alpha = \phi \cdot g$ is the unique factorization of α with $\phi \in \Delta$ and $g \in G_q$, gives rise to a horizontal homotopy which proves acyclicity for $p \geq 0$.

Hence we have proved the following

Proposition 6.8. *The bicomplex C^{**} described above is a biresolution of the trivial ΔG-module k.* □

Notation. For the small category ΔG and the $\Delta G^{\mathbf{op}}$-module M we write $HG_n(M)$ in place of $\operatorname{Tor}_n^{\Delta G}(k, M)$ and $HG^n(M)$ in place of $\operatorname{Ext}_{\Delta G}^n(k, M^*)$. This agrees with the notation HC_n used for cyclic homology and the notations HD_n and HQ_n for dihedral and quaternionic homologies. With this notation symmetric homology is denoted $HS_n(M)$. We also denote by $\overline{M}_q$ the G_q-module M_q with the action of G_q twisted by sign.

From a bicomplex whose homology gives $HG_n(M)$ one can deduce two spectral sequences. One of them reads as follows.

Theorem 6.9. *Let M be a $\Delta G^{\mathbf{op}}$-module. There is a first quadrant spectral sequence*

$$E_{pq}^1 = H_p(G_q, \overline{M}_q) \Rightarrow HG_{p+q}(M)$$

whose differential d^1 is induced by the simplicial boundary $d = \sum(-1)^i d_i$.

Proof. Consider the biresolution C^{**} of k given in 6.8. It gives rise to a bicomplex which computes $HG_n(M)$. Horizontally the homology is the homology of the discrete group G_q with coefficients in the G_q-module $\overline{M}_q$. This is the E_{pq}^1 term. The differential d^1 is induced by the vertical differential which is precisely d. □

Corollary 6.10. *If all the groups G_n are finite and if k contains $\mathbf{Q}$, the group $HG_n(M)$ is isomorphic to the homology group of the complex of coinvariants $((\overline{M}_n)_{G_n}, d)$.*

Proof. In the spectral sequence $E_{pq}^1 = 0$ for $p \neq 0$ and $E_{0n}^1 = (M_n)_{G_n}$. □

6.11. (Co)-homology with coefficients in a free module. Let $\mathscr{C}$ be a small category and X a functor from $\mathscr{C}^{op}$ to **Sets**. The homotopy colimit of X is a space denoted $hocolim\, X$ whose definition is recalled below. If we compose X with the functor which assigns to a set the free k-module on this set we get a $\mathscr{C}^{op}$-module $k[X]$.

Theorem 6.12. *For any functor* $X\colon \mathscr{C}^{op} \to$ **Sets** *there are canonical isomorphisms*

$$\mathrm{Tor}_n^{\mathscr{C}}(k, k[X]) = H_n(hocolim\, X, k)$$

and

$$\mathrm{Ext}^n_{\mathscr{C}}(k, (k[X])^*) = H^n(hocolim\, X, k).$$

Proof. To compute the homology of $hocolim\, X$ with coefficients in k one can form a simplicial module out of the nerve of $\mathscr{C}_X$ by taking the free module over the n-simplices in each dimension. The complex of modules deduced from this simplicial module has $H_n(hocolim\, X, k)$ for homology groups.

On the other hand if we choose the standard resolution described in [B-K] to compute $\mathrm{Tor}_n^{\mathscr{C}}(k, k[x])$ we find exactly the same complex as above. This ends the proof of the theorem. □

Corollary 6.13. *Let* X_* *be a* G_**-set and* $k[X]$ *its associated* ΔG^{op}*-module. Then* $HG_*(k[X]) = H_*(E|G_*| \times_{|G_*|} |X_*|)$ *and the (second) spectral sequence associated to the bicomplex* 6.7 *is the spectral sequence of the fibration*

$$|G_*| \longrightarrow |X_*| \longrightarrow E|G_*| \times_{|G_*|} |X_*|.$$

Proof. This is an immediate application of 5.12 and 6.12. □

6.14. Examples of ΔG-modules. Let A be an associative k-algebra (not necessarily commutative) and let $A^{\otimes n}$ be the n-fold tensor product of A over k. There is a canonical structure of Δ^{op}-module on the $A^{\otimes n+1}$'s given by $[n] \to A^{\otimes n+1}$,

$$d_i(a_0, \ldots, a_n) = (a_0, \ldots, a_i a_{i+1}, \ldots, a_n) \quad \text{for } 0 \le i \le n-1,$$
$$d_n(a_0, \ldots, a_n) = (a_n a_0, \ldots, a_{n-1}),$$
$$s_i(a_0, \ldots, a_n) = (a_0, \ldots, a_i, 1, a_{i+1}, \ldots, a_n) \quad \text{for } 0 \le i \le n.$$

The generator t_n of $\mathbf{Z}/n+1$ acts on $A^{\otimes n+1}$ by

$$t_n(a_0, \ldots, a_n) = (a_n, a_0, \ldots, a_{n-1}).$$

These actions give rise to a ΔG^{op}-module as shown in [C]. The associated homology is called cyclic homology and is denoted $HC_*(A)$ (cf. [L-Q]).

If the algebra A is endowed with an involution $a \mapsto \bar{a}$ such that $\overline{ab} = \bar{b}\bar{a}$, then $[n] \mapsto A^{\otimes n+1}$ is in fact a ΔD^{op}-module (and hence a ΔQ^{op}-module). The action of the generator x of D_{n+1} is as t_{n+1} above and the action of the generator y is given by

$$y(a_0, \ldots, a_n) = (-1)^{n(n-1)/2}(\bar{a}_0, \bar{a}_n, \ldots, \bar{a}_1).$$

This example is studied in detail in [L], where the associated homology $HD_*(A)$ (resp. $HQ_*(A)$) is called dihedral homology (resp. quaternionic homology).

Note that $[n] \mapsto A^{\otimes n+1}$ is *not* a $\Delta S^{\mathbf{op}}$-module; however $[n] \mapsto k[S_{n+1}] \otimes A^{\otimes n+1}$ can be endowed with a structure of $\Delta S^{\mathbf{op}}$-module.

6.15. Symmetric homology. The comparison between cyclic homology and Hochschild homology gives rise to the "periodicity exact sequence," which is due to the fact that $|C_*| = S^1$. In the symmetric, hyperoctahedral and braid cases we take advantage of the fact that there exists a null homotopy (cf. 1.5, Example 6) or equivalently that $|S_*|$, $|H_*|$ and $|B_*|$ are contractible.

Theorem 6.16. *Let G_* be either S_*, H_* or B_*. If M is a $\Delta G^{\mathbf{op}}$-module, then the canonical map $H_n(M) \to HG_n(M)$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Consider the resolution constructed in 6.7. The homology $HG_*(M)$ is the homology of the double complex $\mathscr{E}^{p,q} \otimes_{\Delta G} M = k[(G_q)^p] \otimes_k M_q$.

Let p be fixed for a moment and put $X_q = k[(G_q)^p]$. The map $X_q \to X_{q+1}$ defined by $(g_1, \ldots, g_p) \mapsto (h(g_1), \ldots, h(g_p))$, where $h\colon G_q \mapsto G_{q+1}$ is the standard inclusion, is a homotopy; that is $d_i h = h d_i$ for $0 \leq i \leq q$ and $d_{q+1} = \mathrm{id}$.

In order to compute the homology of the complex $(X_q \otimes M_q)_{q \geq 0}$ we consider the simplicial modules X_*, M_* and the resulting bicomplex $(X_r \otimes M_s)_{r,s \geq 0}$. By the Eilenberg-Zilber-Cartier theorem the homology of the diagonal complex (which is the one we want to compute) is the abutment of a spectral sequence. Because of the acyclicity of X_* only E^2_{0s} is nonzero and it is in fact $H_s(M_*)$. Therefore $H_s(M_*) \to H_s((X_q \otimes M_q)_{q \geq 0})$ is an isomorphism.

This proves that the map of bicomplexes $\mathscr{E}^{p,q} \otimes_{\Delta} M \to \mathscr{E}^{p,q} \otimes_{\Delta G} M$ is a quasi-isomorphism when restricted to columns. Therefore $H_*(M) \to HG_*(M)$ is an isomorphism. □

Corollary 6.17. *Let k be a characteristic zero field and let M be a $\Delta S^{\mathbf{op}}$-module. The surjection of complexes $(M_n, d)_{n \geq 0} \to ((\overline{M}_n)_{S_n}, d)_{n \geq 0}$ is a quasi-isomorphism (also true for H_* in place of S_*).*

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of 6.16 and 6.10. □

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